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VOL. I. NO. I.

JANUARY, 1873.

THE

CHRONOTYPE

An American Memorial of Persons and Events.



A MONTHLY JOURNAL, PUBLISHED BY THE

American College of Heraldry

AND

GENEALOGICAL REGISTRY,

No. 67 University Place, Society Library Building,

M. TURNER FORMAN, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK.

ALBERT WELLES, *President.*

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American College of Heraldry

AND

Genealogical Registry,

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.

Founded 1860.

"He who careth not whence he came careth little whither he goeth."

THIS INSTITUTION is of similar character with the English "Herald's College," and designed to gather Genealogies, or Family Records and Family History, for perpetuation to posterity, that the *descendants* may be able in all future time to *prove* births, marriages, and deaths of their ancestors. These records will become more *valuable* with each lapsing year, for the settlement of *disputed* title and heirship. *This* has been certified and confirmed by a very great number of the most eminent men of the country; and it is evident that the people of the United States are sufficiently advanced in wealth and refinement to sustain an Institution of this character.

The English "College" was founded soon after the Norman Conquest (over eight hundred years ago), and is still the great Genealogical Depository of England, where *details* of families *may be had of the remote ages*.

The business of the Institution is divided into separate departments:

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This fund will enable us to obtain copies of *Town, Parish, and Church Records* of Families throughout the Country (in the same manner as the *English Herald's College*), and to increase our Genealogical Library with valuable foreign works on Heraldry and cognate subjects, many of which are *not to be had in this Country*.

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"*Esto Perpetua.*"

The Chronotype,

AN AMERICAN MEMORIAL OF PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Published by the

American College of Heraldry and Genealogical Registry,

No. 67 University Place (Society Library Building),

NEW YORK.

M. TURNER FORMAN, *Secretary.*

ALBERT WELLES, *President.*

"Precious is the Memorial of the Just."—*Ezeklyn.*

"And the Lord said unto Moses, write this for a Memorial in a Book."—*Ex. xvii, 14.*

Vol. I.

JANUARY, 1873.

No. 1

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by ALBERT WELLES, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

TO THE READING PUBLIC.

IT is the object of this publication to gather curious historical facts in relation to persons, illustrating the progress of civilization, and to diffuse them for the gratification of those who have not access to the rare works and archives in which they are found.

Those who possess interesting authentic information in any department of human knowledge calculated to explain obscure points, clear up obscurities in chronology or biography, and throw light upon questions in archæology, and cognate subjects, are invited to forward contributions of that character to this journal.

It is desirable that communications should be fairly written only on one side of the paper, expressed in a plain manner, without unnecessary prolixity, but with clearness and accuracy, since the dimensions of the CHRONOTYPE forbid elaborate essays or extended discussions.

Family sketches, portraits, lineages, remarkable events, either in society or connected with individual life, and, in short, whatever is calculated to enlarge the domain of general intelligence and make us better acquainted with those who have lived before us, would be welcome contributions and aid our antiquarian researches.

FAMILY RECORDS.

There is an importance attached to carefully written accounts of the origin and dispersion of the individuals of a family, becoming more essential as population increases in this vast country—the asylum of all Nationalities. Thousands are located over millions of square miles, bounded by the Atlantic on the east, the Pacific at the west, and from north to south through an immense extent of territory, where they lose a knowledge of their relationship to distant kindred, and often their rights of heritage, through a neglect of records, systematically kept in the family, or public documents, properly guarded and certified to by qualified officials.

Great estates in Europe are lost entirely to heirs who might have wealth and position had their parents been careful to bring with them, when emigrating to the United States, documentary evidence of their lineage in their fatherland.

A few have been fortunate in securing a rich competency to which they had never supposed themselves prospectively entitled, on account of the many heirs between themselves and an estate, but who, in the revolutions of society, have suddenly and unexpectedly emerged from poverty to wealth, on the strength of the testimony of a record in a long forgotten book, hardly known to exist, in which

was chronicled their descent from a remote ancestry only known to them through the declarations of a court of chancery.

Enormous properties have already been accumulated here, and such are the resources of the New World, there is no calculating the colossal fortunes yet to be gathered. Landed estates of great extent are often left apparently without legal claimants. This is becoming quite common, and as population increases and successful enterprise concentrates wealth where there are no known heirs, such circumstances seem to demand immediate attention to a systematic registration of births and marriages in every town, district and village in the Republic, with a view to such extraordinary contingencies as are referred to under this aspect of the case.

At our Rooms are properly constructed books for recording all that law requires for the security of rights in property, to say nothing of the satisfaction from a discovery of honorable descent from distinguished ancestors, or alliance to those who have been remembered for the benefits they have conferred on mankind.

This institution has a Doomsday Book that will transmit to future times many things to aid the historian, the typographer, the scholar, antiquarian, and those in pursuit of legal

rights, which might otherwise never have been known. It therefore has the sustaining influence and confidence of an increasing catalogue of good citizens at all points of compass in the land, as they perceive the value of its transactions to coming generations.

Neither hypotheses or suppositions are regarded as worthy of attention where so much depends on exact truth in labor undertaken in this comprehensive scheme of utility. There are other vehicles for the preservation of pictures of fancy and outpourings of

the imagination. Here are to be saved sober items of occurrences which belong to humanity in its business aspects. But in making this declaration, it must not be taken for granted that everything is ignored which does not particularly smack of olden times. Epochs of all periods—succinct narratives, odd conceits, strange recitals, marvellous transactions, and, indeed, anything and everything compactly detailed, comes within the scope of this journal, provided it is well attested and calculated to enlarge the area of useful knowledge.

DOOMSDAY BOOK.

Familiar as most persons are with a title given to a manuscript preserved in the archives of government in England, called *Doomsday Book*, there may be some among the educated who may not know either its history or its importance in the national annals of Great Britain.

William the Conqueror won a great victory at the battle of Hastings, over Harold, who was crowned King in Westminster Abbey while the funeral of Edward the Confessor was being solemnized. He died the day before, Jan. 5th, Anno Domini, 1066. William thus got possession of the kingdom.

Without going into a detailed account of all that transpired on that eventful occasion, it is only necessary to state that with a change of royal masters, new measures were introduced, specific laws promulgated,

and such force and determination given forth by the Crown as laid a foundation for order and stability, which has characterized the institutions of the mother country through all subsequent periods of eventful history to the present hour.

While keeping Christmas at Gloucester in 1085, with his court dignitaries, the new Sovereign gave orders for a general and complete survey of all the land of the realm, by persons especially appointed for that service.

The commissioners were called the King's *Justiciaries*. The names of four of them have come down to modern times, viz., *Remigius*, Bishop of Lincoln; Walter Gifford, Henry de Ferers, and one Adam,—a brother of Ludo, steward of the royal household, who probably received the honorable appointment through the influence of

his brother, it being evident that political intrigue was quite as common in those primitive times as in this age of eminent political consistency.

The King's object was unquestionably widely different from that which eventuated in the sequel. He intended what culminated in a wonderfully accurate statistical record of the property of his subjects, should be a guide for autocratic oppression, enabling him to know precisely just how much revenue he could extort without destroying the possessor. In other words, with written schedules before his eyes, he could find what geese laid golden eggs which could be gathered without killing the goose. The Commissioners in turn appointed agents in every town and place. So thorough were the returns "*that not a single hide of land was omitted—nor a yard of land which was not set down. Nay, moreover, though it puts one to the blush to tell, though he was not ashamed of doing it, not even an ox, or a cow, or a swine that was on the land was left out of the record.*"

All that vast labor was completed by Easter the following year, brought to His Majesty at Winchester and carefully copied. The copy made two volumes of manuscript, of unequal size, written on vellum. The largest is in

double column, folio size—of 382 pages, in a small hand. The other is in quarto form in a bolder style of writing—the letters being much larger. It has 450 pages. When transcribed and thus completed for reference, the work was called after the name of the place where it was kept for safety, in one of the crypts of Winchester Cathedral known as *Domus Dei*, next it was spoken of as the *domus-dei-book*, which finally degenerated into *Doomsday Book*. This origin of its name has not been generally sanctioned. Tugulph, an abbot of Crayland, who was living when the Conqueror was alive, enjoying his confidence, says it was so called from "*its resemblance to the last judgments, in the universality of its completeness.*"

That old book of books is still in perfect preservation. Copies have been printed in four great folio volumes for the benefit of libraries and the curious, by the assistance of parliamentary grants. The first came out in 1783 and the fourth and last in 1816.

The reader must see in this condensed history of that ancient Doomsday record the commencement of those public documents which make us acquainted with the resources of nations.

THE FIRST PRINTER OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following article, taken from the "Printer's Circular," is of so much interest in its historical relations, that

no apology seems necessary for securing it for the pages of this publication, since it is the special object contem-

plated by its friends, to collect and preserve whatever may throw light upon the early condition of the country in any period of its civilization :

When disappointed by the meagre array of facts in regard to the introduction of printing into Pennsylvania, a certain satisfaction can be drawn from the assertion of a distinguished American antiquarian, that the present time is just too late for the assurance of personal recollection, and entirely too early for the epoch of enthusiastic research. In the absence of present knowledge, the student must be content with the arithmetical deduction drawn from the general course of biography, that the first authentic and reliable sketch of William Bradford need not be expected earlier than the middle of the twenty-first century of the Christian era.

Even the inscription upon his tombstone, that Bradford came to America in 1682, has been recently contradicted upon the written evidence discovered in the annals of the Quakers of Philadelphia ; and it appears to be positively proved that he did not arrive until 1685. A change of date of no special importance, except that it deprives the printer of the honor of having made the voyage in company with William Penn and the small-pox, and makes it probable that his highest credentials to the new country were contained in the very complimentary letter of introduction furnished him by George Fox.

Bradford was born in Leicestershire,

England, and belonged to a family from whom he derived a coat-of-arms of three stags'-heads, which device he always preserved and used. The date of his birth has been accepted as being 1660, on the evidence of his tombstone ; but this also has been recently altered by his own published testimony derived from a most unexpected source, in which it had been long overlooked ; for in the almanac published by himself in 1739, he enrolled as one of the memorable events of the merry month of May,

The Printer Born the 20th, 1663.

Bradford was apprenticed to Andrew Sowle, of London, who was widely known as a printer and publisher during the Commonwealth and Restoration, and it was probably under the roof of his master that he was attracted to the Quakers. Sowle was an intimate friend of George Fox, and was himself so eminent a member of the Society that his biography is included in a work entitled, "Piety Promoted in Brief Memorials of the Virtues, Lives, Services, and Dying Sayings of Some People called Quakers," by John Tomkins and others ; London, 1789. William Penn was also one of Sowle's personal friends, and requested him to serve as a witness to one of the charters of Pennsylvania.

These associations must have influenced the religious opinions of Bradford, who deported himself with such industry and sobriety as to win

golden opinions from his master's pious friends, and in the end gained the reward always granted to good apprentices—at least in the ballads—the hand of his master's fair daughter.

It was as a married man of only twenty-two that he made his venture into the Colonies armed with the epistle of George Fox, recommending him as a sober, civil young man, convinced of truth, who intended to set up the trade of printing Friends' books at Philadelphia, where he might serve all the needs of the communities residing in Pennsylvania, East and West Jersey, Long Island, Boston, Winthrop's Country, Plymouth Patent, Pisbaban, Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina. Besides this, the letter also explains that Bradford was so connected with stationers and printers in England, that he was prepared to import into America all works published by the Quakers of foreign Countries.

The very extent of these privileges seems to convey a suspicion that the printer recommended to serve so scattered a community would not find much to do; and another paragraph plants that inevitable rock ahead upon which the poor printer must always go aground—the order that he should not print any Friends' books but what Friends in the ministry do approve of.

Bradford applied himself to his work immediately, for he published—of course during 1685—a pamphlet styled—

KALENDARUM PENNSILVANIENSE;
OR,
AMERICA'S MESSENGER,
BEING AN
ALMANACK
FOR THE YEAR OF GRACE 1686.

The sober young man must have been convinced of truth rather by love than logic; at least Bradford appears to have been a very badly constructed Quaker, for in this first publication he marked the memorial day of the colony as "The beginning of Government here by the Lord Penn."

A phrase so abhorrent awakened the ire of the community, and Atkyns, the editor of the almanac, was ordered to expunge the title from the work; while Bradford was warned not to print anything that was not licensed by the Council.

All Bradford's early publications bear the address, "Near Philadelphia;" and it is uncertain where his press was first established. Some authorities have assumed that he was stationed at Shakamaxon, which, although now embraced under the name of Kensington, within the limits of the city, might in those early days have been considered as only "near" Philadelphia. Chester also has been considered as his residence; but the greatest weight of probability, without assured proof, has been thought to point out Burlington as the first temporary resting place of the printing press in the Middle States. It is probable that he was

not established in Philadelphia until the year 1689.

In the earlier publications, the frequent alternations from lower to upper case, and the variable use of italic and Roman may have been in obedience to the typographic fancy of the times, but it can probably be better ascribed to the fact that Bradford's supply of type was insufficient, for it occurs more rarely after 1688, as if his stock had been increased.

Bradford's earliest works were almanacs, in sheets or pamphlets; the rest of his publications being generally controversial documents, epistles, etc., of the Friends, varying from one sheet, even to seventy-four quarto pages. His first volume was published in 1688, with the title, "The Temple of Wisdom, Including Essays and Religious Meditations of Francis Bacon"—a work very creditable, both for the selection of the matter as well as for its typographic execution.

A still more remarkable enterprise was Bradford's proposal to publish a large house or family Bible in folio, with marginal notes, and the Book of Common Prayer; the Bible to be published to subscribers at twenty shillings, the price demanded for one of the same style in England, but the terms being one-half silver money and one-half country produce, one-half of which was to be paid in advance, and the remainder on the delivery of the volume. A better scheme for publication could hardly be devised, especially in the ingenious plan by which the same work, with the Apocrypha,

was prepared for the Catholics of Maryland and Virginia, the Prayer Book for the dispersed Episcopalians, and the Bible itself for the Quakers and other sects. Bradford made strenuous efforts to render this contemplated publication successful, making strong appeals to the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia, and the Half Year's Meeting of Burlington; urging upon their consideration that, although he desired to be serviceable to truth and to the friends thereof, he must withal get a livelihood for himself and family; and that having laid out the largest part of his possessions in the very chargeable materials of printing, he would, unless he found further encouragement, be compelled to return to England.

The proposals for publishing the Bible failed utterly; but the Friends, at the Yearly Meeting, offered him an annual salary of forty pounds, besides all the business they could throw in his way, and agreed that the Quarterly Meeting should take at least two hundred copies of all books printed by the advice of the Society. This assistance probably induced him to remain.

Bradford's energy as a business man, and also his enterprise as a citizen, is shown in the fact that he took up land on the Delaware, in 1689, in order to erect a wharf or quay, and to build houses thereon for the better improvement of the place as well as for his particular profit; and received authority from the Government to contract with persons for a reasonable satisfaction in the use of the wharf for

the shipping or landing of merchandise.

Bradford also united with William and Nicholas Ryttinghuysen—a name since distinguished in its anglicised form of Rittenhouse—in building on the Wissahickon the first paper mill in America. Here they manufactured good paper, with the water-mark of a clover leaf, until the mill was unhappily washed away by a flood in the year 1700.

A poem upon the “Flourishing State of Pennsylvania,” written about 1694, by John Holme, thus adds its testimony to Bradford’s varied services:

Here dwelt a Printer, and, I find,
That he can both print books and bind ;
He wants not paper, ink, nor skill ;
He’s owner of a paper mill ;
The paper mill is here, hard by,
And makes good paper frequently.

Again, in 1689, Bradford was plunged into trouble with the authorities. A question of rights having arisen between the Governor and the people of the colony, Bradford had been engaged secretly to print the charter for public distribution. Prudentially he had affixed no imprint upon the document, but was upon suspicion summoned before the Deputy-Governor and the Council to confess to the fact. He boldly denied that he was bound to criminate himself, and assured Governor Blackwell that he had come to the province by Governor Penn’s encouragement, and by his license, and that during the present unsettled condition of affairs,

he considered himself as holding the office of Government printer, and had only refrained from printing the laws for want of particular notice.

The Governor responded pithily that he had received orders from Penn for the suppression of printing in the province, and expressly to look narrowly after Bradford’s press. The printer, falling back upon general principles, urged that printing, as a manufacture of the nation, should be encouraged rather than suppressed ; and, moreover, that every citizen was entitled to a knowledge of the terms of the charter. The Governor, equally ready to generalize upon so difficult a subject, replied that printing, properly managed, was certainly a great blessing, but otherwise an equally great mischief, and strengthened his argument by adding, “Sir, we are within the King’s dominions, and the laws of England are in force here, and you know the laws, that they are against printing, and you shall print nothing without allowance.” So formidable a periphrasis from a Deputy-Governor, with the bigotry of James II. to back him, ought to have been sufficient to convince a recusant printer of the error of his ways : and it is not surprising that, within three months of this encounter, the records of the Monthly Meeting should contain a minute to the effect that William Bradford had expressed his intention of transporting himself to England.

This threatened departure was deferred ; and the crowning sorrow of

Bradford's experiences with Philadelphia Quakers occurred from his publishing a document written by George Keith, a Quaker, who was at variance with the majority of the Society. As the presumed printer of this pamphlet, he was arrested with some partisans who had distributed copies of the work; and in published accounts of the trial, Keith and Bradford complained in the strongest terms of the injustice by which the case was postponed from term to term, while the printer suffered seriously from the detention of his working materials.

This trial subsequently added greatly to Bradford's reputation, from the able manner in which he pleaded his own cause, refusing to criminate himself by any concessions, and also challenging certain of the jurors on account of their having expressed the opinion that the pamphlet was seditious. The court disallowed this objection, on the ground that the jury were only to decide upon the fact whether the paper had been printed by Bradford—the character of the document not coming within their consideration. Bradford stoutly maintained that the instruction of the court was wrong; that the jury must find, not only whether he had printed the document, but also whether it was seditious, as the jury were judges of the law as well as of the fact.

The jury, being unable to agree upon a verdict, was discharged, and Bradford attended at the next session to know whether the court would return his utensils and discharge him.

The Justice replied that he could not receive his goods until they were released by law; to which Bradford pointedly responded that the law would not release them until executed. The official then assured him that he should have a trial if he requested it, and Bradford closed with the pertinent query, "Whether it be according to law to seize men's goods, and imprison their persons, and to detain them, under the terror of a gaol, one six months after another, and not bring them to trial until they made personal request; and also whether, when a jury is sworn, it is not illegal to absolve them from their oaths, dismiss them, and put the cause to trial to another jury."

After a long discussion of the several points, in which much bitterness of feeling was aroused on both sides, the prosecuting attorney, in summing up the case, assured the jury that Bradford had printed the seditious paper, as being the only printer in the province, and on the proof that the form of type had been found in his house.

The printer rejoined that there were no witnesses to his act by which it could be proved; and at length, as a last resort, the form itself was brought into court. An inquisitive juror, unable to decipher the mysterious characters, pried up the form with his stick; and the kindly type befriended their unhappy owner in his last extremity, by falling into pi, and with them the case fell through.

This trial was sufficient to strengthen Bradford's determination to leave Philadelphia, and he immediately accepted a proposal from New York, where he entered upon his duties as Royal Printer, April 10, 1693, and was thenceforward enrolled among the officers of the Crown.

As early as the year 1668, the Governor of New York had sought a printer for his province in Boston, but had been unable to engage one. The marked hostility of James II. had prevented the renewal of any such quest; and William Bradford, therefore, after being for ten years the first and sole printer of Pennsylvania, maintained the same position in New York for fully thirty years.

The first printing done by Bradford in New York illustrates the composition of the society, being printed in Dutch and English, and being a circular letter from the Governor, authorizing the collection of money for the redemption of the son of Warner Wessels, and husband of Antie Christians, inhabitants and sailors of New York, from miserable slavery under the power of the Infidel.

The salary of forty pounds, with a liberal account in "extras," made Bradford's position a very pleasant one, until the Earl of Bellomont was appointed Governor. This nobleman speedily introduced retrenchments which produced unfriendly relations with Bradford, who was evidently a strict constructionist upon items of public printing.

In the performance of his official duties, Bellomont felt himself constrained to assist in person at a council with the Indians; and from the ordeal of a whole week spent with fifty greasy, smoking, drinking sachems, the unlucky nobleman emerged so disgusted that he found utterance for his offended senses in describing the whole affair in the eloquent terms of earnest feeling in a letter which he intended to send to his friends in England, as a piquant description of some of his experiences in the New World. Bradford, however, seems not to have considered this piteous plaint as a public document, and pleaded illness just at the moment that compelled the Earl to find a copyist for his letter. The Governor found occasion shortly after to repay the affront by suspending the printer for non-performance of duty, and by stopping his salary. Earl Bellomont died a few months afterward, and the printer was reinstated in his office, with his annual pay increased to seventy-five pounds.

The trial in Philadelphia produced a lasting effect upon some of the defendants, for Keith resigned the position that he held among the Friends, and returned to England, where he was ordained as a minister of the Episcopal Church, and visited the United States again in 1702, when he sorely vexed his former brethren by insisting on preaching in their Meeting Houses, and endeavoring to convince them of their errors. Bradford must also have joined the Church of England shortly after his removal to New

York, for he was appointed to collect the contributions in Trinity Church in 1704; and he became a vestryman about the same time, continuing a prominent and much honored member until his death.

Bradford educated his son Andrew in his own calling, and after giving him the fullest opportunities in a partnership with himself for a few years, established him in 1712 in Philadelphia, where his own old place was still vacant, and where his name, thus connected with the introduction of his art, continued to be honored in the pursuit of the same avocation even to the fourth generation.

Vigorous and indefatigable, Bradford continued to discharge the duties of his office with great ability; and his careful precision has made his publications of the laws of New York and New Jersey an authority by their accuracy.

In 1725 he added to his labors by establishing the New York "Gazette," the first newspaper in that province; and he continued to edit it until he voluntarily retired from the service at the ripe age of eighty.

His son Andrew had preceded him in this enterprise by establishing the first newspaper in the Middle States in Philadelphia, half a dozen years before; and in order to make their newspapers independent of foreign supply, in 1728 they purchased a paper mill at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. The date of the erection of this mill is unknown, but it is presumed to

be the second mill in the American colonies, the first being the one erected on the Wissahickon by Bradford and Rittenhouse, in 1690.

The well-earned prosperity and honors borne by the family of Bradford are quaintly cited in the poetical appeal made by the luckless Keimer, in 1734, to his subscribers in Barbadoes:

In Penn's wooden country, Type feels no disaster;

The printers grow rich; one is made their Post Master.

His father, a printer, is paid for his work,
And wallows in plenty just now in New York;
Though quite past his labour, and old as my Grannum,

The Government pays him forty per annum.

The vigor which had enabled Bradford to endure for so many years the severe muscular exertion required by the old printing press and its cumbersome machinery, never deserted him; and he strolled over the greater part of the city of New York on the very day of his death. The reason that he bore his weight of ninety years so bravely cannot be better told than in the words of the last tribute paid to him by his own old paper, as he lay in his coffin:

He was a man of great sobriety and industry, a real friend to the poor and needy, and kind and affable to all.

He was buried in the grounds of Trinity Church, with the inscription:

Here lies the Body of Mr. William Bradford, Printer, who departed this Life, May 23, 1752, aged 92 years. He was born in Leicestershire in

old England, in 1660: and came over to America in 1682, before the city of Philadelphia was laid out. He was printer to this Government for upwards of 50 years, and being quite worn out with old age and labour, he left this mortal State in the lively Hopes of a blessed Immortality.

Reader, reflect how soon you'll quit this Stage:
You'll find but few attain to such an Age.
Life's full of Pain: Lo! here's a place for Rest.
Prepare to meet your God! then you are blest.

The good that man does lives after him in the memory of those he has benefited: and in remembrance of his deeds, this stone, defaced by the

storms of more than a century, was replaced in duplicate by the vestry of Trinity Church on the two hundredth birthday of Bradford. In most suitable recognition of his services to the community, the members of the Historical Societies of Philadelphia and New York joined in the ceremonial; while, to make the tribute even more impressive, the authorities of New York bade their busy Broadway keep silence while the church service that he so loved was repeated in full splendor above his grave.

FIRST DAILY PAPER IN ENGLAND.

It is possible the subjoined article may be familiar to most of our readers. But it may be valuable for reference, and therefore it is given with an expectation that such curious details as mark the progress of events cannot be otherwise than acceptable to antiquarian scholars.

On the 11th of March, 1702, the first number of the first daily newspaper in the English language was published in London. It was about the size of a half sheet of foolscap, and was printed on one side only. It contained neither leading articles, nor advertisements, nor home news; and its contents consisted merely of quotations from foreign journals and two announcements as to its own scope and mission. It concludes with these words: "This 'Courant,' as the title shows, will be published Daily, being

designed to give all the Material News as soon as every post arrives, and is confined to half the compass to save the Public at least half the impertinences of ordinary newspapers." It was called the "Daily Courant," and it met with so favorable a reception, that six weeks after the issuing of its first number, it appeared printed on both sides, with a column and a half of advertisements.

The difference between the "Daily Courant" and a leading modern newspaper consists not merely in size, type, the number of advertisements, and elaborate editorials; the most striking contrast is found in the rapidity with which foreign intelligence is conveyed at the present time, as compared with the slow rate of transit in 1702. But foreign intelligence is put forward as the leading feature of

this first daily newspaper, and the editor took every opportunity of repeating the following declaration: "It will be found from the foreign prints, which from time to time, as occasion offers, will be mentioned in this paper, that the author has taken care to be duly furnished with all that comes from abroad in any language. And for an assurance that he will not, under pretence of having private intelligence, impose any additions of feigned circumstances to an action, but give his extracts fairly and impartially; at the beginning of each article he will quote the foreign paper from whence 'tis taken, that the public, seeing from what country a piece of news comes, with the allowance of that government, may be better able to judge of the credibility and fairness of the relation. Nor will he take upon him to give any comments or conjectures of his own; but will relate only matter of fact, supposing other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves."

The modern system is just the reverse, and is undoubtedly founded on common sense, as well as utility, because daily newspapers are now read by everybody, from the highest to the lowest, and these readers are numbered by millions, whereas in England, in Queen Anne's time, but very few of the working classes could read, and even among the middle classes great ignorance prevailed; so that the circulation of the "Daily Courant" was probably limited to a few hundred of the merchants and "well-to-do" men, as

the phrase then was. It is, however, known that many of these had private expresses of their own from abroad, by which they obtained information of what was passing, long before the newspapers, or even the Government did, and were thus enabled to forestall the markets and make fortunes. And slow and difficult as traveling was in those days, it was not a hard matter for horsemen, having relays of horses ready, to anticipate the regular post.

In the first number of the "Daily Courant" there is an "express" from Rome, which informs the public of what took place in that city a month previously, that being the latest intelligence; there are also items of news from Naples and Vienna, but no home news whatever; and in the succeeding numbers a paragraph of from seven to ten lines comprises all that is supplied under the heading "London." This is all the more remarkable, as war was then going on between England and France. Only the most meagre allusions are made to the operations in Flanders. The death of the King, William III., and the accession of Queen Anne, are only told by implication, that is to say, by reference to matters connected with the king's funeral. The first number of the "Daily Courant" appeared on the very day that Anne went to the House of Peers to deliver her first speech from the throne, the 11th of March—the king died on the 8th. This singular reticence on the part of the editor, with regard to domestic affairs, leads to the suspicion that the then Government exercised

considerable arbitrary power or influence to prevent discussions of its foreign policy and its conduct toward the exiled Stuarts, whose partisans were plotting all over the United Kingdom for their restoration. It should be remembered that Queen Anne was herself a Stuart, being a daughter of James II., and her brother, "The Pretender," aspired to succeeding to the throne on her death, notwithstanding the act of succession. It was dangerous to be either Whig or Tory in those days, and Jacobites and Hanoverians drew swords and fought whenever they met. Under these circumstances, the editor of the "Daily Courant" may be excused for avoiding the subject of domestic policy. Here again is a striking contrast. Frank and independent criticism on public men and their actions has been for a

long time fearlessly indulged in, both in England and her colonies, as well as in this country—a glorious privilege and guarantee for liberty, denied in too many nations. The system of reporting speeches and proceedings in Parliament and public meetings did not come into vogue until more than half a century later, and even then it was not a regular profession. Those speeches which were reported were often touched up, if not actually manufactured, by men like Dr. Johnson, Wilkes, Guthrie, and Walpole. Parliament was singularly hostile to reporters; it was a breach of privilege to report its proceedings; and this ridiculous rule has not been abrogated more than thirty years, although it was practically disregarded. And now a member considers himself aggrieved if his speech is not reported.

CURIOSITIES OF HISTORY.

Queer Laws.—Were a collection made of the absurd and ridiculous laws enacted by legislative bodies in this country since the organization of colonial governments, a more amusing work could not be found. To particularize all of them would make a great quarto; therefore they must quietly repose in obsolete volumes to be occasionally ransacked by curiosity hunters.

A law against chewing tobacco without leave of the general court; appointing officers to keep the con-

gregation awake while the minister was preaching; punishing a negro for making boys laugh in the gallery during service by obliging him to sit between two deacons in the face of the people; putting a respectable citizen in the stocks for not liking a justice of the peace; fining a man for watering a horse on Sunday, and ordering all vessels at sea on the Sabbath to lay-to till Monday—were excessively arbitrary enactments.

Wonderful Clocks.—Better watches

and clocks are now manufactured than ever before; yet there are many colossal time-pieces in Europe, venerable for age, that transcend by a thousand-fold the most extraordinary horological productions of the present time. For example, that in the Strasburgh Cathedral, besides keeping an accurate record of passing hours and phases of the sun and moon, the machinery by which processions approach and depart to be succeeded by various automatic exhibitions of birds and animals as natural as life, have never been excelled, nor is it probable they ever can be; since, as the proverb says, "We can have no more of a cat than her skin." The old clockmakers took possession of the whole field, leaving nothing for others to do that will supersede their ingenuity. Then again, the musical apparatus in the roof of the old Cathedral of Amsterdam, pounding out Dutch music on eighty-seven bells with great iron hammers, defies competition.

Permanency of Custom.—From immemorial time Arabs and many tribes no way connected with Moslem institutions, always make a prayer over the animal to be slaughtered; even in the matter of severing the neck of a fowl an invocation to Heaven for peace precedes the incision.

There is another custom universal throughout the Orient—whatever creature is be used for human food must be bled to death. Strangled birds, therefore, are rejected, or, as it

is termed, wringing their necks—the common way everywhere else. Very orthodox Mussulmen insist upon being eye witnesses to the extinction of life, not being willing to hazard their hold upon Paradise on a point of such vital importance.

We in Christian lands show our relation to ancient races by retaining some of the habits which distinguish Jews, Mohammedans, and other Eastern people. Thus cattle, sheep, &c., are bled. The Mosaic sanitary laws are partially recognized. We neither use reptiles indiscriminately for food, nor entirely reject them.

Fined for Not Marrying.—While encamped at Murroo, a place of some importance on the extreme borders of Abyssinia, an Englishman on public business was urged to take a wife, which he modestly declined. A girl presented herself as a candidate, notwithstanding his polite refusal to enter upon any such responsibilities, urging as an eminent qualification that she had already had four or five husbands, and her admiring friends stated as an extra claim to Mr. John Bull's attention, that she was a very strong woman. By a present of a few red beads she was bowed out of the tent.

Another traveler among the Muzequahs was actually fined by a chief of a tribe for an insult to a woman who wanted to be married. He walked her out of his presence. She complained of haughty treatment to His Highness, who in summing up the case said, "*Is she not as good as you are?*"

and fined him in a certain amount of brass wire, to allay the general indignation of an excited population.

Rules to be Observed by Gentlemen.—In 1624, those officers who were invited to dine with the Archduke of Austria were instructed by a circular of the Royal Chamberlain how to conduct themselves at table.

1st. They were directed to come neatly dressed in coats and boots, and not to enter in a half drunken condition.

2d. At table they were not to tilt up their chairs, nor rock themselves, nor stretch their legs at full length.

3d. Nor drink after each mouthful, for if they do they would get tipsy too soon; nor empty their goblets to the extent of more than one-half after each dish; and before drinking therefrom they should wipe their mouths and moustaches in a cleanly manner.

4th. Neither are they to thrust their hands into dishes, or throw bones under the table.

5th. Nor lick their fingers, nor expectorate in their plates, nor wipe their noses on the table-cloth.

6th. Nor to fall from their chairs and make themselves incapable of walking straight.

A similar circular promulgated in 1872 might have a powerful effect in restraining ill-bred guests from practising very many disgusting habits on dining-room carpets.

Collecting Revenue.—Mr. Johnson, a British agent who for a long time was stationed at Shoa, in Africa, says that the primitive manner of taking toll of those who carry anything to market, which is revenue for the support of government, is conducted thus: Grain is examined by the Governor, it being placed before him to determine the amount to be taken out—usually measured by handfuls; according to the quantity. Butter is assessed in a similar way. The inspector scoops out of the gourd shell with his finger the octray, which he wipes into a pot by his side. Cattle dealers, merchants, and, indeed, all traffickers, pay for the privilege in bars of salt—about the shape of a whetstone, six inches long by two broad, and one in thickness—which is legalized money. Sometimes a trader makes a special bargain to pay a certain number of *amulaks*—the name of the salt bars—a week, and then drives trade briskly with a prospect of a larger profit.

Singular Order of Monks.—Near the town of Myslones in Abyssinia there is a community of Christian monks called Tabaeps. They believe in the divinity of the Savior, who yet was a man like ourselves—never having had a father. Every day is a fast except Saturday and Sunday. A singular peculiarity of that sect is that they are never permitted to sleep in a bed. At night they all take a position in their church edifice, sitting with their backs to the wall. Straps are fastened to the boards and when in place waiting for

the next day Sun, they buckle themselves bolt upright, so that in case of falling asleep, they may not pitch forward on the floor. They are supposed to be at prayer, thus adjusted. One side of the building is appropriated to good women, who are allowed the privilege of being thus pinioned till it is time to begin grinding barley, when daylight appears, under the direction of an aged female. A very old man regulates the pious brethren in their doings and solemn meditations till evening comes round again.

No Perception of Wit.—That minute reader of what everybody said and did in upper circles, Papis, happened to be in the meridian of his activity when Butler's "Hudibras" came out. The welkin rang with the poet's wit, but Sir Samuel could not find a line in it to excite his mirth. Of course he looked upon all the world as being stark mad, while he alone had his senses. He bought the first part of the work when it came out, as everybody talked about it. An examination convinced him it was a silly, abusive thing, aimed at the Presbyterians. It cost two shillings and sixpence, but being disgusted with its lack of wit, he sold the copy for eighteen pence.

Sales of Pilgrim's Progress.—The first part ran through twelve editions in ten years. All literary chroniclers confess their inability to ascertain how many editions of the complete work have been printed. A poor, simple-minded, honest, unlettered man, in

close prison on account of his religious principles for successive years, was the author. The most eminent men of all countries, distinguished as fixed stars in the firmament of literature, unitedly agree in saying it is one of the most wonderful books ever written. It will be admired when the whole galaxy of modern literary stars are in oblivion.

Wooden and Horn Books.—When that famous French ventriloquist, M. Alexandre, was in this country about twenty-five years ago, to perfect his plan of national interchanges of books, he exhibited a small volume—the leaves of which were thin plates of wood, on which letters were cut. It was supposed to be of Icelandic origin.

Sir Thomas Phillipps, of Middlehill, had books in his collection of horn, made in the reign of Charles I. and II. Lock refers to a horn book and primer in his "Thoughts on Education." Both Shenstone and Cooper speak of such books as though common.

As late as 1771 John Briton relates in his autobiography that he learned (to read it is presumed) from a horn book, on which were Roman letters and Arabic numerals.

In the Vatican is a Pelasgic alphabet scratched on a vase of common terra cotta—or it may have been an inkstand—arranged so that the letters are distinct in one column and syllables in another. It was found in a tomb in an ancient cave. The Etrus-

can read from right to left. There are some other curious circumstances connected with this old school-book of the Pelasgians.

Your Head or Mine.—In the thirtieth year of American independence General Eaton commanded an invading army of nine Americans and a small rabble of ragged Greeks and Arabs, crossed the Lybian desert, and after a march of forty days over burning sands, arrived at a town called Derne, of 5,000 inhabitants, defended by a castle and a pretty strong fortress, not far from Tripoli, which Eaton proposed to restore to the rightful heir, and by doing so liberate many of his brave countrymen held in slavery. He addressed a note to the Governor proposing terms of surrender, but the haughty Pasha wrote, "*Your head or mine.*" A battle followed, and General Eaton gained a splendid victory, which led to a favorable peace with that barbarous kingdom of corsairs.

Gouging out Eyes.—In Morse's American Geography, published in 1789, it is gravely stated that when two boxers are wearied by bruising each other they come to close quarters, in North Carolina, each endeavoring to twist his forefingers in the ear-locks of his antagonist. When those are fast clinched, the thumbs are extended each way to the nose, and the eyes are gently turned out of their sockets. "The victor for his expertness receives shouts of applause from the sportive throng, while the

poor eyeless antagonist is laughed at for his misfortune." The author from whom this scrap of history is taken was a doctor of divinity and father of the late Professor Morse of telegraphic immortality.

Ancient Inheritance.—At a place called Ambrose's Barns, near Chertsey, England, in 1863, resided a farmer by the name of Wapshot, whose ancestors have lived without a break upon the same spot since the reign of Alfred the Great, by whom the farm was granted to Reginald Wapshot.

The family of Perkis, still living in England, have occupied the same home for eight centuries. Their ancestor, a lime burner, picked up the body of William Rufus and carried it to Winchester in his humble cart, and was rewarded with a small landed property still their own.

Evil Eye.—Superstition always reigns with ignorance in all countries. Throughout the Mohammedan world the baneful influence of a Christian's eye is more dreaded than any other prospective calamity. It is quite common in Constantinople to meet slaves carrying in their arms for air and exercise beautiful children, who are imagined to be protected from the dreadful curse of an infidel's gaze by extracts from the Koran on their little turbans. The sentence is sometimes wrought in diamonds, sparkling like burning coals on their frontlets.

The number *five* is regarded by Mussulmen as terribly unlucky; so

much so that they cautiously avoid repeating it. Thus, in counting money for example, they dexterously skip from four to six, leaving the imagination to supply the link in the chain of reckoning.

We have men and women of apparent intelligence in our midst just as silly, who would be shocked at the misfortune of sitting at a table with thirteen persons—being positively certain one of the company is doomed to die within the year.

Permanency of Customs.—A Jewish writer has given close attention to the history of that race in Africa known as Berbens or Berberi. They are a strange compound, in lineal descent from Carthagenians, Romans, Numidians, and Saracens. The blood of each circulates in their bodies, and they have all the vices and all the redeeming virtues too common to all. They reside principally between Morocco and the Gulf of Sidra. Tall, thin, swarthy, muscular, and brave, they bid defiance to civilization.

Bedouin Arabs are unchangeable in their habits or customs. They are to-day precisely as they were in the time of Moses, and the Berbens, next to them in historical antiquity in respect to the permanency of their domestic economy, are presumed not to differ one iota from their appearance and characteristics in the days of the prophets Strabo, Marius, and Hannibal.

Portions of Africa which have once been celebrated for mercantile and

warlike enterprise, and where great cities are still grand in their ruins, may yet be reanimated, reconstructed, and play an important role in coming ages of African civilization.

An Aquatic Amphitheatre.—Ancient Utica was about nine miles from Carthage, on an eminence. All the public buildings, however, were located on a vast plain, with the exception of an immense amphitheatre, the colossal outlines of which are still recognized, to prove, as it were, the stupendous resources of those old Phœnician seamen who resisted Roman aggression till nothing remains of them but brick and stone.

An opinion prevails that instead of gladiatorial combats, that enormous basin on the hill was for naval shows. A canal is traceable to the Bragada, allowing the sudden rise of ten feet of water. Mock sea fights and the manœuvring of tiremes, the huge monster-looking vessels, with prows copied after the form of animals, in which the then commercial world was monopolized, were there seen by excited multitudes in all their magnificence.

Rome was a martial power—Carthage, her rival, a maritime nation. Their ambition was the destruction of both.

Does History Repeat Itself?—If so, there is something to alarm true patriots. Both Polybius and Aristotle, men of close observation and enlarged views, have clearly stated that among the causes which eventuated in the

overthrow of the republic of Carthage was a sordid desire for gain. A demoralizing cupidity destroyed every vestige of honesty and patriotism of the people. They assert that giving several offices to one person was one deplorable evil and prejudicial to the public good. Next, merit or qualifications for positions were of no consequence. He who had money went into office. That was the introduction to the practice of outrageous frauds and political abuses, and in its consequences discouraged and disheartened honest and virtuous citizens who were doomed to support by unjust laws unscrupulous villains in prominent stations of trust.

Escaping the Gallows.—Miss Stuart, of Allan Bank, was the grandmother of Thomas Coutts, the famous London banker, whose grandchild is Miss

Burdett Coutts, reputed to be the richest woman on the globe.

Sir John Cochrane, in Argyle's rebellion against James II., was taken prisoner and sentenced to be hung. His daughter Grizzle having obtained information that a death warrant was expected from London by the coach, dressed herself in men's clothes and twice attacked and robbed the mails between Bedford and Berwick, which contained the death warrant. That gave time to Sir John's father, Earl of Dundonald, to make interest with Father Peter, a Jesuit priest, the king's confessor, who for a thousand pounds agreed to intercede with his royal master in favor of the condemned criminal and to obtain a pardon, which was accomplished.

Bold blood that of Miss Grizzle's to be coursing in the benevolent Baroness Burdett's veins.

HERALDRY.

*With Directions, Tracing Pedigrees, Deciphering Ancient MSS., the Appointment of Liveries, etc., and Chapters on French and American Heraldry.**

THE songs with which the Northern Bards regaled the heroes at their "Feasts of Shells" were but

versified chronicles of each ancestral line, symphonied be their stirring deeds.

* The Handbook of Heraldry, by John E. Cussans.

We intend to give to our readers short and comprehensive directions relating to the terms most frequently used in Heraldry; expecting to do this in such a way that not only those who are bound by their occupation to follow the fixed rules of this science—as engravers, designers, etc.—shall find a useful guide in it, but that even the layman who is taking

interest in this matter, and likes to use his leisure hours in studying old books and documents, collects coins, and wishes to sketch or paint his arms or crests, may easily understand those rules. The above mentioned work, acknowledged as one of the best on Heraldry, shall be our model; the rules and terms are fixed; nothing new can be told.

If necessary, drawings will be added.

Through the oak fire's uncertain flame the chieftain saw descend the shadowy forms of his fathers; they came from the halls of Odin as the harper swept the strings, and deployed before their descendant "*re-joining in the sound of their praise.*" No parchment told his lineage to the warrior of those days, but the heroic names were branded each night upon his swelling heart by the burning numbers of the bards.

Thus did the Northman chronicle his ancestry in those unlettered times. Afterward, when the oak fire was extinguished, the shell thrown by, and the night came no more with songs; when we reach the age of records; we find this love of lineage availing itself of the new method of commemoration. This strong ancestral spirit of the Norman may be traced partly to the profound sentiment of perpetuity, which formed the principal and noblest element of his character, and partly to the nature of the property to which he was linked by immemorial customs of the Teuton race.

Warburton—Rolla and his Race.

PREFACE.

It is impossible for a modern work on Heraldry to be any other than a compilation, and the only merit to which the author can lay claim is that he has made a judicious selection from among the materials before him. There is of necessity much in the following pages to be found in other text books on the science; on the other hand there are several subjects which

appear for the first time in such a work. Among these may be mentioned the directions for emblazonry, tracing pedigrees, deciphering ancient MSS., the appointment of liveries, etc., and the chapters on French and American Heraldry.

In the treatise before the reader, the author has endeavored to divest the noble science of Armory of those frivolous technicalities and conjectural interpretations to be found in the works of the early Heralds; and which, probably by their abstruseness and uncertainty, tended to render the study so uninviting. Not only did the early teachers attach an allegorical signification to the various colors and charges—in which, by the way, there is as much diversity as in the book entitled "*The Language of Flowers,*" but they even devised a separate nomenclature of the tinctures according to the rank of the person whose bearings they blazoned. Thus the arms of royalty were described by the names of celestial bodies; of the nobility, by precious stones; while the commonalty were obliged to be content with the simple tinctures.

Or, a bend Sable, if borne by a King, would be blazoned a *Sol*; a bend Saturn, and if by a noble, "*Topaz, a bend Diamond.*"

Other writers again, have blazoned arms by the signs of the Zodiac, months of the year, parts of the body, the elements, flowers, tempers, etc.; according to the last method, *Or, on a mount vert, a buck tripping, attired gules*, would be blazoned as *Blithe, on a mount*

bilious a buck, tripping melancholy, at-tired choleric.

When Heralds indulge in such puerility it is no matter of surprise that the cause they espouse should be regarded by many persons as unworthy of serious attention. In compiling this work the writer places himself in the position of the student, and has as much as possible avoided throughout the use of terms which, though perfectly intelligible to a proficient, would not be so to an uninitiated reader.

INTRODUCTION.

INDIFFERENCE as to the origin of their family is really felt by few, for the pride of ancestry seems to be innate in nearly every one. Those only affect to despise it who are ignorant of their descent, and can lay claim to no hereditary insignia of honor, practically expressing the sentiment of Montaigne: "If we cannot attain to greatness ourselves, let us have our revenge by railing at it in others."

Gibbon, in his autobiography, very justly remarks: "A lively desire of knowing and recording our ancestors so generally prevails that it must depend on the influence of some common principle in the minds of men. We seemed to have lived in the persons of our forefathers. It is the labor and reward of vanity to extend the term of this ideal longevity. The satirist may laugh, the philosopher may preach, but Reason herself will respect the prejudices and habits

which have been consecrated by the experience of mankind. Few there are who can seriously despise in others an advantage of which they are secretly ambitious to partake. The knowledge of our own family from a remote period will always be esteemed as an abstract pre-eminence, since it can never be promiscuously enjoyed. If we read of some illustrious line, so ancient that it has no beginning, so worthy that it ought to have no end, we sympathize in its various fortunes. Nor can we blame the generous enthusiasm or the harmless vanity of those who are allied to the honors of its name."

Throughout the struggle with the Royalists, Oliver Cromwell and his adherents affected to ridicule that dignity, which a long and unbroken line of ancestry undoubtedly confers. But no sooner was the Protector firmly established in his position than he assumed almost every kingly function. He was constantly addressed as "Your Highness;" his official proclamations commenced "*We*, Oliver Cromwell;" his Peers of Parliament were created by patent, in the margin of which was a representation of himself, in regal robes, with his family escutcheon, containing all the quarterings to which he was entitled. He likewise assumed the imperial crown, and appears on the second great seal of his predecessor, although he refused to be publicly invested therewith. From a manuscript in the Harleian Collection, preserved in the British Museum, it appears that an expense of nearly

£1,600 was incurred for the banners, standards, pennons, badges, etc., displayed at his funeral.* So, too, at the period of the great Revolution in France, all distinctions of rank and title were abrogated, even that of *Monsieur*. But in a short time a new *noblesse* arose, not constructed out of the old aristocratic party, but, as Madame de Stael observes, of the partisans of equality.

And this process of spontaneous

creation of superior rank has always existed, and must continue to exist, amongst all people, and in all ages, as long as the power which wealth and ability naturally exercise is acknowledged.

But, it may be urged, what actual service can the obsolete jargon and grotesque monstrosities of the old heralds possibly render in this eminently practical age? Much every way.

(*To be continued.*)

WILL OF ELIZABETH, LADY DESPENSER.

ELIZABETH DE BURGHERSH, Lady Despenser (daughter and heiress of Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh, K. G., and widow of Edward, Lord Despenser, K. G., who died 49, Edward III., 1375), July 4, 1409.

My body to be buried in the Church of Our Lady, at Tewksbury, betwixt my lord and husband, Edward, Lord Despenser, and my son, Thomas le Despenser (who was beheaded for attempting to restore Richard II., 5th Jan., 1 Henry IV., 1400).

I desire that I be buried within three days after my decease, and that a black cloth with a white cross be laid over my body, with five tapers about it, and no more, during the office of burial. Likewise, that a stone of marble be placed over my

grave, with my portraiture thereon. Also I will that seven of the most honest priests that can be found, sing for me for one whole year next after my death, and that each of them for so doing receive five pounds; and I desire that one thousand masses be sung for my soul.

To the Lady Morley, my daughter (Anne, who married first, Hugh Hastings, and secondly, Thomas, Lord Morley, K. G.), my best chalice. To the Lady Margaret Ferrers, my daughter (wife of Robert, Lord Ferrers, of Chartley), two chargers and twelve dishes of silver. To Phillippa, my daughter, a bed of red worsted, with all the furniture appertaining thereto. To Elizabeth, daughter to the aforesaid Margaret, two other chargers, twelve dishes, and six saucers of silver.

Proved 10th August, 1409.

Dugdale's Abstract, Vol. I., p. 396.

* The following note is appended at the end of the list: "The whole expense of the Protector's funeral amounted to £28,000. The undertaker was Mr. Rolt, who was payde a small part, if any, of his bill."

A LEARNED AMERICAN NEGRO.

BENJAMIN BANNEKER, the son of an African slave, whose freedom was subsequently purchased by his wife, a free colored woman of uncommon energy and intelligence, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, in the year 1732. His parents by economy purchased a small farm, for which they paid 7,000 pounds of tobacco.

Fourteen years later, when Benjamin was twenty-two years of age, he appears to have been toiling with his parents, but in the meanwhile he had learned to read, write, and go as far as position, as it was called, in arithmetic. He in various ways gathered so much general information as to have been remarked upon occasionally by those who held the capacity of negroes at a low estimate. By insensible degrees it was known he could perform difficult things in figures.

When thirty years old, Benjamin gave surprising proof of extraordinary attainments in science and mechanical ingenuity, by constructing a clock, without ever having had any instruction in that direction.

He had seen a watch, but never a clock. Considerable time was expended in an effort to perfect it according to his conception of what it should be to keep time. It embarrassed him in trying to make the hour, minute, and second hands, move in the periods essential to horological per-

fection. At last it proved an excellent time-piece.

When forty-five, in the year 1787, Mr. Geo. Ellicott, proprietor of the region now called Ellicott's Mills, in Maryland, lent Benjamin several scientific books, among which were Mayer's Tables, Ferguson's Astronomy, and Leadbetter's Lunar Tables.

Those works were electric sparks. His mental powers were rapidly developed under the influence of those excellent publications. At this day there is not a treatise extant on astronomy possessing higher claims to the attention of those ambitious to understand the economy of the heavens than that old out-of-print volume. It would pay any publisher to bring out a revised edition, with such additions as modern discovery would provide for enhancing its value. The author himself was a phenomenon in Scotland in his day, who rose from very humble beginning, to be a constellation in the galaxy of intellectual men of that period.

Both father and mother now being dead, Benjamin, the only child, lived alone in his cabin. He studied mostly at night—absorbed in profound investigations which nobody in the neighborhood could comprehend, or probably cared to bother their heads. Because Benjamin did no more on the land than was absolutely necessary to

sustain life, he was set down as a lazy, indolent fellow, shiftless, thriftless and of no account.

A white man's position in society then appears to have been measured by the quantity of tobacco he raised, as it is in these latter days of a higher civilization, by cash in hand.

Benjamin, a negro, by sheer neglect of all worth living for—a tobacco crop—fell quite below zero in comparison with slaves, who were the pride of their masters. Such, indeed, was the estimate of his character, it was predicted by those who supposed they knew Ben best, that he would come to no good end.

In the meanwhile, the studious negro resolved to turn his solid intellectual acquirements, and accurate advances in astronomy, to a practical result, so confident was he in his own strong powers. With that determination he devised an almanac. No one not familiar with the labor of calculations, where tables must not vary in the slightest degree, can form an estimate of the brain force and demands upon the intellect in preparing what is hardly considered much of an undertaking—an almanac. Singular enough, that neglected, unappreciated human being, delving into abstruse problems, discovered errors in Ferguson's System of Astronomy, which, unaided, he corrected.

Ferguson says that when the sun is within 12° of either node at the time of a full, the moon will be eclipsed. Benjamin, however, found, according

to the author's method of projecting a lunar eclipse, there would be none, and yet the sun would be within $11^{\circ} 46' 11''$ of the moon's ascending node; but the moon, being in her apogee, would prevent the appearance of the eclipse.

Pretty well that for a negro, alone in a cabin, with no resources but one or two books, and the stars above his head, to guide him in the discovery of truths which the great mathematicians of the last century had failed to recognise!

Ben also detected two essential mistakes in Leadbetter's *Astronomical Tables*.

Ben's first almanac appeared in 1792, by the kind assistance of a benevolent gentleman, who saw the worth of a black diamond, and interested two printers in his behalf.

Before this crisis in his affairs (coming before the public as an author), far and wide, people were talking so much about Ben Banneker's accuracy in figures, the commissioners appointed to trace out and fix the boundaries of the District of Columbia, in 1789, invited him to accompany them in the survey. No doubt they availed themselves of his wise head, which could be more relied upon than their own, in triangulating and establishing boundaries, for a city in its midst, destined to be the capital of a great nation.

A copy of the wonderful almanac was sent to Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, with the respects of the author, who took the opportunity of referring to the injustice to which his

unhappy race was subjected by the new republic, in which all men should be equal in the eye of the law. He must have been a hard morsel to swallow by the future President of the United States, who penned that immortal sentence in the Declaration of Independence, "All men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Mr. Jefferson wrote back as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30, 1791.

"MR. BENJAMIN BENNEKER:

"*Sir*—I thank you for your letter of the 19th instant, and for the almanac which it contained.

"Nobody wishes more than I do, to see such proofs as you exhibit, that nature has given to our black brethren talents equal to those of the other colors of men, and that the appearance of a want of them is owing only to the degrading condition of their existence both in Africa and America. I can add with truth that no one wishes more ardently, to see a good system commenced, for raising the condition both of their body and mind to what it ought to be, as fast as the imbecility of their present existence, and other circumstances which cannot be neglected, will admit.

"I have taken the liberty of sending your almanac to Monsieur de Condorcet, Secretary of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and member of the Philanthropic Society, because I considered it a document to which your whole color had a right, for their justification against the doubts which have been entertained of them.

"I am, with great esteem, sir, your most obedient servant,

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

The negro's almanac appeared regularly till 1802, having a large circulation. Benjamin was a close observer of facts, which were chronicled as they occurred. His discoveries in regard to the habits, instincts, and functions of insects and animals, and in certain domains of science, make him to have been a man of rare intellectual endowments by nature. That he was an eminent mathematician cannot be questioned, far surpassing those who stood high in public estimation for their attainments while he was on the stage in that part of the country. He was a man of warm religious feelings, and strictly conscientious. At the age of 72 he died, and was buried near the cabin he had occupied. No stone tells where repose the mortal remains of a genius who, had he been white, would have had a marble monument erected to his memory fifty years ago.

ALMANACKS.

ALTHOUGH regarded in our day as publications of no great importance, and yet convenient for some kinds of

reference, perhaps, in the history of literature, no works have exercised a more extended influence at an early

period of Roman rule—all through the mediæval ages, and even at the present moment—than almanacks.

Very far back in those years which were dark to those who then lived in organized societies, whose Gods were the creation of their own active imaginations, there was a curiosity to be gratified, and a longing for intelligence respecting the future. Advantage was taken of that innate desire to know what deities had decreed, or what they might purpose to accomplish, which brought into view individuals (who must have been rather in advance of the multitudes), who assumed to interpret by authority the will of the Gods. Ignorance ordinarily makes concessions to superior intelligence. It would eventuate in a regular dissertation, quite unsuitable to the design of these pages, were we to trace, from point to point, the evolutions of the human race from a very rude state, to its refinements in the present century, in order to show how almanacks came into existence. But a few facts may facilitate researches, where there is a disposition to gather more than would be acceptable, on a subject so apparently trivial, but which, nevertheless, would throw very much light on the origin and preservation of such signs and wonders as have always figured prominently in almanacks from ancient to modern times.

Almanack makers were considered learned men, and they still retain that reputation. To know what the weather would be six months in ad-

vance, indicated to the farmers of this country, less than one hundred years ago, vast attainments in science. Those predictions were carefully examined in haying time. To slaughter a pig when the moon was on the wane, was an evidence of ignorance quite inexcusable, as even the poorest almanack inculcated, that when killed with a growing moon, the pork would swell in the pot. To have more in the end than was had in the beginning, no farmer ought to overlook, if he were ambitious of prospering like his well-informed neighbors.

Even at this hour of grace and intelligence, when common schools are sustained wherever there are children in the Northern States to be taught, those almanacks most sought, are those bearing a coarse image of a man on the title page surrounded by signs of the zodiac. Black lines lead off from Leo, the Scorpion, Aries, and indeed from every member of the celestial host to the supposable centres of controlling activity in the human body, indicating when and where the signs are found. What farmer's wife on the outposts of agricultural wisdom would think of weaning her babe till Thomas' Almanack had been consulted? When the sign was right—and almanack makers know as much about occult science as anybody—the muling, puling infant is put upon a new regimen. The lactic fountain is dried up, and nature is governed by astrological regulations, rather than by conformity to vital or common sense principles.

Perhaps the oldest illuminated

manuscripts extant is King Athelstane's Psalter, supposed to have been written in the year 703, to which is prefixed a calendar, lunar tables, and some queer representations of farming tools and pursuits. The Prayer Book of Charles the Bold, bears the record in it, of the baptism of his oldest son. It appears to have belonged, in the course of events, to Mellisenda, Queen of Jerusalem, from an entry in it of the death of her father, Baldwin the Second, and her mother also, inserted in the calendar. Therefore an almanack was appended, very evidently.

"*Hours of Ann of Brittany*," a title borne on a precious manuscript in the Royal Library of France, has a calendar. To make it emphatic, a representation of snowflakes is pictured, and then follows, according to the progress of seasons, flowers, fruits, insects, and butterflies. It was, therefore, a pictorial almanack, easily understood by those who could not read.

King Repe's missel had calendar pages, with beautiful birds perched in the margin. A nightingale indicated summer, and a robin December.

With the advance of civilization, and a developed taste for useful knowledge, almanacks became a necessity, not only in England, but over Continental Europe. They were vehicles for spreading all kinds of intelligence; no other medium was equal to them under the control of poetasters, religious bigots, or designing empirics. Gradually there was an introduction of proverbs, sage intimations touching on the borders of political econo-

my, morals and the ways to wealth. At last, rules for determining the character of the weather, became memorable guides for the sailor, the reapers, and those who knew that power was represented by wealth.

The farmer says:

Evening red and morning gray,
Is the sign of a fair day.

The sailor says:

When there is a mackerel sky,
Then look out, the wind will be high.

A rainbow in the morning,
Sailors take warning.

A rainbow at night,
The sailor's delight.

When pigs are seen to carry straw,
Close up the doors, there'll be a flaw.

Encouraging to young ladies.

If hens should crow as roosters do,
A man will soon be here to woo.

O! pay your taxes to the church,
Or you'll be in a painful lurch.

As far as can be ascertained, the very first book printed with a date, was an almanack at Mayence in 1456, by John Guttenberg. An almanack is still annually published in France, which is claimed to have appeared regularly every year, for three hundred and fifty years, under the title of "*Le Calendrier des Bergers*."

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth almanacks were quite numerous, because they were a public necessity, as bearers of extraordinary intelligence, maxims, and gossip sayings, which

emanated from no other source so acceptable to the masses. Old Puritanical Almanacks were gloomy heralds of church rulings. When none but members of a church, could hold a civil office, or be eligible to political positions of distinction, there was more show of honesty than in later times, when candidates without either character or qualifications, are quite as successful as men of moral worth and eminent educational attainments.

Dr. Franklin's Almanack was a power in the land. His Poor Richard spoke wholesome truth. Lessons were inculcated in language which children remembered, that could make them happy, healthy, wealthy, and wise. He taught elements of economy, industry, and the practice of moral virtues. No such almanack has appeared since, that has had a wider range of admiring patrons.

Poor Richard says :

Little boats should keep near shore,
But larger ships may venture more.

And again :

Many estates are lost in the getting,
Since men have forsook hewing and splitting,
And women their sewing and knitting.

Once more :

Women and wine, game and deceit,
Make the purse small and the wants great.

Dr. Franklin abominated indolence and dissipation as much as Salmagunda's best contributor eschewed physic from Dr. Costive.

For physic and farces,
His equal there scarce is,
His farces are physic,
His physic a farce is.

Who will furnish us a paper exclusively on American almanacks?

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

MEMORIAL OF ALICE AND PHOEBE CARY. *With Some of Their Later Poems.* By Mary Clemmer Ames. Illustrated by Two Portraits on Steel. New York : Published by Hurd & Houghton. Cambridge : Riverside Press. 1873.

Such is the title of a beautifully executed volume of peculiar interest. The names of those refined ladies are familiar to persons of taste in literature. Some are born poets, and others imagine themselves favored with superior inspirations, which can best be expressed in verse. The difference between sentiments that excite our sympathies, and mere rhyme, mechanically set to measure, are widely different. No one could write a verse like this without being, not only a

deep thinker, but a calm spectator of the onward destiny of humanity :

"The waves, they are wildly heaving,
And bearing me out from the shore,
And I know of the things I am leaving,
But not of the things before."

When the death of Phoebe Cary was announced, somebody said—and it may have been the authoress of the charming production before us—"The wittiest woman in America is dead."

The tenth chapter gives illustrations of her ready comments on passing events. Some of her observations were terse and wonderfully amusing. Her remark on being informed that Mr. Barnum's skeleton man and a prodigiously fat woman, both

of whom belonged to the celebrated showman's exhibition, were married, was prompt: "I suppose they loved through thick and thin." Being at Wood's Museum, on Broadway, she asked to be shown the infernal regions—some sort of a horrible spectacle, it is presumed. She was informed they were out of order. "But, never mind; you will see them in time," was the ungallant apology for not being in oiled condition. Her reply may have been in accordance with her belief, though a poor specimen of wit.

The biographies of these gifted sisters, loving in life, cannot fail of being read by those who hope to profit by the examples of others who were good and blameless, without exciting emotions of profound respect for their characters. They were patterns of propriety and industry, and honored for their efforts to promote peace and happiness while alive. Their memory is embalmed in the annals of friendship.

It is difficult in the space allowed for book notices, to dwell, as it would be a pleasure to do, on incidents and circumstances in the history of those amiable and excellent women, whose story is told in this volume. Nor would it be fair to anticipate the gratification derived from a personal perusal of Miss Ames' memorial. It should receive extensive patronage. When it has been carefully studied, how many will ease back in their chairs, and exclaim, as Miss Phœbe Cary wrote respecting the powers of John G. Whittier,

"Great master of the poet's art,
Surely the sources of thy powers
Lie in that true and tender heart,
Whose every utterance touches ours."

DANIEL BOONE, THE PIONEER OF KENTUCKY.
By John S. C. Abbott. Illustrated. New York: Dodd & Mead. 1872.

Indefatigable men, those Abbott brothers. Among them the ball is kept rolling. They have written largely, but always well, and on the side of truth and Christian virtue. Some have carped at the life of Napoleon by one of the quartette, but pleasing everybody is an undertaking not readily achieved. This Mr. Abbott seized upon a popular subject. Daniel Boone, the hunter of Kentucky, is no myth. He was a real human being, with two keen eyes, quick of hearing, so sure and so accurate, when his rifle cracked the mark was hit. Bold, brave, kindly dis-

posed heroes, whether in bearskin or broadcloth, idolized by the masses. The story of a struggle with a savage, rivets us closer to a page of exciting narrative, than an encyclopædia of generalizations, or speculative propositions.

This is a book for boys. It will stir up their vital force, and make them long for opportunities, when they become men, for distinguishing themselves. There are events, too, which Mr. Abbott has adroitly pictured in a way to quicken the slow pulsations of the constitutionally dull representative of easy circumstances. Indian intercourse, and the hardships, the hairbreadth escapes, and amazing energy of Boone, and the pioneer settlers of the West, is graphically related.

AMERICAN PIONEERS AND PATRIOTS. *Miles Standish, the Puritan Captain. By John S. C. Abbott. Illustrated. New York: Dodd & Mead, 762 Broadway. 1872.*

A book that will answer the year round, and always hold a place in the pioneer history of New England. How many Miles Standishes there may have been, could only be ascertained by tracing the genealogy of a family whose prominent ancestor in this country is a record of which his descendants may be proud. A life of the captain is a key to stirring times, of which the dwellers in brown-stone houses have no adequate conception. Mr. Abbott is a man of facts. He has a reputation that forbids the possibility of statements not sustained by incontrovertible evidence. This publication should be in the hands of our young people. It is calculated to incite young men to patriotic resolutions—bravery, when necessary, and honest efforts for the public good.

The paper is white, the type fair, and plain enough for weak eyes; therefore there can be no excuse urged for not becoming acquainted with Mr. Abbott's researches into the life, motives, and public services of a remarkable man at a remarkable period on this continent.

THE LITTLE SANCTUARY, AND OTHER MEDITATIONS. *By Alexander Raleigh, D.D., author of "Quiet Resting Places." New York: Published by Dodd & Mead.*

It is a devotional treatise on the way to the Kingdom, simplicity and sincerity, grace for grace, confirmation, all things working together for good, light and darkness, indwelling of the

word of Christ, a stranger on the earth, etc. It is a neat, inviting, and argumentative series of propositions and reflections on religious subjects, from a man who felt his responsibility to God and society.

MARGARET. *By C. C. Fraser Titler, author of "Jasmine Leigh." Illustrated. New York: Dodd & Mead. 1872.*

The text is better than the pictures, which are not in the highest style of art. More time is required to give an analysis of the contents. To improve the mind is the intent of the writer. If a warm religious sentiment is called into activity by tracing the good deeds of others, there is a gain for humanity, and an advance made in morals, calculated to encourage those who are laboring to better the condition of society. Read this modest little duodecimo, and then answer this question: What do you think of it?

BARRIERS BURNED AWAY. *By the Rev. Edward P. Roe, and Dedicated to the Memory of a Sainted Mother.*

Here are 487 pages, arranged in 52 chapters, each one of which has something to interest and instruct.

Where the author resides, or whether this is the first or tenth edition, cannot be ascertained from the title or any other leaf in the volume. It reads exceedingly after the manner of a religious novel. Fancy crops out frequently, associated with lofty sentiments, which could not have emanated from any second-rate intellect. We are forced to brevity, not having had the book seasonably for such examination as it obviously merits; therefore it is destined to another critical microscopic interview of all its properties. It is from Messrs. Dodd & Mead, New York, 1872, where so many books are introduced to the public.

FABLES RESPECTING THE POPES IN THE MIDDLE AGES. *Translated by Alfred Plummer, etc., together with Dr. Dollinger's "Essay on the Prophetic Spirit and the Christian Era," etc., etc. With an Introduction by Henry B. Smith, D.D., Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. 1 vol., pp. 463. From the Press of Dodd & Mead. 1872.*

If there is a grain of curiosity to know how mankind have been imposed upon, or to what extent fanaticism degenerates into persecution, a

key is found here for unlocking archives of the past. It is natural to wish an insight into the motives of those who have been prominent either for their good or their *movais* actions in controlling positions.

Political religion and that of the heart are as far apart as the North and South Poles. But even after all the fierce and bloody commotions resulting from making religion a machine for managing the state, there is still a hankering for a repetition of by-gone prelate agency in the administration of laws, here and there, in the old debilitated nations of Europe, for a reproduction of the olden time.

When one begins with this compact and certainly curious book, the shaping of which has been through the scholarly manipulations of several distinguished theologians, no interruptions are graciously allowed till the end is reached. The first seventy pages, devoted to Pope Joan, is alone worth the price of the whole that follows. As the preface furnishes a biographical sketch of Dr. Dollinger, who is now exercising a commanding influence over the German mind, the reader has a feast prepared at the very beginning. Also from the press of Dodd & Mead, New York, 1872.

PROGRESS OF THE PRESS.

ALL new books will soon be considered old, and for that reason THE CHRONOTYPE should have a complete catalogue of them as fast as they appear. If publishers will have the kindness to send copies of their publications promptly, they will receive immediate attention, and their contents, claims, and merits, extensively circulated.

If advertising is recognized as the speediest method of notifying the reading public of the advent of a new volume, then such prominence as the title, contents, and purpose contemplated by authors and proprietors, would be set forth without fee or reward, as coming within the scheme of this chronicle of the times, for the gratification of archæological students in the far-off future of coming ages.

Direct to *The Chronotype*, American College of Heraldry, No. 67 University Place, New York.

ENGLISH TITLES.

PROUD as all are of the republican form of government which protects our rights and privileges, we are accused of having a peculiar hankering for titles. There are prodigious numbers of generals, colonels, majors, captains, judges, and 'squires. Every village has its high-sounding notabilities—some of whom could not write their names—but worse still, American ladies covet titles with equal avidity. Sad shipwrecks of fortune are frequently occurring in a determination of being a countess, by very brilliant young ladies. Scarcely a season passes not made memorable by the sacrifice of happiness, social position, and a deal of property by some ambitious American beauty who bestows her all on a vagabond who announces himself a titled somebody from abroad.

Here is a historical origin of English titles :

Duke is derived from the Latin *Dux*, a leader. *Marquis*, one holding command of the marches or boundaries between England and Scotland. *Earl* is from the Saxon *eorl*, a noble, who originally had the government of a shire. After the Conquest earls were called *counts*, because their shires took the name of counties. *Viscount* was a *vice-comes*, or a deputy of the count. *Baron* is the oldest title of all, and yet the lowest in point of grade.

By law in Massachusetts, the Governor is, *His Excellency, Your Grace, Your Worship*. Honorable, Right Honorable, Reverend, Very Reverend and Most Reverend, are customary courtesies in the Mother country, sustained by custom.

PERSONAL MEMORIALS.

"I still live."—WEBSTER.

"The good men do, lives after them."

"Propped by Ancestry, whose grace chalks successors their way."—HENRY VIII., Act 1, SC. 1.

It is proposed that the pages of THE CHRONOTYPE shall be adorned with the portraits, and illustrated with brief sketches of the lives of those representative men whose history is so closely identified and interwoven with the history and growth of the city and country as to have become inseparable.

This project can in no manner be construed as tending to encourage the vanity of individuals, but should be regarded rather as an endeavor to perpetuate historical and biographical knowledge.

In 1860, the Hon. Edward Everett wrote to this

Institution, "The great ocean of National existence is made up of the single drops of *individual* life and action."

The importance and value of these illustrations cannot be overestimated, and such gentlemen as are here intimated owe it not only to their families and friends, but also to the country, and particularly to the young and rising generation, to furnish such account of themselves as will show and point out the *only* paths in this life which lead to eminence and success; teaching by example whilst they live, they may thus leave such record and memorial as will illustrate our mottoes, and prove the proverb that "the dead are mightier than the living." The portraits will perpetuate the lineaments of their countenances, and form salutary study and contemplation whilst reading the life-history. Each number of THE CHRONOTYPE thus adorned will become more and more valuable, and by accumulation form in years a biographical encyclopædia, in addition to garnering of hitherto unpublished memorials.

"OUR HEROES"

CONSTITUTES one of the numerous departments of "Townsend's Encyclopædia of the Great Rebellion," comprising the names, in writing, of all of our soldiers and sailors, privates as well as officers, who have received honorable mention for meritorious acts, and for bravery in the war.

It is proposed to publish from four to six pages in each number of THE CHRONOTYPE, containing the names of such persons, alphabetically arranged, with account of the occasion, and their exploits, with dates and names of places. It is hoped that this effort to preserve and transmit to posterity, the records of the noble acts of those who placed their lives in jeopardy that the Republic might be saved, will be appreciated by the public and especially by the friends of those whose names deserve to be made historical.

THE magnitude of our subscription list, and the respectability of our subscribers, has far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. We had designed to publish the list of subscribers in each number, but it is impossible for want of space.

P. S.—We shall keep a supply of the back numbers constantly on hand at our Rooms.

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M. TURNER FORMAN,

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Office American College of Heraldry and Genealogical Registry,

Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

No. 67 University Place, New York.

HERALDRY.

The *latent interest* in HERALDRY, and cognate subjects, entertained by the leading Families of the United States, has lately become manifest by the great number of *inquirers*, and the avidity with which those who are entitled to bear arms, listen to the "Herald" who is able to establish their claims, illustrate and emblazon their Shield, and reveal the long line of honorable ancestry who have preceded them.

In the HERALD's branch of our Rooms, Coats of Arms, and Crests—for those who are *entitled* to bear arms—are depicted in all sizes;—sketches for engraving on dies, embroideries and wood cuts are furnished. Furthermore, we shall be pleased to give those who are making researches in relation to derivation and arms, all possible facilities; having some of the best Heraldic and Genealogical Works in the Country.

At our Rooms, 67 University Place, can always be seen depicted, Coats of Arms, in all the different styles,—also Tablets, Emblazonings and Illuminations, for Interiors, Churches and Cabinets, artistically executed by our Herald, Mr. R. B. IRMTRAUT.

In the "CHRONOTYPE" a limited space will be assigned to advertisements. As a work of this character possesses permanent value for frequent reference, it offers unusual facilities for those who desire to bring their notices under continued observation.

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One page, each insertion, \$25.00; half page, \$15.00; quarter page, \$10.00; eighth page, \$5.00; outside of back cover, \$50.00; inside page, \$40.00. Invariably in advance.

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(See Regular Bulletin of Registered Policy Account in every Tuesday's *New York Tribune*.)

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Vol. I. No. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1873.

THE
CHRONOTYPE

An American Memorial of Persons and Events.



A MONTHLY JOURNAL, PUBLISHED BY THE

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American College of Heraldry

AND

Genealogical Registry,

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.

Founded 1860.

"He who careth not whence he came careth little whither he goeth."

THIS INSTITUTION is of similar character with the English "Herald's College," and designed to gather Genealogies, or Family Records and Family History, for perpetuation to posterity, that the *descendants* may be able in all future time to *prove* births, marriages, and deaths of their ancestors. These records will become more *valuable* with each lapsing year, for the settlement of *disputed* title and heirship. *This* has been certified and confirmed by a very great number of the most eminent men of the country and it is evident that the people of the United States are sufficiently advanced in wealth and refinement to sustain an Institution of this character.

The English "College" was founded soon after the Norman Conquest (over eight hundred years ago), and is still the great Genealogical Depository of England, where *details* of families *may be had of the remote ages*.

The business of the Institution is divided into separate departments:

GENEALOGICAL—For Recording Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

FAMILY HISTORY—For obtaining derivation and compiling History of Families.

HERALDRY—For ascertaining, Emblazoning, Depicting, and Engraving Family Coats of Arms Crests, Mottoes, &c.

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Which *entitles* the holder and *his family* at all times to make examinations and searches through the Records and Library of this Institution for ascertaining Pedigree, Family Derivation or History, and Coats of Arms.

Also, to the REGISTRATION of his *Family Record* in the "DOOMSDAY BOOK," with large illuminated framed Certificate of Registration, with Coats of Arms, when ascertained.

This fund will enable us to obtain copies of *Town, Parish, and Church Records* of Families throughout the Country (in the same manner as the *English Herald's College*), and to increase our Genealogical Library with valuable foreign works on Heraldry and cognate subjects, many of which are *not to be had in this Country*.

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American College of Heraldry

AND

GENEALOGICAL REGISTRY,

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York, "to print and publish such books, pamphlets, and papers, as may further the obtaining, preserving, and recording the Genealogies of the people of the United States."

NEW YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY BUILDING,

No. 67 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

M. TURNER FORMAN, Secretary.

ALBERT WELLES, President.

Founded 1860.

"He who careth not whence he came careth little whither he goeth."

THIS INSTITUTION is of similar character with the English "Herald's College," and designed to gather Genealogies, or Family Records and Family History, for perpetuation to posterity, that the *descendants* may be able in all future time to *prove* births, marriages, and deaths of their ancestors. These records will become more *valuable* with each lapsing year, for the settlement of *disputed* title and heirship. *This* has been certified and confirmed by a very great number of the most eminent men of the country; and it is evident that the people of the United States are sufficiently advanced in wealth and refinement, to sustain an Institution of this character.

The English "College" was founded soon after the Norman Conquest (over eight hundred years ago), and is still the great Genealogical Depository of England, where *details* of families may be had of the *remote ages*.

The business of the Institution is divided into separate departments:

GENEALOGICAL—For Recording Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

FAMILY HISTORY—For obtaining derivation and compiling History of Families.

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THIS INSTITUTION has had great success in placing itself prominently before the public, and has received the commendation of many of the eminent men of the country. Besides the general encomiums set forth in the large Autograph Certificate, witness the sentiments expressed by the following gentlemen, taken from our letter file.

- Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., as Honorary Member, says:
 "As you have enrolled my name among the Honorary Members of the Institution, I desire to return my thanks for the honor thus conferred, and accept with pleasure the membership thus tendered."
- Professor Pynchon, of Trinity College, Conn., June 10th, 1871.
 Says: "It will be of incredible value in many legal cases."
- Gov. Baker, of Indiana, June 10th, 1871.
 "I hope other States, by legislation, may make your Registry evidence."
- Senator Sherman, of Ohio, June 16th, 1871.
 "Would it not be well to secure it by law in the several States?"
- Gov. Baldwin, of Michigan, June 18th, 1871.
 "It receives my full approval."
- Gov. Pile, of New Mexico, June 19th, 1871.
 "It will be invaluable for the future."
- Hon. J. F. Asper, M. C., Missouri, June 21st, 1871.
 "I have carefully examined and approve."
- As Honorary Member, Feb. 17th, 1872.
 "I am very much obliged for this mark of your kindness."
- Hon. S. M. Weed, Plattsburgh, N. Y., June 21st, 1871.
 "I fully endorse the object to be attained."
- Senator Stearns, of Minnesota, June 22d, 1871.
 "It will be valuable to the present generation—invaluable to the future."
- Hon. Wm. Lawrence, M. C., Ohio, June 22d, 1871.
 "Every lawyer has felt its want."
- As Honorary Member, Feb. 13th, 1872.
 "I highly appreciate the honor conferred."
- Hon. Wm. Loughridge, M. C., Iowa, June 22d, 1871.
 "Its value seems to be almost incalculable."
- Hon. R. J. Haldeman, M. C., Pa., June 24th, 1871.
 "Its legal advantages are obvious."
- Hon. S. J. Randall, M. C., Pa., June 24th, 1871.
 "As the nation grows the work will increase."
- Hon. C. A. Eldridge, M. C., Wisconsin, June 25th, 1871.
 "Its importance cannot be too highly urged."
- As Honorary Member, Dec. 29th, 1871.
 "I thank you for the compliment."
- Hon. Silas M. Stilwell, New York, June 26th, 1871.
 "This institution should excel all the Archives of the Old Heraldry Offices of Europe."
- Hon. Joseph Dixon, M. C., N. C., June 27th, 1871.
 "I think it highly important."
- Hon. J. A. Griswold, M. C., N. Y., June 26th, 1871.
 "Your enterprise is deserving of general favor and patronage."
- Hon. W. J. Smith, M. C., Tennessee, June 28th, 1871.
 "It cannot be too highly estimated."
- Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming, June 28th, 1871.
 "It will be of great assistance to the legal profession."
- As Honorary Member, April 5th, 1872.
 "I thank you for the honor you have done me."
- Senator Cole, of California, July 1st, 1871.
 "I approve fully—and New York is clearly the best locality for it."
- President Fisk, of University St. Lawrence, N. Y., July 3d, 1871.
 "It cannot but prove a much needed source of very important information."
- As Honorary Member, Jan. 8th, 1872. "Please accept my thanks for the honor."
- Senator Alcorn of Miss., July 7th, 1871.
 "I give it the full approval of my judgment."
- Hon. S. L. Spinck, M. C., Dacotah, July 7th, 1871.
 "It will undoubtedly be of great benefit."
- Senator Sawyer, N. C., July 10, 1871.
 "It is not only exceedingly interesting, but also of great value."
- Hon. J. C. Churchill, M. C., N. Y., July 11th, 1871.
 "It will be of great public utility."
- Hon. Chas. H. Hunt, New York, July 17th, 1871.
 "It is certainly entitled to the commendation and active support of every patriotic citizen."
- Senator Hamlin, of Maine (late V. P. U. S.), July 12th, 1871.
 "It could not fail to be of great value."
- Hon. Chas. Francis Adams (late Minister to England), July 20th, 1871.
 "I cheerfully concur in the value of your enterprise."
- Gov. Safford, of Arizona, July 26th, 1871.
 "A work of great importance."

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76 University Place.
NEW YORK, *February 5th, 1873.*

DEAR SIR:

I have examined the copy of the first number of the "Chronotype;" and think very favorably of it, and of your proposed plan.

If the latter is carried forward in the manner proposed, it will make the work a valuable acquisition. It will give me much pleasure to furnish you all the aid in my power.

Respectfully Yours,

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER.

ALBERT WELLES, Esq., *Pres., &c.*

NEW YORK, *February 5th, 1873.*

To ALBERT WELLES, Esq.,

Dear Sir:

I have looked over the first number of the "Chronotype," and have been much pleased with the plan and the execution so far as the work has proceeded. The information respecting the New York Families, which it is designed to collect and preserve, will be interesting at the present time, and in future years will be invaluable.

I am, Sir,

Respectfully Yours,

WM. C. BRYANT,

MR. ALBERT WELLES, *Pres.,*

Dear Sir:

The "Chronotype" is a seasonable publication. It is yet not too late to collect and preserve much important information relating to the New York of our fathers, which if not collected now will be lost forever.

I shall be glad to contribute to the columns of the "Chronotype" according to my ability.

Yours, very truly,

HOWARD CROSBY.

306 2d Avenue,

January 31, 1873.

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, *President.*

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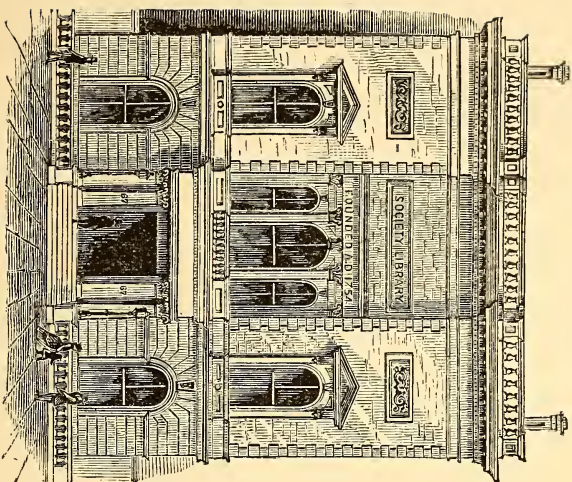
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on. A. H. Bailey, M. C., Rome, N. Y., July 26th, 1871.
 "I have examined your plan, think it excellent, and that it must be very useful."
 on. Rodman M. Price (late Gov. of N. J.), July 25th, 1871.
 "Most certainly I fully appreciate your object. It must always prove a pleasant reference and valuable for authenticating history and property."
 rs. Crittenden, widow of the late John J. Crittenden, of Ky., July 26th, 1871.
 "I approve the objects, and believe that it will be of interest to all."
 adame Octavia Walton Le Vert, of Mobile, July 28th, 1871.
 "The ladies of America will, I am assured, highly appreciate the compliment you have paid them by asking their influence and their aid. By her peculiar relation, Woman is more interested in the generations past, present, and to come, than Man possibly can be, and is therefore best fitted to obtain and collate family history."
 on. Thos. Boles, M. C., Arkansas, Aug. 1st, 1871.
 "Its author will certainly receive the thanks of posterity."
 on. G. W. Julian, M. C., Indiana, Aug. 10th, 1871.
 "I take pleasure in very decidedly commending it."
 x-Senator Yates, of Illinois, Aug. 10th, 1871.
 "It will prove highly valuable in determining the identity of claimants."
 of. S. F. B. Morse, New York, September 15th, 1871.
 "There can be but one opinion of the value of a Genealogical Registry."
 on. C. M. Hamilton, M. C., Florida, Sept. 25th, 1871.
 "It is a grave want in every family, court, and state in the country."
 on. J. W. Husted, M. A., Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 26th, 1871.
 "There can be no more useful object undertaken."
 on. S. L. Mayhain, M. C., N. Y., Oct. 8th, 1871.
 "It cannot fail to be invaluable to the public."
 on. J. A. Garfield, M. C., Ohio, Oct. 12th, 1871.
 "As a basis for the study of character your records will be most precious."
 ator Scott, of Pa., Oct. 14th, 1871.
 "As a practicing lawyer, it enables me to say that it will, on many occasions, be eminently useful."
 on. D. Atwood, M. C., Wisconsin, Oct. 16th, 1871.
 "Will prove of vast interest and advantage to many in the future."
 ev. B. F. De Costa, N. Y., Oct. 19th, 1871.
 "I hope it will meet with abundant success, and become one of our cherished Institutions."
 en. Fenton, Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 19th, 1871.
 "The work cannot fail to be of great interest and value." And as Hon. Member, Dec. 31st, 1871: "I thank you for the compliment. I shall have the certificate handsomely framed and hung in my library."
 en. Abbott, N. C., Oct. 28th, 1871.
 "The advantage of such an Institution is very great."
 en. Johnston, Va., Nov. 3d, 1871.
 "I have examined with pleasure and satisfaction your plan." As Hon. Member, Dec. 13th, 1871: "Accept my thanks for the compliment, and assurance of continued interest."
 en. Anthony, R. I., Nov. 16th, 1871.
 "Your plan is an excellent one."
 on. S. S. Burdett, M. C., Nov. 28th, 1871.
 "Especially of its future usefulness there can be no doubt."
 on. Wm. Moore, M. C., N. J., Dec. 1st, 1871.
 "In regard to history and property, it is self-apparent and invaluable."
 en. Roscoe Conkling, of N. Y., as Hon. Member, Dec. 28th, 1871.
 "Accept my thanks for the compliment."
 ov. Hoffman, N. Y., as Hon. Member, Dec. 29th, 1871, says (through his Secretary):
 "A compliment which the Governor takes much pleasure in accepting."
 omptroller Brodhead, Washington, D. C., January 18th, 1872.
 "The valuable and interesting Certificate of my election as an Honorary Member is received. I shall prize it highly. I am having it framed for permanent preservation."
 on. W. E. Niblack, M. C., Ind., as Hon. Member, Feb. 10th, 1872.
 "Please accept my thanks."
 G. Drake, Esq., Pub. Gen. Reg. Boston, 13th Feb. 1872.
 "I feel honored in having my name enrolled among the Hon. Members of the Institution."
 on. David A. Welles (late U. S. Special Compr. of Treasury), Feb. 13th, 1872.
 "I cordially approve of the objects of the Institution."
 on. W. H. Seward (late Secretary of State, U. S.), Feb. 17th, 1872.
 "The Genealogical Reg. have been very kind in enrolling my name among their Honorary Members."
 on. Marshall P. Wilder, Pres. N. E. Gen. Society, Boston, March 15th, 1872.
 "I accept with pleasure the honor conferred in constituting me an Honorary Member."
 Charles O'Connor, Oct. 25th, 1872, says:
 "Your Registry is likely to be very beneficial. I wish it success, and will be happy to promote its prosperity."
 inslow Lewis, Ex-Pres. Historical Genealogical Society, Boston, Oct. 14, 1872, says:
 "I feel a very great satisfaction that I was deemed worthy to be enrolled among your Honorary Members."

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The Chronotype,

AN AMERICAN MEMORIAL OF PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Published by the

American College of Heraldry and Genealogical Registry,

No. 67 University Place (Society Library Building),

NEW YORK.

M. TURNER FORMAN, *Secretary.*

ALBERT WELLES, *President.*

"Precious is the Memorial of the Just."—*Evelyn.*

"And the Lord said unto Moses, write this for a Memorial in a Book."—*Ex. xvii, 14.*

Vol. I.

FEBRUARY, 1873.

No. 2.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by ALBERT WELLES, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

MILITARY AND NAVAL HEROES AND INVENTORS OF AMERICA,

And their Descendants.

THE science and uses of "Heraldry," or "Coat Armour," should be better understood in this country. Hitherto it has been considered only as adornment, and for the gratification of those who, by searching their pedigree, have ascertained and adopted the "Arms" granted to a remote ancestor. This is correct and proper, but does not embrace all the *uses* of "Heraldry,"—which is indigenous to no country or time. Although, as descendants, or branches of Heraldic families in Europe, many natives or residents of the United States have a

just claim to the use of such memorials, we possess all the elements of heraldic honor, and it is highly proper and timely to establish the signal recognition of such honor under our own nationality. Not only the numerous descendants of our early pioneers, fleeing from the tyranny of religious and political persecution, and facing the terrors of a new world of wilderness and hardship, but all the grand events of our history—our Revolution, our second war of Independence, and especially our late great struggle for the confirmation of

the principles of civil liberty and human progress, forming the peculiar mission of our race on this continent—all demand special recognition, illustration, and acknowledgment.

Arms are tokens, or emblems, granted to individuals by a writ or charter of some Institution inaugurated for the purpose, to reward meritorious acts, which in justice require such recognition, to insure a remembrance in history, and to be perpetuated in the family of the grantee.

For noble or valorous acts in war, or the invention of articles of universal public utility, "Heraldry" has always been used as a means of honorary reward. These tokens were originally emblazoned or depicted on the back of the coat of the wearer, to be seen and recognized by his "men-at-arms" in the battle, and afterwards on the shields used as a defence against arrows in the feudal times. A crest and motto were also adopted and de-

picted on a pennant attached to a spear. The castles and manor houses of England and other countries were likewise adorned with these emblems or insignia, in commemoration of important events. They were displayed on a shield cut into the wall over the gateway or main entrance.

It will be seen, therefore, that "Heraldry," or "Coat Armour," is of universal application and use, and may be adopted and used in this country with great propriety, as such honorary reward for meritorious acts, or useful inventions, will ensure the perpetuation of the knowledge of the original grantee.

A very important illustration of the above is in the case of the late Admiral Dahlgren, who abandoned the original "coat of arms" as granted to his ancestor, in Sweden, and adopted a new emblem for his shield, as his "American Arms."

HERALDRY IN AMERICA.

THE DAHLGREN FAMILY.

THE Dahlgren family is a very old one in Sweden. The branch of which this article treats is from the province Dalecarlia, and one of its members, Eric Olaf, fought under Gustaf Adolf, King of Sweden, losing his life at the battle of Lutzen, in Germany.

Another, Dr. Johan Adolf Dahl-

gren, attained distinguished honors as a physician; his diploma, countersigned by the great naturalist, Linnæus, being still preserved among the family papers in the possession of Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren.

Dr. Dahlgren was the father of three sons—Bernard Ulric, Carl Adolph, and Wilhelm Theodor; the

first of whom, after graduating at the University of Upsala, was appointed to a responsible office in Uhleaborg, at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia. His duties threw him much into the wild and inclement region of North Sweden known as Lapland; and being a man of Herculean stature and strength—six feet four and a half inches in height—he early became an adventurous traveler, making frequent reindeer trips to the North Cape, Alten, etc. In 1804, getting involved in attempts to disseminate republican principles at Gefle, he was obliged to flee from Sweden, leaving all his property to be confiscated by the crown. After extended travel over the Continent, he reached Spain, where Napoleon was waging war against the Bourbons, narrowly escaping with his life on many occasions. He finally arrived at Barcelona, where, for a while, he acted as Swedish Vice-Consul, the Home Government having withdrawn its persecution of him on condition of his returning to Sweden. He did not, however, remain long there, as all Swedish subjects were ordered summarily out of Spain. There is still extant in the family the original order of Soult, expelling Mr. Dahlgren from Spain as a “turbulent republican.”

He came to New York in a little American brig called the *Hearts of Oak*, commanded by Captain Lovett. The price agreed upon for the trip was eighty dollars, and after a boisterous passage he landed in New York December 4, 1806, as his carefully-kept diaries now before us show. In one

of them he gives a humorous description of his first attempt at speaking English, albeit that there is a certain affinity between the Swedish and our language. An entire stranger in the land, he writes often despondingly, but shortly found employment in writing for John Hutchinson, at the munificent salary of three dollars a week. In February, 1807, he went to Hayti as cashier for Thomas Lewis & Co., receiving eight hundred dollars a year; but not liking the tropical heat, returned to the United States, landing in Baltimore, whence he went to Philadelphia in August, and continued to reside there till his death, in July, 1824.

Mr. Dahlgren was not long in making his personal worth and many virtues conspicuous, and rose rapidly to be a prominent citizen and merchant of Philadelphia, becoming the bosom friend and companion of Robert Ralston, Thomas Willing, John Vaughan, Charles Chauncey, Josiah Randall, George M. Dallas, and many men of like stamp; all of whom, with a cordiality rare in those days, hailed him as a man of great worth and inflexible integrity. Several of his old friends still survive, among whom may be mentioned Hon. Horace Binney, John M. Atwood, Joseph H. Dallas, and others of note; men of whom it may truly be said, that they are the last landmarks of a race of citizens fast passing from the land, their places not soon to be adequately filled.

Few, if any, good and useful works were set on foot, wherein Bernard

Dahlgren's name did not appear as a zealous promoter and participator, for he not only gave his time, and money he could ill spare, but threw his whole heart and soul into whatever he undertook, his hand being ever open in friendship or reconciliation, alike to friend or foe. He was one of the first founders of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, now an important public institution; a Governor of Pennsylvania Hospital; Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, and co-director of many charitable institutions, not forgetting in his will little bequests to charities in Sweden. In every way he was an indefatigable doer of good, and the best comment on his unselfish career is to be found in the fact that, though always successful as a merchant, at his death he left barely sufficient to support his widow decently. On the score of love for his adopted home, all his letters and journals breathe a spirit of deep attachment not surpassed by any. Up to his death, and for many years previous, he held the post of Swedish Consul in Philadelphia.

It is worth noting that Mr. Dahlgren, some fifty years ago, demonstrated in a very decided manner his views on forced servitude of any description. A large Swedish vessel arrived at Philadelphia, the *Bonifacius* by name, with a living cargo of "Redemptioners," as they were termed. These were German emigrants, who, not having the means of defraying their passage to this coun-

try, were brought over by owners and charterers of ships, and on arrival in the United States, were sold for so many years, at so much a year, to the highest bidder, the aggregate amount paid for the servitude being equivalent to the price of the passage over.

Mr. Dahlgren, in his capacity of Swedish Consul, promptly ordered the release of the live cargo, and the vessel being mulcted in a fine, was condemned and sold. For many years, and until recently, the old *Bonifacius* lay hauled up, conspicuously out of water, on Smith's Island, opposite Philadelphia.

In 1808 Mr. Dahlgren was married to Martha Rowen, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, who had fought under, and known personally, Washington and Lafayette. Her father was a lineal descendant of the once influential Mortimers, of the North of Ireland, and collaterally of the de Rohans, of Brittany; two of whom, Jean Francoise and Joseph Antoine de Rohan, had gone to Ireland in the Expeditionary Corps sent from France at different times. James Rowan became a merchant after the war, but lost nearly all of a large property by the collapse of the Government paper money, of the period known as Continental money.

The issue of this marriage was four sons and a daughter; the latter, born in 1818, is now the wife of Matthew P. Read, of New York. The eldest son, John Adolphus, born in 1809, entered the navy in 1826, and died in 1870, a rear-admiral. He is remem-

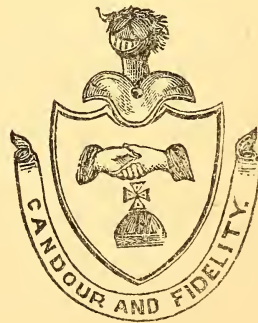
bered also as the inventor of the gun bearing his name. In 1865 he married Mrs. Madeleine Goddard, daughter of the late Hon. S. F. Vinton, Member of Congress for twenty-two years, from Ohio, a man of great energy, remarkable ability, and active devotion to his country. The issue of this union are two infant sons and a daughter. By a first marriage with a daughter of Nathan Burke, of Philadelphia, Admiral Dahlgren had seven children, two of whom only survive. One of his sons, Ulric, will be remembered as the gallant youth who fell at the head of his command in 1864, in an unsuccessful attempt to liberate the Union prisoners then lying in Libby Prison at Richmond. His epitaph is most fitly written, as the dutiful boy, scarcely twenty-one, who elevated his obligations to his country to the rank of a religion, and was truly, "*sans peur, sans reproche*." His father never recovered from the shock caused by his son's untimely death, and only a few hours before the swiftly coming blow which terminated his own life, he was heard to say, beyond doubt in allusion to his boy, that "The officer's uniform should be worn, like the judge's ermine, without a stain."

Bernard Dahlgren was for many years a vestryman of the Swedish Church of Gloria Dei, close to the Navy Yard, and by his express desire his remains were interred in its quaint old graveyard, never to be removed unless carried back to his native city, Stockholm.

This church is built on a tract of

land granted originally to the Swedish colonists on the Delaware, by Queen Christiana, and is actually the oldest church in the United States, having been commenced in 1698 and opened for service in 1700. Missionaries were regularly appointed to it from Sweden, the last of whom, Dr. Nicholas Cotton, died in 1831, since which the Swedish government has permitted the ministry of the church to lapse to the care of the American Synod. Hard by the grave of Mr. Dahlgren lie the remains of his attached friend, Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, under a monument erected by the former at his own expense. And there, side by side, lie the great lover and delineator of nature, and the "honest man," as Judge Edwin Foote, of Philadelphia, termed Bernard Dahlgren. Earth never covered two nobler, truer men.

The arms of the Dahlgren family are first recorded in the fifteenth century, on a deed conveying a piece of



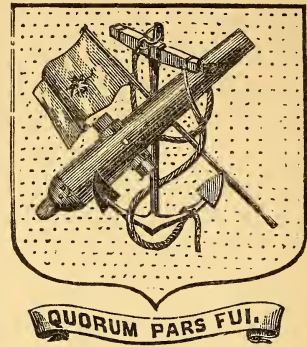
land near Norkoping to Friherre Gustof A. Gidson. But after the loss of his salmon fisheries in the Gulf of Bothnia and all the other family prop-

erty in Sweden, by confiscation in 1804, Mr. Dahlgren never used the old family seal; but in lieu thereof adopted as the founder of his family in this country, the plain seal with its device, "Candour and Fidelity," which we give above, though he rarely used it, save to strengthen some official or family document.

His eldest son, the late Admiral Dahlgren, devised for his personal use the arms here represented.

The appropriateness of these symbols needs no explanation. They tell at once of patriotic services and achievements of invention which have become part of the history of the

country. The motto, *quorum pars fui*, is but a modest reference to this



relationship, and the world will hasten to restore to the poet's words the *magna* which the brave leader would not claim.

ANCIENT PURCHASE OF STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

Indian Deed of Sale of Staten Island to Baron Van der Capellen.

WE, undersigned, Natives of North America, hereditary Proprietors of Staten Island, Sachems of Tasp, Taghkospemo of Tappan, Temris of Gwexhongh, Mattenon of Hespatingh, Waertsen of Hackingsack, Nechtan of Hackingsack, Minqualakyn of Hooghkong, Conincks of Hooghkong, Nigkanis of Gwekough, Mintamessems of Gwegkough, Acchipoor of Hoogkong, declare and certify for ourselves and our posterity, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses, that we transport, first, all our Rights

and property, without any reserve for ourselves or our posterity, forever, to Lubbertus van Dincklage, as agent of the Baron Hendrick van der Capellan, Lord of Ryssel, the whole [of] Staten Island, called by us *Eghquaous*, for the following specified goods, to be imported here from England, and to be delivered to us, the original proprietors: Ten cargoes of shirts, thirty pairs of Ferouse stockings, ten guns, ten staves of lead, thirty lbs. of powder, thirty ells red Dozyn's cloth, two pieces of frieze, thirty kettles,

large and small, fifty axes, small and large, twenty-five chisels, a few awls, a few knives.

We engage ourselves to ally with and assist our Friends, if any other savages might insult, molest or assail the inhabitants of Staten Island. In

truth whercof, we, the original proprietors, signed this Acte, with the witnesses, with submission to the Courts of Justice at Hospating, near Hackingsack on Waerkimins Connie in New Netherland, on the 10th of July, 1657.—*Albany Records. VIII.*

THE MONTAGNES.

DR. JOHANNES LA MONTAGNE was born in the year 1592, and came to New Netherland in 1637. He was married twice: *first*, to Rachel Monjour; *secondly*, to Agritta Fillis, widow of Arent Corssen, whom he espoused on the 18th August, 1647. By the latter he had no family. His first wife left him Jan [or John], Rachel, Maria, Jesse, and William. Jan La Montagne, Jun., married Petronella Pickoll, by whom he had a son named Vincent. He married next, Maria Vermilyea, who bore Abram (who married Rebecca Teunissen), Isaac (who married Hester Van Vorst), and Johannes. He was one of the leaders in the settlement of Haerlem, on the Island of Manhattans. Rachel la Montagne was married to Surg'n Guysbert Van Imbroeck, who settled subsequently at the Esopus, where she was taken prisoner by the Indians in 1663. She died on the 4th Oct., 1664, leaving three young children. Maria was born off the Island of Madeira, in 1637, and

married, on the 14th February, 1654, Jacobus Hendrickse Kip. William Monjour La Montagne was born in 1641, and was for several years secretary to the town of Kingston. Jesse La Montagne died previous to 1660. Vincent La Montagne, the eldest son of John, was born April 22d, 1657, and died 26th May, 1773, at the advanced age of one hundred and sixteen years. He may be said to have been the connecting link between the Dutch Directors and the American Revolution—between Stuyvesant and Washington. He married Ariantje Jans in 1684, and from this couple spring all the members of the La Montagne family in these States. They are scattered through New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio. The original La Montagne farm was situated on New York Island, east of the Eighth avenue, and north of Ninety-third street, whence it extended to the Haerlem River. It has wholly passed out of the hands of the family.

A MAN TO BE REMEMBERED.

ARENDT VAN CURLER was one of those characters who deserve to live in history. His influence among the Indians was unlimited, and in honor of his memory, these tribes addressed all succeeding Governors of New York by the name of "Corlaer." He possessed feelings of the purest humanity, and actively exerted his influence in rescuing from the savages such Christians as had the misfortune to fall into their hands, of whose danger he might receive timely notice. On his marriage with Antonia Slagboom, the widow of Jonas Bronck, he visited Holland, and on his return moved to the Flatts above Albany, where he had a farm. He was proprietor of a brewery in Beverwyck, in 1661. Being a cousin of the Van Rensselaers, he had considerable influence in the colonie, where he was a magistrate to the time of his decease. He was one of the leaders in the settlement of Schenectady in 1661-2; and on the surrender of New Netherland, was specially sent for by Governor Nicoll, to be consulted on Indian affairs and the interests of the country generally. He was highly respected by the Governors of Canada, and the regard entertained for him by M. de Tracy, Viceroy of that country, will be best judged of by the following extract of a letter which that high personage addressed him, dated Quebec, 30th April, 1667.

"If you find it agreeable to come

hither this summer, as you have caused me to hope, you will be most welcome, and entertained to the utmost of my ability, as I have great esteem for you, though I have not a personal acquaintance with you. Believe this truth, and that I am, Sir, your affectionate and assured servant,

"TRACY."

Having accepted this invitation, Mr. Van Curler prepared for his journey. Gov. Nicoll furnished him with a letter to the Viceroy. It bears date May 20th, 1667, and states that "Mons'r Curler hath been importuned by divers of his friends at Quebec to give them a visit, and being ambitious to kiss your hands, he hath entreated my pass and liberty to conduct a young gentleman, M. Fontaine, who unfortunately fell into the barbarous hands of his enemies, and by means of Mons'r Curler obtained his liberty." On the 4th July following, Jeremias van Rensselaer, writing to Holland, announces, that "our cousin Arendt van Curler proceeds overland to Canada, having obtained leave from our General, and been invited thither by the Viceroy, M. de Tracy." In an evil hour he embarked on board a frail canoe to cross Lake Champlain, and having been overtaken by a storm, was drowned, I believe, near Split Rock. In his death this country experienced a public loss, and the French of Canada a warm and efficient friend.





Marshall P. Wilder

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

A WELL-SPENT LIFE.

EVERY country has its representative men. While some are distinguished for political sagacity, exploits in arms, forensic powers, legal attainments, mercantile enterprise, bold and daring achievements, or in the quiet walks of science, literature, and charitable efforts, to reform the world, to make it correspond with their views of what humanity should be, to ensure peace, happiness, and perfection, there are some whose range is far loftier, more useful and beneficial to mankind, moving quietly through life, and destined to a higher place in public estimation, in all ages, and in all civilized lands.

Such reflections resulted from an examination of the sketches which have been published of the life and services of Marshall P. Wilder. The facts which these contain are illustrative of the indomitable energy of the man it commemorates, and will increase in value as years roll on, because "the good that men do lives after them."

Col. Wilder is still living; therefore the story of his life is yet to be told. It may safely be predicted that he will "die in harness." He could not be kept from pursuits which have given him distinction in a line of operations of such utility, that fruit trees in their bloom proclaim his virtues, and horticultural science will transmit his name and meritorious services to distant generations.

Unfortunately the limits of this publication preclude the introduction of the '*brochure*' to which these observations refer. There is not room enough for its reproduction, but it is gratifying to bear personal testimony to the devotion of that industrious, painstaking gentleman, to improve and bring out the best properties of everything with which he is in contact, whether flowers, fruits, or his fellow beings, for the advancement of a high and progressive civilization.

A striking trait of Col. Wilder's character, is prominently exhibited, in always discovering something to admire, to cherish and encourage, in everybody and everything.

Among other qualifications of usefulness, his *executive* tact is remarkable. As a presiding officer over deliberative bodies, Col. Wilder is the right man in the right place. Whenever there have been conventions, —town, county, State, or national,—for improving agriculture or its collateral branches, he has generally been the presiding officer, ever since his name became familiar to the farming interest of the States. He knows how to despatch business, and keep the members employed satisfactorily. At one time he is heard of in Europe; next on the borders of the Pacific, but always on the same mission—teaching others how to improve their soils, and the quality and productiveness of standard fruits. What has he not

done for pears? If they could speak, it is quite certain they would acknowledge with thankfulness their obligations to him for their increasing beauty, their luscious quality, and their distribution throughout our own, and other lands.

If he is to be honored for making two spears of grass grow where there was only one before, how shall we express our obligations to one who has given a long life, and the best efforts of his nature, to provide the people with the luxury of delicious fruits, in their highest and best condition, contributing alike to comfort, individual gratification, and the public health?

A splendid folio volume is in press at Boston, containing the biographies of representative men, which will be a book of peculiar interest, where the life and labors of Col. Wilder may be expected to be elaborately written. From that source large drafts will hereafter be made.

Marshall Pinckney Wilder was born September 22, 1798, at Rindge, in New Hampshire. He is the oldest son of Samuel Locke Wilder, Esq., and his grandmother was sister of Samuel Locke, D.D., formerly President of Harvard University, from whom his father derived his Christian name. His father, with an elder brother, removed in 1794 from Sterling—anciently a part of Lancaster, Massachusetts—to Rindge, where they commenced business as merchants.

After being in an active mercan-

tile pursuit for some years, Marshall removed to Boston in 1825, where he has since resided in that part of the city formerly known as Dorchester. He is the senior partner of the firm of Parker, Wilder & Co., and still retains his official relations with the financial and other institutions of this city. In the movements of society, having improvement in view, he has invariably been identified, and generally an advanced leader.

He was the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for eight years; President of the Norfolk Agricultural Society for twenty years; Founder and President of the United States Agricultural Society for six years; President of the National Pomological Society for twenty-three years, which office he still holds; father and senior member of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture; also of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

He was President of the Massachusetts School of Agriculture, incorporated in 1858, and about to be located in Springfield, which had offered the town farm and buildings, with large subscriptions; but as Congress had granted lands to each State for an agricultural college, the necessity of this school was superseded. It should be mentioned that in 1859 he presided at the first public meeting called in Boston in regard to the collocation of the institutions on the Back Bay lands, where the splendid edifices of the Boston Society of Natural History and of the Massachusetts Institute

of Technology now stand. He was chairman of the general committee who petitioned for these lands, and of the latter Society he was one of the vice-presidents. He is a member of many horticultural and agricultural societies in this and foreign lands, and was one of the Commissioners in behalf of the United States at the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1867. His addresses and speeches in connection with official services would form a large volume.

What a record! If we were to pursue the subject and chronicle each and every manifestation of confidence reposed in Col. Wilder in various relations, public and private, there would not be a spare page for other matter. The theme is pleasant, since it is one unbroken chain of commendable industry for developing unsuspected resources of our common country.

The life of Col. Wilder is a striking instance of what an individual may accomplish by industry, indomitable perseverance, and the concentration of his intellectual powers upon one grand object, that of raising the standard of terraculture to a higher rank among the great pursuits of a nation. No ordinary talent, no turn of mere good fortune could ever have placed him in the high position he has attained as a public benefactor. For we

must take into view the difficulties and obstacles which impede the projectors of every new and noble enterprise. One person alone can do but little; he needs help and fellow-workers to carry out his ideas. He must stir up the minds of others in favor of his plans. He must influence men of congenial temperament, and men willing to work and make some sacrifice, and to unite in his operations. This necessarily leads to the formation of societies; and every society thus constituted, must have a head to plan, arrange, and direct its operations. The presiding officer, like the commander of an army, should be the soul of the institution, ever remembering that in this age of progress, societies are the instruments, but the master spirit at the head, is the great leader of all advance and improvement.

In concluding this hasty and imperfect notice of a benefactor, who has lived long enough to be appreciated, which rarely happens to great men of a certain order, whose usefulness is not discovered till they are gathered with their fathers in the tomb, this one has been surrounded by prosperity. His path has been one of peace; sweet odors are on every side.

"Long may his life in one smooth channel run,
And end in pleasure as it first begun."

HERALDRY.

With Directions for Tracing Pedigrees, Deciphering Ancient MSS., the Appointment of Liveries, etc., and Chapters on French and American Heraldry.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23.)

IF the study and practice of Heraldry served but to gratify the vanity of a few, and to excite the envy of many, then, indeed, would its teachings be useless—nay, worse than useless—absolutely pernicious. But, happily, this charming science has higher and nobler purposes to serve; its scope and influence are far more extended. Many are the incidents but faintly written in the pages of history, which would have remained forever dark and illegible, but for the light flashed on them by the torch of Heraldry. A shield of arms, a badge, or a rebus depicted on a glass window, painted on a wall, carved on corbel or monument, will frequently indicate, with unerring precision, the date to which such relics are to be ascribed, and whose memory they are intended to perpetuate, when all verbal descriptions are wanting; and the identity of many an old portrait rests on no other authority than that of a coat of arms painted at the side.

Mr. C. James, in his recent work, entitled "*Scotland in the Middle Ages*," writes: For the pursuit of family history, of topographical and territorial learning, of ecclesiology, and of architecture, it is altogether indispensable. It is not to the antiquary and archæologist alone, however, that its teachings

are valuable. Scarcely an hour passes but some branch of the science is presented to our notice. To one who is totally unacquainted with heraldic usances, and phraseology, the writings of many of our best, and most entertaining authors lose half their interest.

The historical romances of Sir Walter Scott abound in armorial allusions. In *Marmion*, for example, we read:

"*The ruddy lion, ramped in gold.*"

Now, unless we were previously aware that a red lion rampant, on a gold field, within a tressure or border, was the device emblazoned on the standard of Scotland, this line would be unintelligible. How utterly devoid of meaning must be the opening speech of Shakespeare's *Richard III.*,

"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this *sun* of York,"

to a person who is unacquainted with the fact that the *Rose-en-Soleil*, or White Rose placed within a Sun, was the badge assumed by Edward IV., after the battle of Mortimer's Cross. In the last act of the same drama, Richmond, addressing his followers, says:

"The wretched, bloody, and usurping *boar*,
That spoiled your summer fields and fruitful
vines,
* * * this foul *swine*
Lies now even in the centre of this isle," etc.

Richard is here typified as the *Boar*, that being his cognisance or badge. Unless, too, we know that *Lucies* is the heraldic term of pike—which first were borne as “Arms” by Sir Thomas Lucy, whom Shakespeare had good reason to dislike—we entirely miss the point of the somewhat coarse humor in the first scene of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*. Innumerable examples of a similar nature might be adduced, illustrative of the absolute necessity of possessing some knowledge of Heraldry.

Another purpose does Heraldry sometimes serve, which will probably be fully appreciated in this utilitarian age. In cases where lineal descendants have been wanting, “armorial bearings” have frequently been the means of indicating the consanguinity of collateral branches of the family, and thereby evincing their right of *inheritance*. A remarkable instance of the signal service thus rendered by Heraldry is given by Lord Eldon: “While a barrister on the Northern Circuit,” writes his Lordship, “I was counsel in a cause, the fate of which depended on our being able to make out *who* was the *founder* of an ancient chapel in the neighborhood. I went to view it. There was nothing to be observed which gave any indication of its date or history; however, I observed that the “Ten Commandments” were written on some old plaster, which, from its position, I conjectured might cover an arch. Acting on this, I bribed the clerk with five shillings, to allow me to chip away a part of the plaster, and, after two or three at-

tempts, I found the keystone of an arch, on which were engraved the “arms” of an ancestor of one of the parties in the law case. This evidence *decided* the cause, and I ever afterwards had reason to remember with some satisfaction my having on that occasion *broken* the Ten Commandments.”

Mr. Bigland bears further testimony to the practical value of Heraldry; for, in his *Observations on Parochial Registers*, he writes: “I know three families who have acquired estates by virtue of preserving the arms and escutcheons of their ancestors.” After these convincing proofs, who shall say that the study and practice of Heraldry is attended with no beneficial results?

CHAPTER I.

The Rise and Progress of Heraldry.

Sir John Ferne says: “*Coats of arms were invented, by our wise ancestors, to these three ends: The first was, to honor and adorne the family of him that had well deserved towards his countrye. The seconde, to make him more worthy and famous above the rest, which had not done merit, and thereby they might be provoked to do the like. The third was, to differ out the severall lignes and issues, from the noble ancestors descending; so that the eldest borne might be known from the second, and he from the third,*” etc.

The science of Heraldry, or, more justly speaking, Armory (which is but one branch of Heralry), is, without

doubt, of very ancient origin. Enthusiasts there have been, such as Morgan, who assert that our first parents were the lawful bearers of "*cote-armure*." To Adam was assigned a shield *gules*, and to Eve another, *argent*, which latter Adam bore over his, as an escutcheon, his wife being sole heiress. The same authority informs us that, after the fall, Adam bore a garland of fig-leaves, which Abel quartered with *argent*; *an apple vert*, in right of his mother.

Ferne, in his *Blazon of Gentrie*, assigns distinctive armorial bearings to the ancient Egyptian Kings, and to the gods of the Roman mythology. The "arms" of Alexander the Great were, according to Gerard Leigh, "*Gules; a golden lion sitting on a charger, and holding a battayle-axe of silver*," which arms, together with those of eight other famous personages, constituting the *Nine Worthies*, were formerly to be seen sculptured in Gloucester Cathedral.

From both *sacred* and *profane* history, we learn that it was the custom from the earliest ages, for various communities to adopt some peculiar device, or symbolical sign, which, when depicted upon their standards, afforded a ready means of distinguishing one army from another, amidst the confusion of battle.* These "insignia" were originally confined solely to nations. In process of time, military commanders adopted similar devices; and still later, they were used generally by individuals, as at the

present time. History affords innumerable examples of national insignia, of which the Egyptian *Ox*, the Athenian *Owl*, and the Roman *Eagle*, are familiar to every one. Sophocles, Herodotus, Virgil, and other ancient writers, give minute descriptions of the devices represented on the shields of their heroes; but these can scarcely be considered as heraldic charges, although it was from this source that Heraldry undoubtedly took its rise. The *White Horse* of the Saxons, and the *Palm Tree* and *Crocodile* of the City of Nismes, were borne long anterior to the period in which a system of armory was established; but these devices were never, as far as we can learn, emblazoned on shields. When, subsequently, Heraldry took a tangible form, and was brought within the compass of a science, these insignia were naturally retained.

Leaving these questionable records of Armory, let us come at once to the period from which it can legitimately date as a science. This is probably not earlier than the twelfth century; for although standards bearing particular devices have served to distinguish communities during all ages, yet the earliest well-authenticated example of an heraldic charge, properly so-called, adopted by an individual, is found on a seal of *Phillip, Count of Flanders*, bearing date 1164, which device is a *lion rampant*. Alexander Nisbet affirms that this same charge was borne by *Robert le Frison*, ninety years previously, but of this exists no positive proof.

* Numbers, ii., 2; Psalms, xx., 5; lx., 4; Isaiah, xiii., 2.

Stephen, Earl of Richmond, anno 1137, is represented on his seal, as bearing on his right arm a shield charged with figures resembling *Fleurs-de-Lys*; but it is very probable that these devices were simply used as "diapering," and were not intended as an armorial bearing.

*Diapering**

As a method of relieving the monotony of a plain surface, was very early practised, and to this custom must be ascribed the curious fact that a chessman, preserved in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris, and supposed to have belonged to Charlemagne, is represented supporting a shield apparently *fretty*. The pattern, however, on this shield, so much resembles the general features

of diapering, that there seems little room to doubt that it was but that.

There certainly are manuscripts extant of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, in which Saxon kings appear with their shields duly charged; but it must be borne in mind that chroniclers have ever been given to anachronisms, when no authentic record has been before them, which the following instance—one out of many that might be adduced—sufficiently proves. In 1087, William I. directed a number of knights to take possession of the monastery at Ely. Their portraits and arms were subsequently painted and exhibited in the great hall: but it is curious to observe that the knights are represented as wearing *round* helmets—which fashion was not adopted until the fourteenth century, while the form of their shields, on which their arms are depicted, is still more modern. When, therefore, we find a warrior encased in armour of a description which we know was not in vogue during the period in which he lived, the accuracy of the other portions of the drawing must be regarded with suspicion.

Seals are, of all records, those on which the greatest reliance can be placed, for, being contemporary witnesses, no doubt can exist of their historical value. It is much to be regretted that so few matrices, (or their impressions,) remain to us. Several circumstances have tended to their destruction. In the first place, seals were frequently effaced during the lifetime of their possessors, or by their

* *Diapering* was a device much practiced by the mediæval armorists, to relieve the monotony of any considerable uniform surface, particularly in coats of arms painted on glass and monumental tablets. This was usually effected by covering the shield with a number of small squares, or lozenges, and filling them with a variety of simple figures; or sometimes a running ornament was employed for the same purpose. Monuments, Seals, Illuminated MSS. of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, abound in this kind of ornament, some of them extremely beautiful. In Diapering, everything is left to the taste of the emblazoner, to adopt such figures as may be agreeable to the eye, without approaching too closely to the form of any charge, so as to cause it to appear as though it were an integral part of the "coat." Sir *John Ferne* says: "A coat armour Diapre, may be charged with anything, either quick or dead; but plants, fruits, leaves, or flowers, be aptest to occupy such coats."

When Diapering is employed as a means of ornamentation, particular care should be exercised not to render the colors too vivid. The charge, it must be remembered, is the principal object, to which the Diapering must be subservient. A *good method* to adopt is to represent the Diaper by a slightly darker tint of the same tincture as that on which it is laid. Gamboge and Roman ochre, pale red, or fine black lines, may be advantageously used on a gold surface; another simple but effective mode of Diapering upon gold is to trace out the desired pattern with an agate point. Further directions on this subject will be found in the Chapter on Emblazoning.

Diapering, being merely a fanciful embellishment, does not, of course, enter into the Blazon of a Coat of Arms.

immediate successors, to prevent any fraudulent use being made of them. (A relic of the ancient custom of destroying disused seals survives unto the present time, with regard to the Great Seal of England. On the accession of a monarch to the throne, he strikes the seal of his predecessor with a hammer; it is then declared to be broken, and becomes the perquisite of the Lord Chancellor.)

When but few persons could write their names, a seal attached to a document answered the purpose of a *signature*; and until the reign of Richard II., they constituted the only

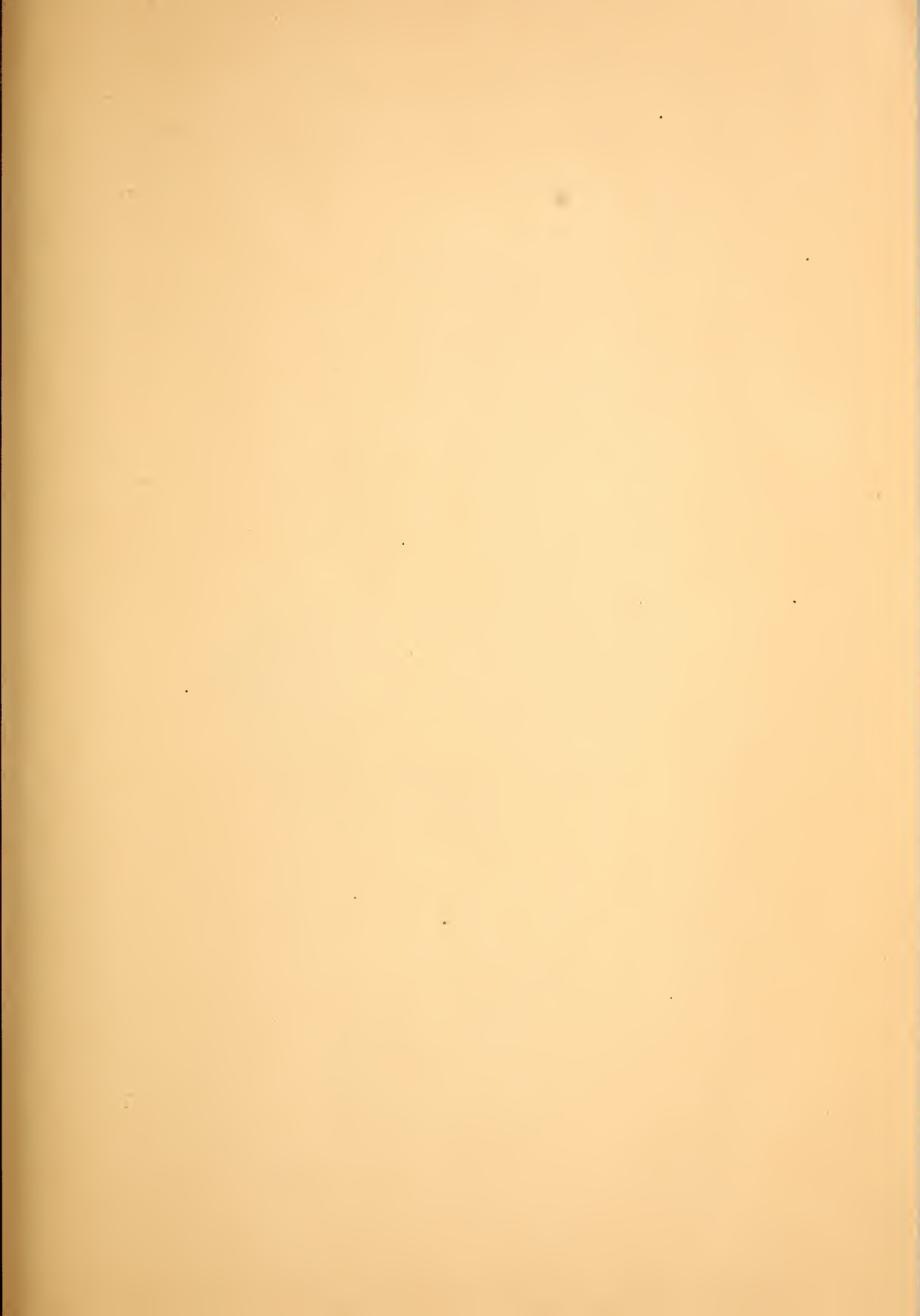
marks of attestation affixed to royal deeds and charters. Indeed, the Latin word *Signum* was used indifferently to express either an impression on wax, or a sign manual. Again, being sometimes fashioned in gold or silver, or engraved on precious stones, such as were not destroyed by the owners were frequently purloined for their intrinsic value. Wax impressions being so fragile, it is not surprising that so few should have survived. Until comparatively of late years, they were seldom preserved out of mere curiosity, or it is possible that some of an earlier date than 1164 might be discovered charged with arms.

(To be continued.)

KIP'S BAY.

JACOBUS KIP was born in Amsterdam, 16th May, 1631, and married, the year following his appointment to the above office, Maria La Montagne (8th March, 1654), then in her seventeenth year. He was appointed Schepen of New Amsterdam in 1659, and filled that office also in 1662, 1663, 1665, 1673, and 1674. The family had a farm of 150 acres on the East River, on what is still known as Kip's Bay. Jacob erected on this farm a house, in 1655, which was rebuilt in 1696; it was for a short time, during the Revolution, Washington's headquarters. Five generations of the family have been born here. As everything in

this transitory world must pass away, sooner or later, scarcely a vestige is left of the Kip mansion, the Corporation having ordered the opening of thirty-fifth street, on the line of which it stood. Like many other families of New York, the Kips were divided in politics at the period of the Revolution, and Samuel Kip became a Captain in Col. Delancey's regiment of Loyalist Rangers. He was severely wounded in a skirmish with the Whig forces in Westchester County, yet survived the war several years. That portion of Nassau street, New York, between Ann and Spruce streets, was originally called "Kip street," after one of this family.





C. Mayon



For The Chronotype.

THE LYON FAMILY.

"Propped by ancestry, whose grace chalks successors their way."—Henry VIII., Act 1, Scene 1.

To the President of the American College of Heraldry and Genealogical Registry.

SIR: Some time in 1871 I perused one of your pamphlets on "Family History," and was struck with the remarkable letter from Hon. J. A. Garfield of Ohio. He says: "Each human being possesses forces and qualities that may date back centuries, and find their *origin* in the life and thoughts and deeds of remote ancestors—forces, the germs of which, enveloped in the awful mystery of life, have been transmitted silently from generation to generation. Each new life is thus the *heir* of all the ages."

Now, I have one of your circulars in regard to THE CHRONOTYPE, which shows the *advancement* of your Institution, involving the necessity of such a journal for illustrating and perpetuating the "memory of persons and events."

I hand you herewith as contribution (on the general invitation) an account of an old friend, known and loved for many years, also an edition of impressions from a plate likeness of him, for insertion in your journal, if in accordance with your wishes. It seems to me that Mr. Lyon is an instance, and illustration, of the force and truth of Mr.

Garfield's idea of *transmitted* excellence of character. Through a long line of honorable New England ancestry, he is descended from the noble family of "Strathmore"—Earls in Scotland. Burke says: "A member of the French family of "Lyon"—which originally sprang from the noble Roman house of "Leoni"—accompanied the Norman into England in 1066, and removed into Scotland, in about thirty years afterwards. This "Lyon" was high in favor with the Scottish King Edgar, and obtained from that prince considerable grants in Perthshire, to which he gave the name of "Glen Lyon." His descendant, Patrick Lyon, was created Earl of Kinghorn, whose grandson, Patrick, had the additional title of "Earl of Strathmore." It is evident from the *history* of the family in England, that the same *traits* have been *transmitted* to the subject of this sketch.

It is always a pleasing task for a friend to write the life history, even though brief, of a good man. "The good men do lives after them." Yes, very true, but it also lives *with* them, for "the ways of righteousness" are the ways of pleasantness, peace, and happiness. A. Maynard Lyon, Esq., has been for many years a representative man of his class. Having been

blessed in his efforts to procure a competence, by legitimate and honorable business, and being satisfied with his acquirements, he became actuated with a fervid desire to employ his talents, time, and fortune, to benefiting his fellow creatures. Without ostentation or publicity of any kind, he disseminated benefits and aid wherever he found the deserving needy.

He assisted in the widening of Beekman and Liberty streets, some years ago; and in locating the American Bible House in Astor Place. Was manager of the Northwestern Dispensary, New York, for many years, and President five or six years, during which time a site for a dispensary was obtained on Ninth avenue, at Thirty-sixth street, and a building erected. This institution is now on a substantial basis, has done, and is still doing, much good in ministering *gratuitously* to the requirements of the sick poor. He was also connected with the "New York Association for improving the condition of the poor," for about eighteen years, during which time he was Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Twenty-second Ward, and one of the managers of the *parent* society, which covered the whole city. This society is well-known, and its usefulness in materially aiding, counselling, and encouraging the poor, is unquestioned. He was appointed, May 1, 1861 (See *Tribune*, May 2, 1861), by the Union Defence Committee, one of the Relief Committee of the Twenty-second Ward, New York, to act (without compensation), for the re-

lief of the families of soldiers engaged in the war.

He also negotiated to purchase the site for, and assisted in the erection of, the Forty-second street Presbyterian Church, was one of the officers and trustees for eighteen years, and Treasurer for nine years, superintending its Sabbath school, and the Sunday mission school connected with the church. (This is one of the Lenox Churches, and in connection with Mr. James Lenox and others, he aided materially in the work.) Mr. Lyon has also been a great traveler. Has been twice to Europe, as far south as Rome, and north to St. Petersburg, and west to Moscow, in the Empire of Russia. Has been several times in British America, and in California, and most of the States of the Union.

But few men have done more than Mr. Lyon, in the inauguration and support of benevolent and religious institutions. I have availed myself of a gift photograph, to obtain the pictures herewith sent, and hope that the truth of this sketch will reconcile him to the liberty I have taken in thus introducing him to the readers of THE CHRONOTYPE.

The name of Lyon is an eminent one in the annals of Scotland, for the mere mention of Glamis, and Glen Lyon, suggests impressive lessons.

The first ancestor *here* was a person to awaken some interest. A boy of 14 years landed from England in 1635, in the ship Hopewell, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He does

not appear to have had father or mother, or any other relative with him in the vessel, a circumstance that increases our interest in this youth. It is claimed that the antecedents of this boy have been found; that is, that a record of his birth and family has been identified. To whose guidance was this youth intrusted? We derive no instruction in the premises; and it is just to conclude that there must have been some unknown circumstances attending his immigration and settlement here. Descendants of this lad (who married Sarah Ruggles) are scattered all over the Union, and they have participated largely in public affairs, and have been confidentially trusted in carrying out public measures. Among these was the late Gen. Lyon of Connecticut, whose early death was made tributary to the peace and liberty we now enjoy. Not all the hozannas in the world are any compensation for the lives sacrificed in that wild storm, and *his* was no exception. What better testimony can be given of one's devotion to his country and its institutions, than pouring out his lifeblood upon her battle fields?

Descendants, after several generations, removed from Massachusetts and settled in Connecticut. There is a place in the latter locality called Lyon's Point that commemorates their residence there. Caleb was a settler in this, their new abode, and he was a progenitor of Gov. Caleb Lyon of Staten Island, whose father was a very liberally educated man, and a

friend of Gov. Clinton and other eminent men of this State. Mr. Lyon removed to New York, and was the founder of Lyonsdale, Lewis County. He married Miss Dupont, a daughter of Col. Dupont, of an old historical family in France, and a Royalist refugee from the despotic rule of Napoleon. He was a nephew of the Marquis de Montcalm, and commanded with his uncle at the fall of Quebec. Caleb's son—the Governor—has certainly become distinguished for an easy and impressive eloquence as a speaker, and possesses corresponding ability in the domain of art and literature.

Permit us, in this brief and inadequate sketch, to allude to some facts recently made accessible. John Lyon, of Castle Lyon, married Jane, daughter of Alexander Ochterloney. She was aunt of Major-General Sir David Ochterloney. We are informed that a Sir David Ochterloney was a son of Lady Heard by a previous husband. Lady Heard, wife of Sir Isaac, was a daughter of Andrew and Mariam (Pepperell) Tyler. Lord Percy, it is said, carried Sir David, then a boy, to England with him at the close of the revolutionary epoch. He was very intimate with Lady Heard. Another *protégé* of the Earl, was George Sheafe of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, afterward Gen. Sir George Sheafe of the British army.

A John Lyon of Westmeath, Ireland, was a kinsman of Jonathan Swift, and the seat of the Swifts was called Lyon's Den (or Dean). Jona-

than married a sister of Sir John Dryden. Richard Dean, the regicide (from whom Dean Swift derived his name), left an only daughter, who married Godwin Swift, Attorney-General of the County of Tipperary. The Swifts descend through her. Sir John Dryden's sister married Jonathan Swift, and William Marbury, (whose daughter married Christopher Wentworth, grandfather of William Wentworth, Dover, New Hampshire,) married a daughter of John Dryden.

Among the descendants of the race is the gentleman whose portrait is given in this number, as shown by the derivation below:

William Lyon, whose name is regis-

tered in the Rolls Office, London, England, came in the ship Hopewell in 1635, aged 14 years, settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. His son, John Lyon, born April 10, 1647, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. His son, William Lyon, born September 15, 1675, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. His son, Jabez Lyon, born March 7, 1704, at Woodstock, Connecticut. His son, John Lyon, born December 22, 1730, at Woodstock, Connecticut. His son, Jabez Lyon, born January 26, 1756, at Woodstock, Connecticut. His son, Erbon Evans Lyon, born May 8, 1791, at Brandon, Vermont. His son, Amos Maynard Lyon, born August 29, 1818, at Brandon, Vermont.

ANCIENT ADMINISTRATION OF LAW BY THE COUNCIL OF THE COLONIE OF RENSSELAERSWYCK.

"By the President and Council of the Colonie of Rensselaerwyck. Having heard the free confession of Adriaen Willemsen, at present in confinement, to wit: That he on Saturday last, the 6th of Aug., at the house of the Patroon, where the Commissary-General, Arendt van Curler, resides, climbing in through the window of said house, stole seven beavers, and at noon of the following Monday, eight beavers and one 'drieling' [third of a skin]; also, that on Saturday aforesaid he had stolen from the cellar of the said house a half [skin] which remained. And having, moreover, examined the demand of the prosecutor against the aforesaid delinquent, observing what appertains thereto; We have hereby ordered and adjudged,

and do order and adjudge, that the said delinquent shall be taken to the public place where justice is executed, and there be ignominiously tied to a post for the space of two hours, with some of the stolen property on his head; after which he shall prostrate himself at the feet of the Worshipful Magistrates (de Edele Heeren van den Gerechte), and beg of God and justice for forgiveness; that he, moreover, shall be henceforward, and forever, banished out of this colonie, and nevermore return thereto. Done in Collegio, this 13th day of August, anno 1644. By order of their worships, the President and Council of this Colonie of Rensselaerswyck.

"ARENDT VAN CURLER."

THE COURT OF CHANCERY IN ENGLAND ANNO 1607.

THE "*Chancery*" takes its name from the *Chancellor*, a title of no great honor under the old Roman Emperors, as we learn from *Vapiscus*. At present, 1607, it is a name of the greatest dignity, and the place of *Chancellor* the highest honor in the State. *Cassiodorus* derives the word *a cancellis*, i. e., *rails*, or *balisters*, because they examine matters in a private apartment enclosed with *rails*, such as the Latins called *Cancelli*. "Consider," says he, "by what name you are called. What you do within the rails cannot be a secret; your doors are transparent, your cloysters lye open, your gates are all windows." Hence, it plainly appears that the *Chancellor* sat exposed to every one's view, within the *rails* or *cancels*; so that his name seems to be derived from them. Now, it being the business of that minister (who is the *mouth*, the *eye*, and the *ear* of the Prince) to strike or dash with cross-lines, lattice-like, such writs or judgments as are against the law or prejudicial to the State, which is not improperly called *cancelling*, some think the word *Chancellor* was deduced from thence. And thus we find it in a modern Glossary: "A *Chancellor* is he whose office it is to inspect the writings, answers, and orders of the Emperor; to cancel those that are wrong, and to sign those that are right." Nor is that of *Palidore Virgil* true, namely, that "William the Conqueror" instituted a College of Scribes to write letters-patent, and named

the master thereof "*Chancellor*," for it is evident that chancellors were in England before the conquest. How great the honour and authority of *Chancellor* is at this day (1607) is so very well known that I need not enlarge upon it. To show how great it was formerly, I will subjoin a word or two from an ancient author, (Robert Fitz Stephens, who lived under Henry II.):

"The dignity of the Chancellor of England is this: To be reputed the second person in the kingdom, and next to the King; with the King's seal (whereof he has the keeping) to seal his own injunctions; to have the ordering of the King's chapel; to have the custody of all Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, Abbies, and Baronies, vacant and fallen into the King's hands; to be present at the King's council, and to repair thither without summons; to seal all things by the hand of a clerk who carries the King's seal, and to have all matters disposed and ordered with his advice. Also that, by the grace of God leading a just and upright life, he may (if he will himself) die Archbishop or Bishop. Whereupon it is that the *Chancellorship* is not to be bought."

The manner of making a Chancellor was, in Henry the Second's time, by hanging the *Great Seal* about the neck of the person chosen to that office. But in Henry the Sixth's reign the method was thus, as appears from the records: "Upon the death of the

Chancellor of England, three great seals, one of gold and the other two of silver, which were kept by the Chancellor, are, immediately after his decease, locked up in a wooden chest, and sealed by the lords present, and so conveyed into the Treasury. From thence they are brought to the King, who in the presence of the nobility delivers the same into the hands of the succeeding Chancellor (having taken an oath before him that he will well and faithfully administer that office); first, the great silver seal, next that of gold, and lastly the other of silver. After he has received them, he puts them into the chest again, and sends them home sealed with his own seal; where, before certain of the nobility, he causes the King's letters, patents, and writes to be sealed with them. When a Chancellor is discharged, he delivers up the three seals into the King's hands, in the presence of his nobles: first, the seal of gold, then the broad seal of silver, and next the other silver one of a less size." At this day (1607) only one seal is delivered to the Chancellor, nor is there any mention of these three seals but in the reign of Henry VI. In process of time much honor and authori-

ty was added to the office of Chancellor by several acts of Parliament, especially since all that rigor and strictness crept into the common law, and the pleadings by niceties to a word became so ensnaring that a Court of Equity was found necessary; and this was committed to the Chancellor, to judge according to the rules of equity, and to moderate the *rigor* of justice, which is oftentimes *oppression*. There preside in this court the *Lord Chancellor* of England, and *twelve Masters of Chancery*, as *Assessors*, the chief whereof is the *Keeper of the Rolls* belonging to that court, and then called *Magister Rotulorum*, or *Master of the Rolls*. There are also many other officers belonging to this court; some concerned about the great seal, namely, the *Clerk of the Crown*, the *Clerk of the Hannaper*, a *Sealer*, a *Chauf-wax*, a *Comptroller of the Hannaper*, *twenty-four Cursitors*, and a *Clerk of the Subpœna Writs*. Others concerned in the rolls exhibited there; a *Protonotary*, the six clerks, or *Attorneys of the Court*, and a *Register*. There are also the three clerks of the *petit-bag*, Clerk of the *Presentations*, Clerk of the *Faculties*, Clerk for examining *Letters-Patent*, Clerk for *Dismissions*, etc.

WILL OF HENRY VIII. OF ENGLAND.

IN the name of God, and of the glorious and blessed Virgin our Lady Saint Mary, and all the Holy Company of Heaven. We, Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and

on earth, immediately under God, the supreme head of the Church of England and Ireland, of that name the eighth, calling to mind, &c. And as for my body, were it not for the crown and dignity which God hath called us

to, and that we would not be an infringer of worldly policies and customs when they be not contrary to God's laws, we would be content to have it buried in any place accustomed to Christian folks, were it never so vile, for it is but ashes, and to ashes it shall return again; nevertheless, because we would be loath, in the reputation of the people, to do injury to the dignity which we are unworthily called unto, we are content, and by these presents, our last will and testament, ordain that it be buried in the choir of our College of Windsor, midway between the halls and the high altar, and an honorable tomb for our bones to rest in be made (if it be not done by us in our life time), in which we will also that the bones of our true and loving wife Queen Jane* be put also. Also, we will that the tombs and altars of King Henry the Sixth, and of King Edward the Fourth, our great uncle and grandfather, be made more princely, at our charges.†

Also, I will "that the service of Placebo, and Dirge, with a sermon and mass on the morrow, devoutly to be done, and that all divine service accustomed for dead folks to be celebrated for us in the next proper place where it shall fortune us to depart this transitory life." Also yearly, for ever, to 13 poor men, which shall be called Poor Knights, to every of them 12*d.* by day, and once in the year, yearly for ever, a long gown of white cloth,

with the garter upon the breast, embroidered with a shield and cross of Saint George within the garter, and a mantle of red cloth; and to such a one of the thirteen poor knights, as shall be appointed governor £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, over and above the said 12*d.* per day. And as for and concerning the order and disposition of the Imperial Crown of these Realms of England and Ireland, with our title of France, and all dignities, honors, &c., for the sure establishment of the succession of the same; and also for a full declaration, limitation, &c., with which conditions our daughters Mary and Elizabeth shall severally hold, have, and enjoy, the said imperial crown, after our decease, and for default of issue of our son Prince Edward lawfully begotten, and his heirs; and also for a full declaration, limitation, &c., to whom, and in which manner, form, and condition, the said imperial crown shall remain and come after our decease, and for default of issue and heirs of the several bodies of us, our said son Prince Edward, and of our said daughters Mary and Elizabeth, lawfully begotten, we, by these presents, make and declare our last will and testament, concerning the said imperial crown in manner and form following, that is to say:

And we do constitute and appoint the personages following, to be our executors and performers of this our last will and testament; the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lord Wrythesley, Chancellor of England; the Lord St. John, Great Master of our House; the Earl of Hertford, Great Chamber-

* Jane Seymour, his third wife, who died in child-birth, Oct. 12th, 1537.

† Here follow some directions about his funeral, and many charitable bequests.

lain of England ;* the Lord Russel, Lord Privy Seal ; the Viscount Lisle, High Admiral of England ; the Bishop of Durham, Tonstal ;† Sir Anthony Browne, Knight, Master of our Horse ; Sir Edward Montague, Knight, Chief Judge of the Common Pleas ; Justice Bromley ;‡ Sir Edward North, Knight, Chancellor of the Augmentations ; Sir William Paget, Knight, our Chief Secretary Sir Anthony Denny, Sir William Herbert, Knights, Chief Gentlemen of our Privy Chamber ; Sir Edward Wotton, Knight ; and Mr. Doctor Wotton, his brother ; all these we will be our Executors and Councillors of the Privy Council, with our said son Edward, both of his private and public affairs. We will further, that Sir Edmond Peckham, our trusty servant and yet Cofferer of our House, shall be Treasurer, and have the receipt and laying out of all such money as shall be defrayed by our executors for the performance of this our last will. We will, that our said executors do execute these points ; first, the payment of our debts, with redress of injuries, if any such can be duly proved, though to us they be unknown, before any other part of this our will be performed, excepting our funeral and exequies. Further, according to the Laws of Almighty God, and for the fatherly love which we bear to our son, Prince Edward, and to this our realm, we declare him, according to justice,

equity, and conscience, to be our lawful heir, and do bequeath him the succession of our realms of England and Ireland, with our title of France, and all our dominions both on this side the seas and beyond, a convenient portion from our will and testament to be reserved. Also, we give unto him all our plate, stuff of household, artillery, ordnance, ammunitions, ships, cables, and all other things and implements to them belonging, charging and commanding him, on pain of our curse, that he be ruled and ordered, both in his marriage, and in ordering of the affairs of this realm, and also in his own private affairs, by the advice and counsel of our well beloved councillors before named, and will that they have the government of our said most dear son, and of all our realms and dominions, &c., until he shall have accomplished his 18th year. And furthermore, for the special trust and confidence we have in the Earls of Arundel and Essex, that now be ; Sir Thomas Cheney, Knight, Treasurer of our Household ; Sir John Gage, Knight, Comptroller of our Household ; Sir Anthony Wingfield, Knight, our Vice Chamberlain ; Sir William Peter, Knight, one of our principal Secretaries ; Sir Ralph Sadler, Knight ; Sir Thomas Seymour, Knight ; Sir Richard Southwell, Sir Edmund Peckham, Knights, they and every of them shall be of council for aiding and assisting the forenamed councillors and our executors when they or any of them shall be called by our said executors.

Item, we bequeath to our daugh-

* Brother of Lady Jane Seymour, Queen of England, uncle of King Edward VI. and afterwards Protector of England, K. G. beheaded 22d Jan. 1552.

† Cuthbert Tonstall.

‡ Chief Justice of the King's Bench 1545-1547.

ters Mary and Elizabeth's marriages, they being married to any outward potentate, by the advice of our said Councillors (if we bestow them not in our life-time), £10,000, and until they be married they shall have each of them from the hour of my death £3,000 ultra reprisas to live on. And for the great love, obedience, chasteness of life, and wisdom, being in our fore-named wife and Queen, we bequeath unto her £3,000 in plate, jewells, and stuff of household, besides such apparel as it shall please her to take of such as she hath already; and further, we give unto her £1,000 in money, with the enjoyment of her dowry and jointure.

Furthermore, for the kindness and good service which our said executors have shewn unto us, we give and bequeath to each of them such sums of money, or the value of the same, as hereafter ensueth: first, to the Archbishop of Canterbury 500 marks; to the Lord Wrytheslie £500; to the Lord St. John £500; to the Lord Russell £500; to the Earl of Hertford £500; to the Viscount Lisle £500; to the Bishop of Durham £300; to Sir Anthony Browne £300; to Sir William Paget £300; to Sir William Herbert £300; to Justice Montague £300; to Justice Bromley £300; to Sir Edward North £300; to Sir Edward Wotton £300; to Mr. Doctor Wotton £300; also, for the special love we bear to our trusty councillors and other our servants, "we give and bequeath unto them such sums as is tolled upon their heads; first, to the Earl of Essex £200; to Sir Thomas Cheney £200; to the

Lord Herbert £200; to Sir John Gage £200; to Sir Thomas Seymour * £200; to John Gates £200; to Sir Thomas Darcie, Knight, £200; to Sir Thomas Specke 200 marks; to Sir Philip Hobby 200 marks; to Sir Maurice Berkeley 200 marks; to Sir Ralph Sadler £200; to Sir James Carden £200; to Sir Peter Newton 200 marks; to Edward Bellingham 200 marks; to Thomas Audley 200 marks; to Edmund Harman 200 marks; to John Penne 100 marks; to Henry Nevill 100 marks; to Henry Nevill £100; to William St. Barbe £100; to Richard Cooke £100; to John Osbourn £100; to David Vincent £100; to James Ruforth, Keeper of our House here, 100 marks; to Richard Cecill, Yeoman of our Robes, 100 marks; to Thomas Sternhold, Groom of our Robes, 100 marks; to John Rowland, Page of our Robes, £50; to the Earl of Arundel, Lord Chamberlain, £200; to Sir Anthony Wingfield, Vice Chamberlain, £200; to Sir Edmund Peckham £200; to Sir Richard Rich £200; to Sir John Baker £200; to Sir Richard Southwell £200; to Mr. Doctor Owen £100; to Mr. Doctor Wendy £100; to Mr. Doctor Cromer £100; to Thomas Alsop 100 marks; to Patrick 100 marks;† to Aylett 100 marks; to Henry Forest 100 marks; to Richard Ferrers 100 marks; to Holland 100 marks; to the four gentlemen ushers of our chamber (being

* Brother to Lady Jane Seymour, Queen of England, created 1 Edward VI. Baron Seymour of Sudley, and Admiral of England, K. G. He married Catherine Parr, widow of Henry VIII. (who died in child-bed in September, 1548), and was beheaded 14th March, 1549.

† Copied from the will printed by Mr. Nichols, but from the names of the witnesses it appears that Patrick was the surname.

daily waiters) £200 in all;" and we will also that our executors give orders for the payment of such legacies as they may think meet to such of our ordinary servants to whom we have not appointed any legacy by this our present testament. In witness whereof we have signed it with our hand in our palace of Westminster

the 30th day of December, 1546, and of our reign the 38th year, being present and called to be witnesses the persons which have written their names hereunder, John Gate, William Saint Barbe, Robert Hewicke, William Clerke, Richard Cooke, . . . Patrick, Edward Harman, George Owen, Henry Nevill, David Vincent, Thomas Wendy.*

ANCIENT MILITARY HONORS.

JULY, 1648. Whereas, the Council of the colony directed, that the Heer General Peter Stuyvesant, should be greeted on his arrival and departure with several salutes from the Heer Patroon's three pieces of cannon, so hath the Director employed Jan Dircksen van Bremen, and Hans Eencluyt, to clean the same, as they were filled with earth and stones, and to load

them, in which they were employed three days, to wit: one day in cleaning them; the second in firing for the arrival, and the third for Stuyvesant's departure—for which Slechtenhorst purchased 20 lbs. of powder, and expended ten guilders for beer and victuals, besides having provided the Heer General, at his departure, with divers young fowls and pork.

WAGES OF A SCHOOLMASTER ON LONG ISLAND TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

IN 1673, there was, according to Dr. Miller, little or no certain coin in the government. Wampum passed for current payment in all cases. Six white and three black beads for a penny; and three times so much was the value of silver. The schoolmaster in Flatbush was paid his salary, in 1683, in wheat, "wampum value;" he was bound to provide a basin of water for

the purpose of baptism, for which he received from the parents or sponsors twelve styvers, "in wampum," for every baptism. Ten years afterwards, in 1693, the ferriage for each single person from New York to Brooklyn was eight styvers in wampum, or a silver two-pence.

* King Henry VIII. died January 28, 1547, and within a month after the date of his will.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

GEOGRAPHERS OF THE NORTH.—A gentleman born with an antiquarian proclivity, the Rev. B. F. De Costa, author of the "Pre-discovery of America by the Northmen," has produced another interesting essay on *Columbus and the Geographers of the North*, which indicates not only a love for archaeological pursuits, but critical powers of research. It is a pamphlet of fine dimensions, with wide margins, clear type, and some other qualities usually prized by readers who disregard spectacles.

It is evidently the opinion of the author, that Columbus had a hint of the existence of lands beyond the sea before he sailed on an ever memorable expedition, which disclosed the existence of a new continent, through information gathered from the writings and traditions of those adventurous men of the North, who had seen Vineland.

There are notes and references to fortify the positions of the writer of this admirable production, bearing testimony to the careful and indefatigable determination of the Rev. Mr. De Costa to gather from every available source such facts as may be necessary to sustain his views.

It is conceded by those best informed in the history of the discovery of America that it was visited by those hardy navigators of Norway centuries before Columbus. The Sagas are records, and it is positively demonstrated that a certain manuscript, *Codex Flautoiensis*, was in being as early as 1395, from which important information has been obtained to substantiate the claims of those early voyagers to the distinction of being the first discoverers of the New World.

LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL.—A book of rare research, and bold suggestions, was published in London full twenty years ago, written by the so-called Count Johannes, now a resident of New York, to prove the American Indians are the descendants and true representatives of the nowhere-to-be-found lost ten tribes. It is a production of no ordinary intellect, enhanced in literary value by its references. Whether he has converts to his theory, or how the work is esti-

mated by biblical scholars, might perhaps be ascertained by going back to the comments of reviewers at the time of its advent.

The Rev. Joseph Wolff, himself a Jew and a profound scholar, was a distinguished traveler. He explored Khorassan, Bokhara, Samarkand, Balkh, Shahr-Salz, and the Nogay Tartars, besides some others claiming to be of the tribe of Naphthali, all of whom he was satisfied were representative descendants of the lost brethren. After the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, the wandering, disheartened tribes went first to Arabia and then to Hindostan. In a long series of ages they have forgotten their own language and the laws of Moses. About one hundred years ago the Jews of Sanaa burnt their genealogical tables of their tribes in a quarrel about a ridiculous question—whether each one would know exactly to what tribe he belonged when the Messiah came! Mr. Wolff also believed the inhabitants of Khiva are Hivites, driven out of Palestine by the victorious invading Joshua. So the Count and the Jew argue from different premises. Historical science is involved.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.—As it is said of certain notabilities, not to know them argues one's self unknown, so it is in respect to this interesting periodical. It is issued at the great publishing house of Appleton & Co., New York. Abounding in all kinds of intelligence, one must be stupid indeed who does not find something in that journal for quickening the brain. Science, literature, art, and a bird's-eye view of whatever is transpiring in this busy world are all appropriately noticed. There is just enough to interest and instruct, without obliging a reader to wade through drifts of useless lore to get at the facts intended to be presented. Not knowing who its editor may be, it is morally certain he has good taste, discretion, and a disposition to mingle pleasure with instruction.

In the family we know of no better herald of fresh, vigorous, and profitable miscellaneous, useful, and agreeable reading than may always be found in any number that has yet been issued.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.—Fifty-six volumes! Why, it is venerable. Is there another monthly publication in this modern Babylon that has reached such longevity?

Mr. Wells, the owner, publisher, and its skillful conductor, is high-toned, and always on the side of honor, honesty, and morality. He never loses sight of the law of accountability, which is invariably set forth in its beauty and excellence as the essential element of human happiness.

Without being scientifically acquainted with the intricacies of phrenology, we have entire faith in its teachings, and we believe further, if the fundamental principles it inculcates were more generally understood, society would be greatly benefited by its lessons. A great brain is a mighty instrument, and to be taught its powers and be enabled to recognize the sphere in which an individual should act, to be in the sphere where the best results would follow, is knowledge worth having. Whether obstinate, determined opponents of phrenology ever become converted or not, is not of the slightest consequence. It cannot be smothered or kept out of sight by hostile pugnacity having an origin in prejudice, and not from deductions in cerebral investigations. Progress is the order of the age. The school which Gill, Spurzheim, and Coomb inaugurated is increasing and shining with accumulating brilliancy.

MORE THAN CONQUEROR, or *Memorials of Col. J. Howard Kitchen, Sixth New York Artillery, Army of the Potomac.* By the author of the "*Conquest of Florida*," "*Fountain of Living Waters*," and "*Tiny Footfall*." From the press of Hurd & Houghton, Cambridge. 1873.

An immensely long title to quite a small book. Those of a military turn of mind would enjoy this production with more relish than persons less familiar with gunpowder. Here is a sort of poetical narrative of a brave soldier who returned from the tented field to die with his friends.

There are nineteen chapters, tracing the subject of the memoir from boyhood through hairbreadth escapes up to becoming a brigadier general by brevet, with specimens of his letters, affectionate character, and efforts prominently displayed. Who the author may be is a mystery, although the number of works which are credited to the same pen presupposes he is no stranger to the reading public.

STUDIES IN POETRY AND PHILOSOPHY. By J. C. Sharp, etc., etc. From the publishing house of Hurd & Houghton.

A duodecimo of 340 pages, treating of the writings of Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keble, and moral motive power. The whole was originally given to the world in the "North British Review," and being considered of permanent value, essays that were published at different periods are here brought together. It is a book for the parlor table, a railroad companion, or indeed for a resort when one feels in a condition to be roused into mental activity. Open where we may, the eye catches sight of a line that is worth reading. The best thoughts and the reflections of gifted men of genius are brought into convenient form. We are not all poets, nor are we all philosophers, but it must be a barren intellect that could not be improved by such fine writing as may be found in this volume—the evidence of its genuine worth being in the fact that it has received the approbation of a standard review.

THE LILLINGSTONES OF LILLINGSTONE. By Emma Jane Worboise.

This is from the prolific press of Dodd & Mead, New York, an enterprising house. It is a story of family troubles and Scotch cousins, with delineations of scenes which were certainly generated in the active brain of the authoress, if they have not really transpired in this lower world. There are two parts, and the second is a thrilling exemplification of what may have occurred in the experience of all men and women in the ordinary walks of modern civilization.

This, like every one of their publications, is excellent in its typography, a circumstance that would certainly have an influence with ourselves were we on a library committee purchasing for a permanently established institution.

CORRESPONDENCE.

76 UNIVERSITY PLACE,)
NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1873. }

DEAR SIR: I have examined the copy of the first number of the CHRONOTYPE, and think very favorably of it, and of your proposed plan.

If the latter is carried forward in the manner proposed, it will make the work a valuable acquisition.

It will give me much pleasure to furnish you all the aid in my power.

Respectfully yours,

FREDERIC DEPEYSTER.

Albert Welles, Esq., Pres., &c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1873.

To Albert Welles, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I have looked over the first number of the CHRONOTYPE, and have been much pleased with the plan and the execution, so far as the work has proceeded. The information respecting the New York families, which it is designed to collect and preserve, will be interesting at the present time, and in future years will be invaluable.

I am, Sir,

Respectfully yours,

WM. C. BRYANT.

Mr. Albert Welles, Pres.

DEAR SIR: The CHRONOTYPE is a seasonable publication. It is yet not too late to collect and preserve much important information relating to the New York of our fathers, which, if not collected now, will be lost forever.

I shall be glad to contribute to the columns of the CHRONOTYPE, according to my ability.

Yours, very truly,

HOWARD CROSBY.

306 SECOND AV., Jan. 31, 1873.

"OUR HEROES"

CONSTITUTES one of the numerous departments of "Townsend's Encyclopædia of the Great Rebellion," comprising the names, in writing, of all of our soldiers and sailors, privates as well as officers, who have received honorable mention for meritorious acts, and for bravery in the war.

"Townsend's 'Historical Record and Encyclopædia of the Great Civil War' is without parallel. It is quite as remarkable in its way as the extraordinary contest which it depicts. Never before were the annals of any country recorded with such fullness and impartiality—the statements and opinions of all parties concerned in the conflict, on all sides, rebel as well as loyal, being included, in addition to its multitudinous statements concerning military operations and all persons named publicly in connection with them, and to the popular action in conventions and public meetings, as well as to Legislative and

Executive action in the General and State Governments. * * * * The manner in which so many prominent men *of all parties* have commended the work, and asked legislative approval thereof by making it a part of the Public Archives, is the very highest testimonial to the success with which has been preserved everything requisite to satisfy impartial inquirers now, and in future ages—in this and every other State of the American Union. The generous tribute of such men concerning the great work is such as was never before given by *men of all parties* in reference to Historical Events of extraordinary character. * * * * The work should be secured for permanent preservation and *ready reference*, where it would be most convenient for examination by the multitudes that will be always thronging from all parts of the Union to visit the Empire State and its commercial Metropolis—as there is hardly a family or locality in the land for which there may not be found some records concerning the share which their respective relatives and regions took in the great contest that so long convulsed the nation—a contest the most extraordinary in the annals of civilization, as it involved peculiar interests and principles never before distinctly submitted to the action of National and State authorities and the arbitrament of arms. * * * * Besides all this the work marks an epoch in the *form of Public Records*—the novelty of its plan, its admirable arrangement for *ready reference* by all inquirers, evinces a degree of genius as well as of patient, sagacious, and persevering labor, that should secure a degree of public appreciation and of pecuniary recompense commensurate with the unique and important service rendered to the Truth of History and to the Annals of the Country. * * * * Mr. Townsend has literally made an important mark on History—furnishing an example worthy of being emulated in the preservation of annals of *all* great Cities, States, and Nations."

Our next number will contain from four to six pages of the names of such persons, alphabetically arranged, with account of the occasion, and their exploits, with dates and names of places. It is hoped that this effort to preserve and transmit to posterity, the records of the noble acts of those who placed their lives in jeopardy that the Republic might be saved, will be appreciated by the public and especially by the friends of those whose names deserve to be made historical.

IN MEMORIAM.

It is proposed that the CHRONOTYPE shall constitute a permanent Record of Memorabilia available to every family as a medium for preserving obituary notices for present and future reference.

The transitory nature of the cumbrous files of daily newspapers being now the only form in which such events are printed, they are lost for the purposes indicated. If such record as we propose had been preserved for the century past, it would now be valuable and interesting.

Such mementoes of individual biographies will not be limited, but will embrace all brief notices of family importance.

The CHRONOTYPE is a *desideratum* to supply a want which will be acknowledged by every intelligent person. Even the briefest record will find a *permanent* place in our columns, while the index will furnish ready access to any name recorded.

Those interested are invited to supply such notices as they wish inserted. Aid in the preparation of materials for this department will be furnished.

JOURNALISTIC.

THE CHRONOTYPE is a new monthly just started in this city, as the organ of "The American College of Heraldry and Genealogical Registry." The first number has articles on the pertinent topics of "Family Records," "Doomsday Book," and "Heraldry," with considerable other matter of a miscellaneous historical character. It is printed on fine paper, makes a handsome external appearance, and has chosen for itself a field where good sense, judgment and enterprise may win a worthy success.—*Home Journal*, Feb. 5, 1873.

Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 6, 1873.

The CHRONOTYPE—announced as "an American Memorial of Persons and Events"—is a new candidate for public favor, issued from the "American College of Heraldry," No. 67 University Place. It is a monthly journal, quarto size, edited by Dr. J. V. C. Smith, and designed for the preservation of biographical and historical memorials relating to American families. Those who possess interesting, authentic information, in

any department of human knowledge, calculated to explain doubtful points, clear up obscurities, in chronology or biography, and throw light upon questions in archæology and cognate subjects, are invited to forward contributions. Valuable papers by distinguished scholars are promised for the next issue.

THE CHRONOTYPE. AN AMERICAN MEMORIAL OF PERSONS AND EVENTS.

THE first number of this handsomely printed monthly is out. It is a journal devoted to historical matters, family history, genealogy; in fine, the publication is a specie of "Notes and Queries," open to innumerable scholars and writers who are requested to make the publication a medium of their interpretations of historical events and persons. It is published by the Genealogical Registry, No. 67 University Place, and the first number, full of curious matter, is a favorable exponent of a taste becoming largely diffused in our community. It is edited by an eminent scholar, Dr. Smith, late Mayor of Boston. All available talent in the country will be secured to aid in the attainment of the results contemplated by the publishers of the CHRONOTYPE.—*Jersey City Times*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CHRONOTYPE, an American journal of persons and events. We have received the first number of this monthly, published by the American College of Heraldry and Genealogical Registry, No. 67 University Place, New York. This publication is intended to perpetuate a knowledge of family history and commemorate a chronological survey of the past, connecting it with the present. It will aim to clear up obscure facts in genealogy, and correct much that is asserted without due authority. Whatever appears will be open for discussion, the best accessible information upon all kindred topics will be given, and when not entirely correct, something better and more reliable is solicited. Gentlemen of the most eminent ability are engaged to lend interest to THE CHRONOTYPE.—*Jersey City Evening Journal*.

PROGRESS OF THE PRESS.

ALL new books will soon be considered old, and for that reason THE CHRONOTYPE should have a complete catalogue of them as fast as they appear. If publishers will have the kindness to send copies of their publications promptly, they will receive immediate attention, and their contents, claims, and merits, extensively circulated.

If advertising is recognized as the speediest method of notifying the reading public of the advent of a new volume, then such prominence as the title, contents, and purpose contemplated by authors and proprietors, would be set forth without fee or reward, as coming within the scheme of this chronicle of the times, for the gratification of archæological students in the far-off future of coming ages.

Direct to *The Chronotype*, American College of Heraldry, No. 67 University Place, New York.

PERSONAL MEMORIALS.

"I still live."—WEBSTER.

"The good men do, lives after them."

"Propped by Ancestry, whose grace chalks successors their way."—HENRY VIII., Act I, SC. I.

It is proposed that the pages of THE CHRONOTYPE shall be adorned with the portraits, and illustrated with brief sketches of the lives of those representative men whose history is so closely identified and interwoven with the history and growth of the city and country as to have become inseparable.

This project can in no manner be construed as tending to encourage the vanity of individuals, but should be regarded rather as an endeavor to perpetuate historical and biographical knowledge.

In 1860, the Hon. Edward Everett wrote to this Institution, "The great ocean of National existence is made up of the single drops of *individual* life and action."

The importance and value of these illustrations cannot be overestimated, and such gentlemen as are here intimated owe it not only to their families and friends, but also to the country, and particularly to the young and rising generation, to furnish such account of themselves as will show

and point out the *only* paths in this life which lead to eminence and success; teaching by example whilst they live, they may thus leave such record and memorial as will illustrate our mottoes, and prove the proverb that "the dead are mightier than the living." The portraits will perpetuate the lineaments of their countenances, and form salutary study and contemplation whilst reading the life-history. Each number of THE CHRONOTYPE thus adorned will become more and more valuable, and by accumulation form in years a biographical encyclopædia, in addition to garnering of hitherto unpublished memorials.

THE WASHINGTON GENEALOGY.

A GENTLEMAN connected with this institution has been engaged for several months in searching and compiling the pedigree and history of the "Washington family," and connecting "the Father of his country" with the parent stock in Great Britain, which will be published in succeeding numbers of this journal.

This point, admitted for two hundred years, has been recently *disputed* by what is considered authority; and it certainly is desirable that a subject of so much interest should be settled. The series of articles in question will contain much new matter relating to the history of the "Washingtons;" which family had extensive ramifications over various counties in England, embracing a number of different cognomens.

The pedigree of the family has been examined in England with the keenest scrutiny, and the hitherto received opinions concerning it doubted. It is contemplated in this paper to clear up and settle controverted points. An American writer in England has not only asserted that nothing is known of the Washingtons—the *cis-Atlantic* race—but has also gone so far as to have his impression recorded in the *English Herald's College*.

We shall commence with the first of the race, who took the name of his manor, and bring the family down through the vista of years, linked with that series of events which made the name memorable in the New World.

We are enabled to give one page of the subscribers, in this number.

- Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, 335 West 14th st., N. Y.
 HIRAM B. CROSBY, 15 Nassau st., N. Y.
 DAN'L W. GILLETT, 15 Nassau st., N. Y.
 W. C. SCHERMERHORN, 49 West 23d st., N. Y.
 L. P. HUBBARD, 80 Wall st., N. Y.
 CHAS. O'CONOR, 59 Wall st., N. Y.
 HENRY GRINNELL, 17 Bond st., N. Y.
 JOHN FITCH, St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.
 A. GRACIE KING, 106 East 19th st., N. Y.
 Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, 306 Second av., N. Y.
 Hon. W. B. OGDEN, High Bridge P. O., N. Y.
 M. F. HODGES, 42 West 51st st., N. Y.
 F. COTTENET, 37 Fifth av., N. Y.
 P. C. SCHENCK, Jr., Jersey City.
 JOHN J. HERRICK, Custom House, N. Y.
 JOHN B. PANNES, 64 Broadway, N. Y.
 E. KETELTAS, 116 William st., N. Y.
 FRED. B. SWIFT, 4 Warren st., N. Y.
 Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, 46 Park av., N. Y.
 D. HENRY HAIGHT, 284 Madison av., N. Y.
 EUGENE SCHIEFFELIN, 137 Madison av., N. Y.
 Hon. SILAS M. STILWELL, 13 East 35th st., N. Y.
 WINSLOW LEWIS, Boston, Mass.
 Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, Boston, Mass.
 E. S. TOBEY, Boston Mass.
 Hon. GEO. B. UPTON, Boston, Mass.
 Hon. CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, Quincy, Mass.
 H. H. EDES, Boston, Mass.
 Hon. G. P. SANGER, Boston, Mass.
 HENRY SMITH, Boston, Mass.
 ALVAN TALCOTT, Guilford, Conn.
 E. D. WORCESTER, Albany, N. Y.
 E. T. SCHENCK, 39 Nassau st., N. Y.
 Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, 9 West 31st st., N. Y.
 Major J. M. BUNDY, 228 Fifth av., N. Y.
 JOHN D. WENDEL, 442 Fifth av., N. Y.
 W. H. WEBB, 504 Fifth av., N. Y.
 HENRY O. RIELLY, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
 Col. FRANK E. HOWE, 47 Broadway, N. Y.
 JAMES D. WARNER, 199 Baltic st., Brooklyn.
 R. A. WILLIAMS, 9 Lisenard st., N. Y.
 ALLEN SCHENCK, Boston, Mass.
 Gen. BROOKE POSTLEY, 45 Park av., N. Y.
 Madame M. VINTON DAHLGREN, Wash'ton, D. C.
 R. J. TODD, 77 Cedar st., N. Y.
 JOHN MCKILLOP, 109 Worth st., N. Y.
 L. G. BARTLETT, M. D., 43 West 31st st., N. Y.
 CHAS. H. MEIGS, P. O. Box 792, N. Y.
 Mrs. A. B. S. SCHENCK, 3 East 34th st., N. Y.
 WM. M. VERMILYE, 39 West 31st st., N. Y.
 EUGENE DIVEN, Elmira, N. Y.
 WILBERFORCE WELLS, Philadelphia, Pa.
 EDW'D A. KINGSLAND, 73 Morton st., N. Y.
 E. K. WINSHIP, Jersey City, N. J.
 H. P. & E. S. WELLING, Pennington, N. J.
 JOHN B. ALPAUGH, Trenton, N. J.
 Hon. G. D. W. VROOM, Trenton, N. J.
 W. S. STRYKER, Trenton, N. J.
 Dr. GEO. WHITE, Laurenceville, N. J.
 Hon. DAVID NAAR, Trenton, N. J.
 Hon. RALPH VOORHEES, Franklin Park, N. J.
 Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, *Express* Office, N. Y.
 C. M. MARVIN, Union Bank, Jersey City.
 ELIAS S. SCHENCK, 72 Henry st., N. Y.
 H. HENRIQUES, 96 Broadway, N. Y.
 C. L. TIFFANY, 255 Madison av., N. Y.
 J. N. GIMBREDE, 872 Broadway, N. Y.
 O. B. BUNCE, 351 West 20th st., N. Y.
 JOHN F. HENRY, 140 Second Place, Brooklyn.
 HORATIO DORR, 128 Broadway, N. Y.
 C. TANGIER SMITH, 91 Front st., N. Y.
 Rev. J. H. HOBART DE MILLE, Bridgeport, Conn.
 SAMUEL HAWK, St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.
 E. R. GOODRICH, 233 East 12th st., N. Y.
 D. H. ARNOLD, 382 Fifth av., N. Y.
 A. B. DARLING, 40 West 23d st., N. Y.
 ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, 214 West 14th st., N. Y.
 GEO. CARY EGGLESTON, 245 Broadway, N. Y.
 CHAS. LANIER, 30 East 37th st., N. Y.
 ALMON W. GRISWOLD, 415 Fifth av., N. Y.
 CHAS. W. GRISWOLD, Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.
 A. E. STILLMAN, 45 Wall st., N. Y.
 OTIS D. SWAN, 48 Wall st., N. Y.
 L. SMITH HOBART, 62 Cortlandt st., N. Y.
 J. E. BULKLEY, 101 Gold st., N. Y.
 HENRY NICOLL, 8 West 10th st., N. Y.
 DODD & MEAD, 762 Broadway, N. Y.
 HURD & HOUGHTON, 13 Astor Place, N. Y.
 J. C. GRISWOLD, 29 Waverly Place, N. Y.
 Hon. W. A. DARLING, 9 East 41st st., N. Y.
 ANSON PHELPS STOKES, 20 East 37th st., N. Y.
 JORDAN L. MOIT, 90 Beekman st., N. Y.
 JAMES ANDERSON, 192 Fifth av., N. Y.
 Rev. S. B. BELL, Lyons, N. Y.
 Dr. JAMES NEIL, 2,030 Third av., N. Y.
 ADDISON SMITH, Harlem Bank, Harlem.
 Mrs. EGBERT GURNSEY, 18 West 23d st., N. Y.
 W. W. HARPER, 350 Broadway, N. Y.
 GEO. W. BEACH, 925 Broadway, N. Y.
 WM. S. CORWIN, 1,125 Broadway, N. Y.

1873.

STATEMENT
OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Company
OF
NEW YORK,

144 and 146 Broadway,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1872.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Net Assets January 1, 1872, - - - - - \$49,264,571 17

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR:

FOR PREMIUMS AND POLICY FEES:

Original Premiums.....	\$4,932,135 03	
Renewal Premiums.....	9,449,228 78	
Annuities.....	5,500 00	\$14,386,863 81

FOR INTEREST ON

Bonds and Mortgages.....	\$2,867,041 58	
Stocks.....	319,731 64	
Banks, Trust Companies, etc.....	61,359 06	
Premium on Gold.....	26,848 45	\$3,274,980 73

For Office Building Rents.....	54,250 00	
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\$17,716,094 54

\$66,980,665 71

DISBURSEMENTS:

PAID:

Claims by Death.....	\$2,253,667 90
Additions to same, being Dividends.....	386,340 14
Matured Endowments.....	59,650 00
Additions to same.....	15,591 63
Reductions of Premiums.....	7,417 08
Dividend of January 1, 1872, applied to purchase paid-up Insurance.....	2,843,727 92
Surrendered Policies.....	1,555,008 72
Surrendered Additions used in payment of Premiums.....	2,415,477 22
Annuities.....	17,590 02
Commissions to Agents.....	335,015 29
Commutations of future Commissions.....	332,448 46

EXPENSES:

Advertising.....	\$55,600 07	
Taxes on business in other States.....	90,489 47	
Medical Examinations.....	38,506 80	
Salaries.....	268,702 90	
Law.....	28,965 38	
Printing and Stationery.....	54,214 50	
Sundry Expenses, Exchange, Postage, etc.....	121,509 89	
Office Furniture, and Profit and Loss.....	2,108 55	
Taxes on Real Estate.....	24,149 46	\$10,906,181 40

Net Assets December 31, 1872..... \$56,074,484 31

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS:

Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at Interest....	\$2,159,863 09	
Bonds and Mortgages.....	47,002,804 37	
United States Stocks.....	4,203,108 75	
New York State, Town, and City Stocks.....	1,370,000 00	
Real Estate.....	1,314,607 57	
Balances due from Agents.....	24,100 53	\$56,074,484 31

ADD:

Interest Accrued.....	\$753,679 24	
Premiums—Deferred, Semi-annual, and Quarterly.....	1,035,158 44	
Premiums in Course of Transmission.....	113,841 43	
Market Value of Stocks in excess of cost.....	572,896 00	\$2,475,575 11

Gross Assets December 31, 1872..... \$58,550,059 42
Increase in Net Assets for the Year..... 6,809,913 14

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same correct.

ISAAC F. LLOYD, Auditor.

THE ASSETS ARE THUS APPROPRIATED.

Gross Assets December 31, 1872..... \$58,550,059 42

LIABILITIES:

Reserve for all Policies and Additions in force (American Table 4 per cent. interest).....	\$52,331,702 70	
Reserve for Annuities and Reductions of Premiums.....	154,002 65	
Claims by Death not yet due.....	552,475 20	
Post-mortem Dividends.....	24,000 00	
Premiums paid in advance.....	29,618 33	
Surplus accrued on Tontine Policies.....	17,562 30	\$53,109,361 18
Surplus over Liabilities.....		\$5,440,698 24

During the year 1872 an extra Dividend has been computed, adjusting the Division of 1870, and bringing the Dividend accounts forward to the anniversaries of the issue of the Policies. The whole sum so divided (\$2,204,627 51) has now been credited in the usual form of reversionary insurance. The following is the

DISPOSITION OF SURPLUS.

Total Surplus as above.....	\$5,440,698 24
Extra Dividend of 1872.....	2,204,627 51

Undivided Surplus for Dividend of 1873..... 3,236,070 73

From this sum a Dividend will be apportioned to each Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1873.

POLICY AND RISK ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Policies in force December 31st, 1871.....	73,864	\$228,770,367
Issued and restored during the year 1872	12,181	34,937,775
	86,045	\$263,708,142

DEDUCT:

Canceled.....	1,161	3,200,305		
Forfeited.....	5,979	18,053,595		
Dead	740	2,351,975		
Matured.....	19	54,650	7,899	23,660,525

In force Dec. 31st, 1872.....	78,146	\$240,047,617
Increase during the year.....	4,282	11,277,250

NOTE.—Canceled Policies are those upon which no premium was ever paid. For a large proportion of the Forfeited Policies a surrender value was paid, either in Cash or in Paid-up Insurance.

The Amount of Dividend Additions to Policies is about.....\$23,000,000

ITEMS.

The Receipts of the year (\$17,716,094.54) have been appropriated in the following proportions:

Held for the Reserve to meet the Claims as they will mature....	38.44	per cent. of Receipts.
Returned to Policy-holders for claims by Death and for Dividends.	53.93	" "
Consumed in Current Expenses.....	6.98	" "
Paid for Taxes in the different States.....	65	" "

Ratio of Expenses to Receipts in the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK for every year since its organization:

Year.	Per Cent.	Year.	Per Cent.	Year.	Per Cent.
1843.....	16.1	1853.....	13.5	1863.....	9.5
1844.....	9.2	1854.....	10.6	1864.....	10.0
1845.....	10.4	1855.....	9.3	1865.....	12.6
1846.....	10.5	1856.....	9.5	1866.....	16.1
1847.....	9.9	1857.....	9.4	1867.....	13.6
1848.....	9.2	1858.....	9.5	1868.....	12.6
1849.....	9.6	1859.....	10.6	1869.....	10.6
1850.....	8.6	1860.....	8.3	1870.....	9.2
1851.....	8.5	1861.....	9.8	1871.....	7.1
1852.....	7.3	1862.....	8.4	1872.....	6.98

If to the surplus now in hand there be added what was returned to Policy-holders in 1871 and 1872, and the sum diminished by the undivided surplus January 1st, 1870, the over-payments for assurance, or surplus of premiums, during the last three years, will be found to amount to the sum of ten millions, six hundred and sixty-four thousand, two hundred and fifty-four dollars and eighty-four cents (\$10,664,254 84).

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They are *peculiarly* valuable on *board vessels*, for the reason that they *extinguish fires that cannot be reached by water*. As subtle as steam, the acid vapor from the fluid *penetrates every nook and corner under the decks, and puts out the fire*.

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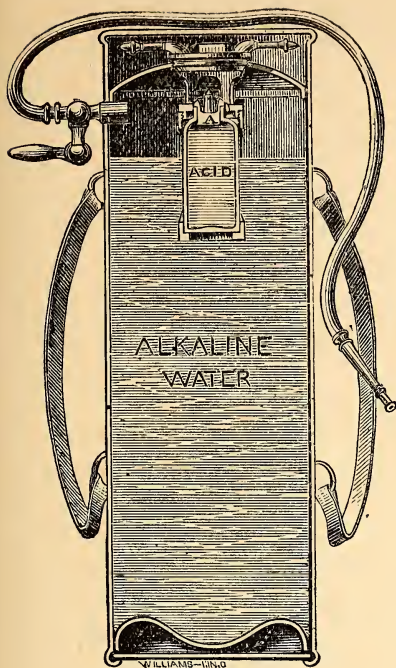
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Observe that the mouth of the acid jar is above the water line. The lead stopper A is held by its own weight in the acid jar. By simply inverting the machine the lead stopper will fall out of the mouth of the jar, and allow the acid and alkaline water to mingle at the base below the faucet, instantly producing the immense power of the chemical combination.

Each Extinguisher is furnished with four charges of materials, and with two machines two persons can throw a continuous stream, as a machine can be charged in two minutes.

Full directions for *charging* and *using* are given with each machine. It is the largest and most powerful Extinguisher now made.

It requires no attention or care, and may stand unused for years, and always be sure to act instantly when inverted.

REPORT OF PROFESSOR J. LAWRENCE SMITH. 1873.

I have had brought to my attention every form of Fire Extinguisher now in use, and I have carefully scrutinized their merits. It is needless for me to enumerate the various forms, but simply to state the result of my examination. While they may all work well in making the mixture and throwing the water, I have considered stop-cocks, trips, or pistons to be used by hand as means of setting in operation the respective machines, as material defects, for the reason that the manipulations may not be made correctly in the midst of the excitement and confusion of an alarm of fire. It was not until I had seen what is called the "CHAMPION FIRE EXTINGUISHER" that I felt satisfied that we had an unexceptionable instrument for the use of the mixture employed in their machine. It is a simple, plain, strong cylinder of metal, closed at both ends, with a cock on the exterior to turn the water in the hose, and which never comes in contact with any acid liquid, and therefore cannot corrode or become obstructed, as in other machines. The materials used for charging are put in separate packages, the exact quantity in each, which can be introduced into the apparatus, with the necessary quantity of water, in about two minutes. I consider the simplicity of the mere act of turning the vessel upside down—from a perfectly quiescent state to extreme activity and power—of sufficient importance to place this Extinguisher far ahead of all others. As the acid is entirely neutralized before the water leaves the machine, no injury by wetting accrues to clothing or furniture. These Extinguishers should be upon every railroad train in the country, and thus prevent the horrible deaths from burning cars, and for the saving of the mails the proper authorities should enforce their use. I conclude by reiterating that I consider the "Champion" the most valuable means we have of protecting life and property from fire.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1873.



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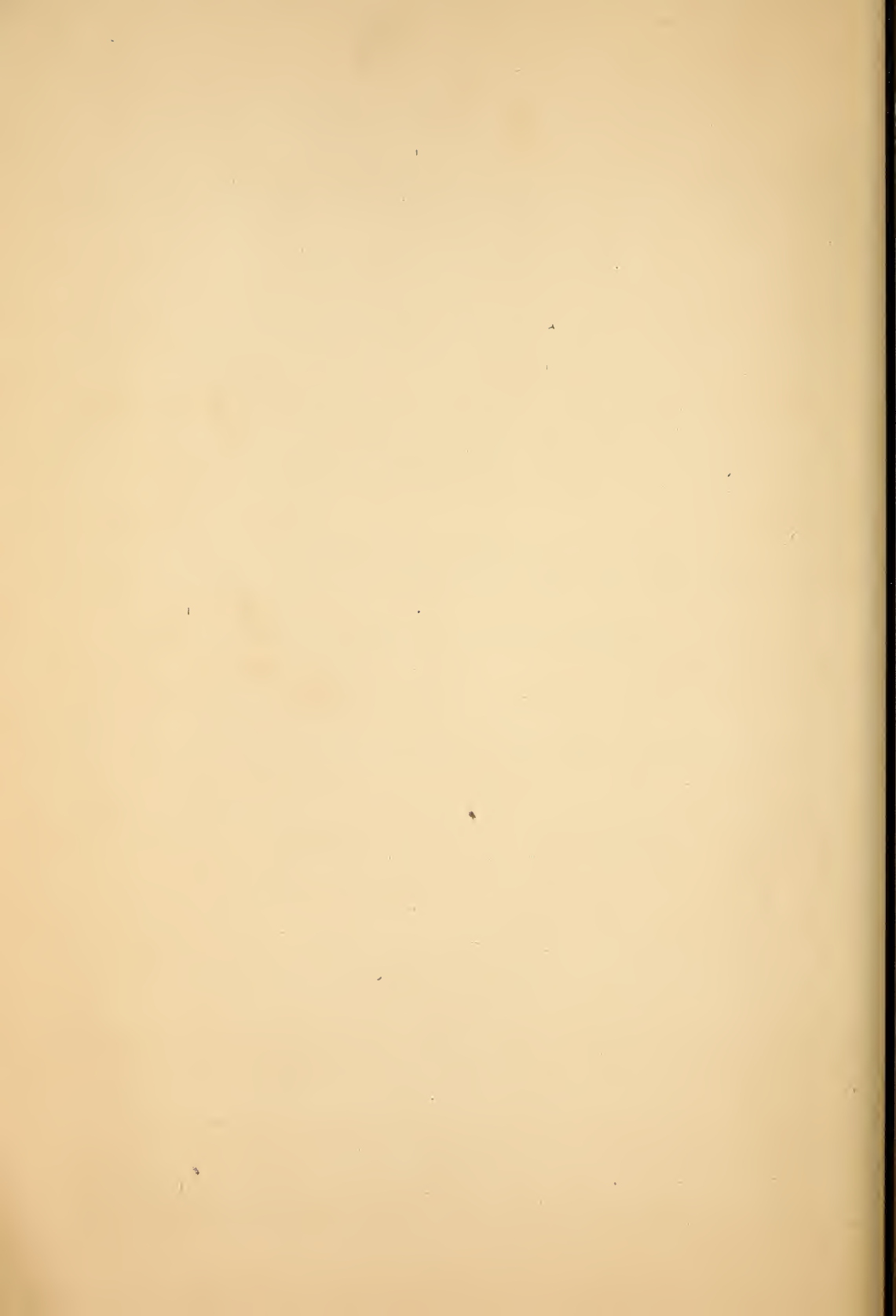
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- Senator Sawyer, N. C., July 10, 1871.
"It is not only exceedingly interesting, but also of great value."
- Hon. J. C. Churchill, M. C., N. Y., July 11th, 1871.
"It will be of great public utility."
- Hon. Chas. H. Hunt, New York, July 17th, 1871.
"It is certainly entitled to the commendation and active support of every patriotic citizen."
- Senator Hamlin, of Maine (late V. P. U. S.), July 12th, 1871.
"It could not fail to be of great value."
- Hon. Chas. Francis Adams (late Minister to England), July 20th, 1871.
"I cheerfully concur in the value of your enterprise."
- Gov. Safford, of Arizona, July 26th, 1871.
"A work of great importance."

Hon. A. H. Bailey, M. C., Rome, N. Y., July 26th, 1871.
 "I have examined your plan, think it excellent, and that it must be very useful."
 Hon. Rodman M. Price (late Gov. of N. J.), July 25th, 1871.
 "Most certainly I fully appreciate your object. It must always prove a pleasant reference and valuable for authenticating history and property."
 Mrs. Crittenden, widow of the late John J. Crittenden, of Ky., July 26th, 1871.
 "I approve the objects, and believe that it will be of interest to all."
 Madame Octavia Walton Le Vert, of Mobile, July 28th, 1871.
 "The ladies of America will, I am assured, highly appreciate the compliment you have paid them by asking their influence and their aid. By her peculiar relation, Woman is more interested in the generations past, present, and to come, than Man possibly can be, and is therefore best fitted to obtain and collate family history."
 Hon. Thos. Boles, M. C., Arkansas, Aug. 1st, 1871.
 "Its author will certainly receive the thanks of posterity."
 Hon. G. W. Julian, M. C., Indiana, Aug. 10th, 1871.
 "I take pleasure in very decidedly commending it."
 Ex-Senator Yates, of Illinois, Aug. 10th, 1871.
 "It will prove highly valuable in determining the identity of claimants."
 Prof. S. F. B. Morse, New York, September 15th, 1871.
 "There can be but one opinion of the value of a Genealogical Registry."
 Hon. C. M. Hamilton, M. C., Florida, Sept. 25th, 1871.
 "It is a grave want in every family, court, and state in the country."
 Hon. J. W. Husted, M. A., Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 26th, 1871.
 "There can be no more useful object undertaken."
 Hon. S. L. Mayham, M. C., N. Y., Oct. 8th, 1871.
 "It cannot fail to be invaluable to the public."
 Hon. J. A. Garfield, M. C., Ohio, Oct. 12th, 1871.
 "As a basis for the study of character your records will be most precious."
 Senator Scott, of Pa., Oct. 14th, 1871.
 "As a practicing lawyer, it enables me to say that it will, on many occasions, be eminently useful."
 Hon. D. Atwood, M. C., Wisconsin, Oct. 16th, 1871.
 "Will prove of vast interest and advantage to many in the future."
 Rev. B. F. De Costa, N. Y., Oct. 19th, 1871.
 "I hope it will meet with abundant success, and become one of our cherished Institutions."
 Sen. Fenton, Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 19th, 1871.
 "The work cannot fail to be of great interest and value." And as Hon. Member, Dec. 31st, 1871: "I thank you for the compliment. I shall have the certificate handsomely framed and hung in my library."
 Sen. Abbott, N. C., Oct. 28th, 1871.
 "The advantage of such an Institution is very great."
 Sen. Johnston, Va., Nov. 3d, 1871.
 "I have examined with pleasure and satisfaction your plan." As Hon. Member, Dec. 13th, 1871: "Accept my thanks for the compliment, and assurance of continued interest."
 Sen. Anthony, R. I., Nov. 16th, 1871.
 "Your plan is an excellent one."
 Hon. S. S. Burdett, M. C., Nov. 28th, 1871.
 "Especially of its future usefulness there can be no doubt."
 Hon. Wm. Moore, M. C., N. J., Dec. 1st, 1871.
 "In regard to history and property, it is self-apparent and invaluable."
 Sen. Roscoe Conkling, of N. Y., as Hon. Member, Dec. 28th, 1871.
 "Accept my thanks for the compliment."
 Gov. Hoffman, N. Y., as Hon. Member, Dec. 29th, 1871, says (through his Secretary):
 "A compliment which the Governor takes much pleasure in accepting."
 Comptroller Brodhead, Washington, D. C., January 18th, 1872.
 "The valuable and interesting Certificate of my election as an Honorary Member is received. I shall prize it highly. I am having it framed for permanent preservation."
 Hon. W. E. Niblack, M. C., Ind., as Hon. Member, Feb. 10th, 1872.
 "Please accept my thanks."
 S. G. Drake, Esq., Pub. Gen. Reg. Boston, 13th Feb. 1872.
 "I feel honored in having my name enrolled among the Hon. Members of the Institution."
 Hon. David A. Welles (late U. S. Special Compr. of Treasury), Feb. 13th, 1872.
 "I cordially approve of the objects of the Institution."
 Hon. W. H. Seward (late Secretary of State, U. S.), Feb. 17th, 1872.
 "The Genealogical Reg. have been very kind in enrolling my name among their Honorary Members."
 Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Pres. N. E. Gen. Society, Boston, March 15th, 1872.
 "I accept with pleasure the honor conferred in constituting me an Honorary Member."
 Charles O'Connor, Oct. 25th, 1872, says:
 "Your Registry is likely to be very beneficial. I wish it success, and will be happy to promote its prosperity."
 Winslow Lewis, Ex-Pres. Historical Genealogical Society, Boston, Oct. 14, 1872, says:
 "I feel a very great satisfaction that I was deemed worthy to be enrolled among your Honorary Members."

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"Precious is the Memorial of the Just."—*Evelyn.*

"And the Lord said unto Moses, write this for a Memorial in a Book."—*Ex. xvii, 14.*

Vol. I.

MARCH, 1873.

No. 3.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by ALBERT WELLES, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

THE WASHINGTON GENEALOGY.

BY H. H. CLEMENTS.

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IDENTIFICATION of the English family of Washington, of Northamptonshire, with that of the American President George Washington, is disputed. After an admission of the claim of consanguinity for a period of two hundred years, the connection is now denied; and we propose to examine in this article the plausibility or probability of the connection. Assertions, put forth by so good authority as Baker and others, sank silently into the general credence, until they were apparently established; and when these pretensions failed of proof, the

failure was regarded with dejection rather than approbation.

The family were declared to be of Norman descent, and were traced to John de Hertburn. As all genealogical history must commence with something definite, a name and a person, we take this as a basis for our investigation. What is the meaning of these two words, *Hater-Burn*? The first is clearly from the French *hater*, to hasten, and bourn or burn, a lake or dam, or bourne of the waters. It is identical with Washbourn, Watertown, and like names.

Localities like this gave the name to innumerable families, such as Welles and Wellesbourn, and it is a matter of just inquiry and laudable curiosity to ascertain the origin of the persons associated with the places.

Washburn,* or running water, is a very common form of the Patronym. John de Hertburn was granted the estate in Durham, taking the English form of the name, Wasserton, or Washington. *Wassyng* is equivalent to a water gathering, or springs. The root of the name, Wesse, or De Wasse, is common in many families. It is associated with the Palmers of Angmering, Sussex county, Eng.

As a river glides from the source of springs, sometimes calmly and at others turbulently, we wish to trace the current of *History*, rather than the *name*, and show how its owners were lifted to honor and fame and power through the various political and religious movements that became necessary in the establishment of their principles. Poverty and losses perhaps drew a chasm between the families. The American branch inherit the lawful name, and the proof of their descent is authenticated.

As many as six families existed under the name of Washington in several distinct parts of England at a very early date. The *Parish* of Washington in Northumberland; the *manor* of Washington in Huntingdonshire, and the *families* in Durham, Lancaster, and Northamptonshire, and the manor of

Washinglea in Bedfordshire. That this is a *family name*, and not one assumed from their estates, is *proved* by the repetition of it in so many different localities. A name so long localized became centered in the history of the places, and although there were very frequent changes of abode, it is accounted for in the many political changes through which the family passed. They led the lives that all leaders follow, and found rest but for a short space of time anywhere. There are many of the same race that survive, under *different* names, which have the same meaning, as previously intimated. There are others of the same name exactly, who have dropped out of the pedigree, and their histories have never been made accessible to the investigator. Here is an example of this kind, left to the sole guardianship and custody of Time. In July, 1601, George Washington and Mary Hatt were married at Malmsbury, County Wiltshire. A George (doubtless the same person) was *buried* there May 2d, 1625. This place, Malmsbury, is only about three miles from Garsdon, where died, it is stated, Lawrence Washington, Knight, in 1643. This George is *not* the son of Sir Lawrence of Sulgrave and Margaret his wife, mentioned as the eighth child in the visitation.

We attach no credence to reports of the cavalier sentiments of the family. That they showed any excessive zeal for the monarchy under the Stuarts may be doubted. The want of love for power without principle was hereditary in the family of Spen-

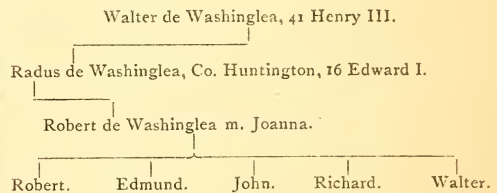
* Several families of Washburn have the identical "mullets" of the Washingtons in their arms.

cers, with which family they were allied, and this was shown in the letters of Lord Spencer to General Washington recommending Steuben to the command of the American Army. The Washington and Fairfax relationship, moreover, conspicuously confirms kindred political sentiments. Saxon opposition to the Norman rule in England took the form of liberalism, and throughout all the civil commotions this element prevailed, until a *Saxon* dynasty was re-established under George I. Earl Farrars, who married Elizabeth Washington, was a Shirley, and the Shirleys of the Peak, Derbyshire, intermarried with the Vernons, of Had-don Hall. "Mount Vernon" formu-larizes these antecedents, and it ac-counts for Admiral Vernon's kindness to Lawrence Washington while the latter was in the service of his coun-try under the Admiral's command at the siege of Carthagen.

Col. Joseph L. Chester, of Hart-ford, Ct. (now of London), in his pre-liminary investigation of the alleged descent of George Washington, uses these words:

"John Washington had at least two wives. His first, named Mary, was buried at Islip, in Northamptonshire, while the name of his widow was Dorothy, and she was buried in Cambridgeshire. John Washington, Gent., the Virginia immigrant, states distinctly in his will, dated 27th Sept., 1675, that he brought his wife from England with him, and she died in Virginia, and that his second wife was named Anne."

That the persons spoken of by the Colonel are not identical (and they as-suredly are not) by no means proves that the line of descent is out of or-der with the historical Washingtons. Allowing for difference of position, the name, it may safely be assumed, is inherited from one source. Beet-ham, an early and respectable author-ity, says that our "President Wash-ington derived from Richard Wash-ington of Washingley." A branch of the family certainly lived at this glorious old hall in Huntingtongshire, and were owners there. The lineage is given by Camden,* commencing with Walter, who had two sons, Rob-ert and Richard, both of whom, he says, died without issue. This we shall, in the course of this article, show to be incorrect, and we compile the within table from Calundarium as proof of the assertion:



Dugdale, in the table of the Wa-penbury family, says, "Margaret, uxor of Washington, left a son, Thom-as de Washinglea"

The old Lords Audley were De Spencers, descended from the De Montforts. The Audleys bore the ti-tle of the "Earls of Gloucester." Mrs. Penelope Audley was aunt of Dorothy Washington, wife of Sir John, styled of Thrapston. There is proof that

* See Camden Miscellany.

the old manor of Washinglee was granted by the King, after it was resigned by Robert above, to these Earls of Gloucester. (Calundarium Rolls.)

Banks says that De Montfort, second Earl of Leicester, left a son, Walter, who is not accounted for under the name of De Montfort. The Walters in the family correspond to the race under the name of Welles.

A writer in English "Notes and Queries" for March, 1872, claiming exactness of research, published a pedigree varying from that of Baker, though embracing some of the alliances of the Northampton family. It was desirable that he should more particularly state his authorities. His correctness was challenged by an American writer in the same periodical. The writer abroad transmitted the descent in this order :

Sir Lawrence Washington—Anne Partiger.

Lawrence—Anne Lewin of Kent.

Robert—Margaret Butler.

John Washington—Second wife Anne, emigrated to Virginia. Augustine, his son, married Mary Ball.

George, first President, born in Virginia, 22d Feb., 1723.

We desire to take two statements, the assent and dissent of the subject, backed by records, and let these bear their own weight. Playfair says (vol. 7, page 282) that Colonel Robert Aprese, a royalist, killed at Lincoln, *temps* Charles I., left issue a daughter Frances, who married Richard Washington, of the County of York

(ancestor of General Washington), and that she died without issue. Beetham says that Richard Washington of Ardwith, County of York, married Mary Wombwell, of Wombwell, County of York, 1585 (vol. 4, page 50). There is no account of any subsequent marriage, and consequently if she died without issue, she could not have been the ancestress of General Washington. This points to "*Ardwick le Street*," referred to by Surtees in his history of Durham, the facts and particulars of which cannot be found.

By consulting Playfair it will be perceived that the old seat of Washinglea had the name of Washingley before and after the advent of Richard, whereupon it disappears altogether, clearly indicating that the family existed there *before* Richard.

The name of Walter Washington, given in the above table of Washinglea, is connected with Northumberland and the Parish of Washington there. It is there, moreover, that first allusion is made to the names of Lawrence, claimed to be connected with the Washingtons. Robert and Thomas Lawrence, or Lorrain, were allied with the old Northumberland families. The Walter Washington of Camden, Lord of Washingley, we bow to with a kindly deference. He had sons, Robert and Richard. This Robert disappears from Washingley, and we think he is kinsman of Robert, said to be of Sulgrave.

Mark one fact in this connection. The visitation commences with Law-

rence of Brington, 1616, and does not mention the parties alluded to above in any particular.

It is proper to state, however, that there were two manors of Washing-lea. The one in the County of Bedford is never mentioned in connection with the family. It is in the Lordship of Cranfield. The records we possess make this family distinct from that of the Northampton family. Richard and William (Sir William) had association with Buckinghamshire, in the neighborhood of Washinglea, in Bedford. The family held the manor of Westbury from 1630 to 1639 (see Lysson's Berkshire, page 660). They resided afterward at Badham, which manor Henry Washington held from 1696 to 1718 (see Lysson, page 267).

Sir John Verney (see Verney Papers in the Camden Collections), who was minister to Madrid at the time of the visit of George Villiers and Prince Charles in 1623, says that Thomas Washington, who was in the suite of the Prince, and who died there, was of the Berkshire family.

We think John Washington, kinsman of Lawrence the immigrant, may be found in this association.

In 1632 Lawrence Washington, Knight, is said by Baker and others to have been settled at Gardsden, Wiltshire. We have positive proof to the contrary, and it is questionable whether he ever lived there at all. At this precise period the seat and manor were owned by Sir Henry Moody, who resided there (see

Burke), and whose son sold the place afterward, on immigrating to New England. There exists the clearest possible evidence that at this period Sir Lawrence was granted the living of Pudleigh in Devon, resigning meanwhile his fellowship at Oxford. He was permitted to enjoy some "miserable livings" in the vicinity of Pudleigh, and had no permanent home anywhere.

It is clearly shown that he was not of Brington or Gardsden, Wiltshire. Still he must have had some abiding place—emanated from somewhere, and the difficulties that embarrass this question are best solved by assuming that his family was originally of Washingley.

There is not the slightest proof given by Mr. Chester, in his thorough and searching investigation of the records, that Robert Washington ever lived at Sulgrave,* as reported by Baker (Historian of Northamptonshire, Eng.). That he married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Light, of Rodway, is possible. She was of a family of Warwickshire, like his own, and which, we think, can be traced. We believe we shall be able to prove that though connected, this family is distinct from that of Brington and Sulgrave. Richard, brother of Robert, styled by Beetham of Ardwith, was, as is stated in the visitation, "a brother of Thomas of Compton, in Sussex, captain in Flanders," a branch thought to be extinct.

Sir Lawrence Washington, *not of*

* Mr. Simpkins throws a doubt upon this also.

Suigrave, we are warranted in believing, had a son. This is known and admitted by all to be a fact. He was aged about 35 in 1658, and it is this Lawrence whom we wish to follow, not by guesses or tradition, but by the best means accessible to us. We have not relied upon mere conjecture; on the contrary upon facts sustained by good authority.

Berry states—the truth of which is manifest—that Lawrence Washington (evidently the son of Sir Lawrence) was of Ballington, County of Wiltshire. He married Anne Merry. His children were Martha, who married Arthur Berwick; Mary, his sister, married William Horsepool of Maidstone, in Kent. The marriage of this Mary agrees perfectly with the visitation. The evidence is confirming that this Lawrence immigrated to America with a connection, John, in 1657–8. The inquiry will be, where is this evidence? One strong one is, that he dropped out of connection with his family by immigration. Another is the statement of Berry, which proves that he was *not of Gardsden*, and that his wife was not *Elinor Guise*, as given by Baker and

others. Moreover, that he did *not die* at Gardsden, neither was he buried there, as reported. The dates, his marriage, his disappearance, and re-appearance in Virginia, are the best evidence of the truth of the above statement of the *identity* of Lawrence Washington.

English “Notes and Queries” for Feb. 12th, 1870, records an incident that so essentially puts us in favor of John Washington, the immigrant, that it ought to be incorporated into a distinct history of the family. It establishes the fact of the settlement of the two cousins in Virginia. The article referred to states that in 1659 he arrived in America, a passenger in a ship owned by Edward Prescott, of which John Green was master. During the voyage Elizabeth Richardson (who may have been only a religious enthusiast of the sect of Quakers) was hung by the crew. Washington, incensed by the transaction, preferred, on landing, charges against the owner, and Fendall, Gov. of Maryland, took bonds for his appearance. We think this John was a second cousin of Lawrence, referred to as the immigrant.

(*To be continued.*)

EPITAPHS.

OLD English churchyards furnish very quaint expressions respecting the dead. There was more liberty taken with the virtues and vices of individuals a few hundred years ago than in

present times. Sometimes rare specimens of wit or elaborate poetical efforts were so ridiculous, contrasted with the refinements of language now chronicling on stone, the name and cir-

cumstances of the individual thus commemorated, they are carefully preserved by collectors of antiquities as curiosities of literature.

New England Puritans brought with them from Europe a profound admiration for those solemn monitors on grave-stones. Boston and Roxbury burying-grounds abound in great broad slates—stones leaning here and there from a perpendicular, covered with recitals touching the graces, piety or social standing, of the mouldering remains below. Shocking attempts at picturing angels at the top, with wings springing out of a head that must have given those of a limited acquaintance with sculpture, an unfavorable opinion of the beauty of the heavenly inhabitants, may still be seen there in all their original ugliness.

Ridiculous as they now appear, societies devoted to the preservation of relics, to show in coming ages the state of things, when those strange monuments were considered appropriate if not splendid exhibitions of abiding family affection, should secure them in their cabinets. Another century will immensely enhance their value.

A Rev. Mr. Aldin had the industry and taste for rescuing the spirit of ancient cemetaries in New England, some thirty or forty years ago, by copying inscriptions. Several small volumes in duodecimo form, attest the labors of that gentleman. Although out of print, no doubt copies are quietly reposing in many private libraries, which in this institution would add exceedingly to the special purposes of its bibliograph-

ical collections. Any one disposed to favor us with a copy (not knowing where one could be purchased), would confer a favor to be gratefully acknowledged.

While upon this topic, if any one having a fancy for oddities or veneration for the past, would forward authentic transcripts of ancient or modern epitaphs, particularly unique in their orthography or other peculiarities, would oblige us by sending them for this publication.

There are some few specimens discoverable in comparatively modern times, of comical conceits in epitaphs. Plays upon words, a singular jingle of rhymes, or worse yet, alliterations, are introduced for making the record more emphatic.

Rainsford Island, the quarantine ground of the port of Boston, formerly had several choice bits of wit chiseled on projecting ledges of rocks and inclined strata with smooth surfaces exposed at low tide—the scratchings of convalescents in their walks about the hospital—the gradual accumulation of more than one hundred years.

Unfortunately for antiquarians, the State of Massachusetts, the owner of the premises, turned the establishment into an almshouse for foreign paupers, perhaps twenty years since, which obliged the municipal authorities of Boston to remove the external health department to Deer Island, the almshouse for native paupers. There was, therefore, a jump from the frying pan into the fire.

In order to make convenient accom-

modations for constantly increasing arrivals of those who came to a country where they could have meat twice a week at the public expense, extensive alterations were made. New buildings were erected, which required stone. The readiest way of obtaining it was to scale off the cropping out slate, and splitting off slabs from the inscribed ledges. Thus many of those antique inscriptions in various languages were destroyed, which were always sources of gratification and amusement to rambles.

Only a few months ago, the State having abandoned the once favorite scheme of feeding multitudes who had learned before sailing where the best boarding house had been provided for them in the United States, sold Rainsford Island at auction, and Boston was the purchaser. Again it has become the quarantine station. Those who knew it in its former pleasant aspect, with white bowers, a pretty cottage on the hill, and waving trees, regret the loss of hundreds of deeply cut chronicles that told of men, of ships and other things, now forever blotted out beyond recovery.

One epitaph on Rainsford Island has been recalled by association while writing the foregoing observations, not particularly remarkable, and yet it is not the worst of its kind.

AN EPITAPH WITH VARIATIONS.

Constructed under a Poet's License.

Voice from the Tombs.

Quite near these gray rocks
Lies Mister John Cox,
Who died of smallpox,
Inclosed in a box.

Solemn Interrogatory.

Where lies that John Cox,
Who died of smallpox,
Inclosed in a box,
Quite near those gray rocks?

Response in the Air.

There, near those gray rocks,
Was buried John Cox,
Inclosed in a box,
Who died of smallpox.

Another Question.

Why, inclosed a box,
Quite near those gray rocks,
Having died of smallpox,
Lies Mister John Cox?

Sees the Propriety of the Transaction.

O, ho!—in a box!
Yes, died of smallpox,
So placed in a box,
Was Mister John Cox!

On receiving painful intelligence of a dreadful collision on the Northern Railroad, by which Mr. C——, an enterprising express agent of Boston, lost his right arm, a kindred wit exclaimed, in compliment to the sufferer's acknowledged industry:

What use two hands to such a man
Although so much to do,
Who gathers twice as much with one,
As others do with two?

There is a traditionary train of circumstances leading to the opinion that Thorfin, the hero of the Northman expedition, which visited America in the year of grace 800, (centuries before the voyagings of Christopher Columbus,) was buried on the crest of this island. That he was slain by an Indian arrow from the beach of Point Alderton while gazing about from the deck of his vessel, seems probable from the tenor of a narrative by the crew on their return to Iceland.





WINSLOW LEWIS, M. D.

NEW ENGLAND, with its poor soil, has one product of which a nation may be proud, viz., great and good men. There may be great men not good, and good men not great, but the Puritan blood has always been in the veins of those who have been distinguished in the history of literature, science, and statesmanship, in the northern parts of the United States.

The people in New England are proverbially industrious, and therefore thrifty. They take advantage of all the indications of nature for bettering their own condition, while they contribute largely to the prosperity of the whole country. A barrel of water trickling through a ravine on a side hill is not allowed to reach the ocean without working its way over as many waterwheels as there are proprietors of land over which it flows on its descent to the point of destination.

It is the virtue of industry that has given such a grand spectacle of comfort, independence, taste, and educational refinement in a region originally sterile and forbidding when contrasted with the rich fields of the West. Everywhere, in the old Bay State for example, fine dwellings, elegant establishments, white cottages with green blinds, with sweet flowers in the foreground, waving elms and fruit trees in their season, laden with the evidences of careful culture, are among unmistakable indications of a civilization that is based upon educa-

tional efforts for bettering the condition of humanity.

Report says that on some festive occasion in the past, guests were called up to give an account of the characteristic products of the several States of which they were natives. One was eloquent respecting vast crops of wheat; another gave statistics of manufactures, and a third held up to admiration the mining wealth of the region he represented. At last it fell to the lot of a quiet man at the lower end of table to relate what New Hampshire produced. "Men," said the unobtrusive speaker. "We raise nothing to boast of but men." And to the honor of the party it was unanimously acknowledged the Granite State had a right to be proud of its staple commodity.

Pleasant as it would be to pursue this train of thought, it is necessary to confine this paper to the consideration of the life and character of an individual whose whole course from youth to age has been a career particularly useful in so many relations. Although still a living man, a reference to an example of such value to those who are to bear the burdens of well-ordered society in turn, is excusable—at least in the estimation of one who feels under a weight of obligation to the people and the institutions of New England.

Some, says the proverb, are born with a silver spoon in their mouths. There are very many worthy resi-

dents of Massachusetts recognized in that lucky category of hereditary heirs to ancestral possessions. But whether born to good luck or not, they all contrive to get hold of a spoon by force of indomitable enterprise.

The pathway of sojournment on earth was made easy for Dr. Lewis before he was born. Few, very few indeed, have had such unembarrassed opportunities for indulging a refined taste, or seeing the magnificent works of God and man, in many countries, or*turned such transcendent advantages to better account. With genial kindness of heart and a warm, sympathizing nature, instead of being lifted above the ordinary level of less prosperous humanity, no one can charge him with having been an oppressor or Pharisee, who passed by a deserving claimant for charity with haughty indifference. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver.

Dr. Lewis would be considered venerable by those ambitious to be thought forty years younger. Yet the indications of age in that accomplished gentleman are to be inferred from his acquirements, rather than from any exterior appearance of the fact he has been over seventy years on a stage of unceasing activity. A portrait accompanying these observations speaks for itself. White

hair, deep wrinkles, trembling steps, a distaste for social intercourse, or the sober service of critical investigation, as confirmed testimonials of waning powers of either body or mind, have yet to come, if his days are prolonged, as we hope they may be, to delight, counsel, and encourage the broad circle of admiring friends by whom he is surrounded.

Here are a few facts illustrative of what the subject of this memoir has been, gathered from sources believed to be authentic. What he may be before the last scene, and the curtain falls, will be recorded with painful recollections of many long years of unabated friendly intercourse, if we should be the survivor.

Dr. Lewis Winslow was born in Boston, 1799; studied medicine in France and England; Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1853 and '60. Translated various professional works from the French, and edited American republication of scientific treatises of high professional value. Frequently a member of the Legislature; President of the Genealogical Society, and connected with more associations and institutions for the diffusion of knowledge, and the promotion of the welfare of men, women, and children, wherever money or sympathy were required, than it is worth while to chronicle in their order.

OUR OLD FAMILIES.

FRESH and important intelligence is constantly poured in upon us, and the knowledge is of that species which tends to make more distinguished those persons and families who are already prominent. These are naturally the persons designated by society to become leaders, and the vacancies caused by death, seem to be instituted to place those in possession and position who are well grounded in the duties they are called to fulfil, for we all inherit more duty than merit. The desire to know more of such persons is evolved in the fullest degree; the history of each is a profitable meditation, and this association is fostered until its strength is exemplified through the refined ministry of Letters, Art, and the trophies of knowledge.

Among the families whose members have always been distinguished here is that of "Wentworth." Their record is very instructive. We mean the American branch; for the family has no male representative abroad. Through all the generations that existed there, they were called to fill prominent positions, and act important parts in the history of their country. The sublime mirror of Truth, which we call history, and through which we see so much reflected, brings them into bold relief. Some things in their lives were terribly graphic.

Among the persons wafted over from Europe (it could not have been the wind that blows nobody any good)

was William Wentworth, in 1638. His grandfather, Christopher Wentworth, was of the family of Goxhill Hall, county of Lincoln. He settled in Dover and Exeter, N. H., and set himself to work, instituting a *government*, according to instructions given him by the great Father of Wisdom, and the attempt succeeded very well. We often wonder whether he ever dreamt that he would attract so many eyes towards him at this distant era, each trying to discover whence he came, whom he married, and what cause prompted his immigration. None of his children were very conspicuous. Perhaps no particular emergencies determined their actions. Possibly when William, the immigrant, left his home, England was just beginning to feel the faint upheaval of that political agitation which resulted in civil war—a war that King Charles I. declared that the innocent Strafford (Sir Thomas Wentworth) had occasioned. About that time, there was a formal recognition by many minds of the dawning crisis. One of the Wyndham family had five sons, and when assured that his end was approaching, he called them all to his bedside, and warned them to resist the outbreak. Others, doubtless wishing to avoid the dangerous distinctions of either party, resorted to the alternative of removal. The grandson of Elder William—Samuel Wentworth, of Portsmouth—was the progenitor of the Governors, and William left England at the very

period that Sir Thomas Wentworth (afterward Earl of Strafford) was selected by Charles to aid him in regulating the affairs of the kingdom. Could their puritanism have been very severe and depressing?

Sir John Wentworth must have corroborated the authenticity of his pedigree, and he knew the source from whence the stream emanated which has deluded so many since. Beetham gives the genealogy deducing Sir John from the right source, viz., the Lincolnshire branch.

The descent from the Baronet is very direct. The claims of relationship are transferred without any doubt.

Ebenezer Wentworth, born August 1, 1714, died 3d February, 1757. He married, 4th December, 1746, the daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Mendum and Frances Lloyd. Children—Rebecca, born 30th of July, 1748, died at Portsmouth May 12, 1818. She married her cousin George, son of Daniel Wentworth. George was born January 11, 1740, died September 20, 1820. His son Ebenezer inherited the mansion built by Governor Sir John. The present Mark Hunking Wentworth is a descendant. This old mansion, a relic of other days, contains the family portraits, a list of which we subjoin :

OUR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, 1823.

The following interesting account of the distinguished persons whose portraits were exhibited at the Centennial Celebration, taken from the Historical Collections, shows how rich

Portsmouth and its neighboring towns are in portraits of our distinguished ancestors :

John Wentworth, son of Samuel Wentworth and grandson of Elder William Wentworth. He was a native of Portsmouth, and was born January 16, 1671. He was a counsellor from 1712 to 1717, and lieutenant governor from 1717 to his death, December 12, 1730. Of his sixteen children, fourteen survived him.

Benning Wentworth, son of the preceding, graduated at Harvard College in 1715, and afterwards went to England and Spain, where he remained several years. He was appointed counsellor in 1734, and was governor from 1741 to 1767, when he was superseded by his nephew, John Wentworth. He died October 14, 1770, in his 75th year.

John Wentworth, son of governor Wentworth.

Lady Frances Wentworth (by Copley), wife of Governor John Wentworth. Now owned by Asa Freeman of Dover.

Theodore Atkinson, first husband of Frances Wentworth, above, son of Hon. Theodore Atkinson, of New Castle, where he was born December 20, 1697. He graduated at Harvard College in 1718, was a counsellor in 1734; subsequently a Judge of the Superior Court and Secretary of the Province. He died September 22, 1779, aged 82. He is painted with a roll in his hand, with the inscription, "Expenses of Government."

Theodore Atkinson, Jr., son of the preceding, graduated at Harvard Col-

lege in 1734; was a counsellor and secretary; died in 1769. Picture now owned by Asa Freeman, of Dover.

Richard Waldron, son of Captain Richard Waldron, and grandson of Major Richard Waldron, who was killed by the Indians at Dover in 1689. His mother was Eleanor Vaughan, daughter of Major William Vaughan. He was born February 21, 1694. He was a counsellor, and secretary of the province to about the time of his death, in 1753.

Thomas Westbrooke Waldron, son of the preceding, was a captain in the expedition against Louisburg—and died in 1785.

George Jaffrey, counsellor from 1702, to his death, in 1706.

George Jaffrey, son of the preceding; appointed a counsellor in 1716. He was also treasurer of the province; died in 1749.

George Jaffrey was counsellor in 1766; was also treasurer. He died in December, 1802, aged 86.

Benjamin Gambling, Judge of Probate and counsellor from 1734. He was born in 1681; married a daughter of Samuel Penhallow; died 1737.

Richard Wibird, son of Richard Wibird, of Portsmouth, was born July 7, 1702. He was appointed Collector of Customs for the Port of Portsmouth in 1730, and counsellor in 1739. He died 1765, aged 63.

Thomas Wibird, brother of the preceding, was born at Portsmouth, October 1, 1707. The father of these

brothers was counsellor from 1716, and died in 1732.

Col. William Pepperrell, who came from England during the reign of William and Mary. He lived many years at the Isles of Shoals; afterwards removed to Kittery Point, where he became an eminent merchant. He died February 15, 1734.

Sir William Pepperrell, Bart., son of the preceding, was born at the Isles of Shoals. He died at Kittery, July 6, 1759, aged 63.

There were also portraits of the mother of Sir William and two sisters, one of whom was Mrs. Newmarch, wife of the Hon. John Newmarch.

Hon. Henry Sherburne, a counsellor, and chief justice of the province from 1735 to 1744.

Nathaniel Sparhawk, a counsellor of Massachusetts, a colonel of the militia, and an eminent merchant. Col. Sparhawk married the only daughter of Sir William Pepperrell, and died at Kittery in 1776.

John Moffatt, a merchant of Portsmouth. Born in England in 1692. Died in 1786, aged 94.

Catharine Cutt Moffatt, wife of John, granddaughter of President John Cutt.

Catharine Moffatt, their daughter, married William Whipple, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. W. was living in 1823.

Rev. John Emerson, minister of New Castle, 1703; of Portsmouth, 1715; died June 21, 1732.

Madam Emerson, wife of the preceding.

(To be continued.)

MARRYING NOT ACCORDING TO LAW.

THIS man Newton was "some time a capital offender in one of the N. E. Colonies," whose surrender the Commissioners had demanded by virtue of the treaty of Hartford. We find it recorded of him, that Thomas Newton was married in April, 1648, at Flushing, to Joan Smith, by Wm. Hark (or Hart), then sheriff of that place, against the consent of the woman's parents, and without being legally authorized so to do by the supreme authority. "As this is an indecent

and never heard-of manner of marrying," the sheriff was fined 600 carolus guilders, and "the indecent marriage" was declared null and void. To prevent the daughters of honest and respectable inhabitants being married against the will, and without the consent of the parents, by unlawful and unauthorized persons, the bride and bridegroom were fined 300 gl. and ordered to have their marriage again solemnized after three previous proclamations of banns, which was accordingly done.

AN IROQUOIS' RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

AN Iroquois was noticed, one day, attending divine service in Canada, among a congregation of Algonquin Christians. The officiating clergyman wished him to leave the church. He answered he believed in God, and had a rosary as well as the others. He was asked if he had been baptized? What is that? he inquired. It is, said a savage near him, to receive a

precious water which removes all stains and impurities from the soul. He, who thought that this efficacious water was eau de vie (brandy), exclaimed, "Oh! the Dutch have often given me some of that powerful water, and I have sometimes drank so much of it, as to be so drunk that they were obliged to bind me hand and foot, lest I should commit mischief.

ANNETJE JANS.

So much has been written about the legal right of the Trinity Church Corporation to a vast property in the city of New York, claimed by the lineal descendants of Annetje Jans, it may be of interest to genealogical students, to give the following extract from O'Callaghan's researches respecting the family. It is proper to state, that the question has finally been decided by a competent tribunal, that the title of the corporation cannot be disturbed.

Annetje Jans, widow of Dominie Bogardus, survived her husband nearly sixteen years. She died in Beverwyck, in 1663. She had, by her first marriage, Sarah Roeloffsen (who married Surgeon Hans Kierstede), Catrina Roeloffsen (who married Johannes Van Brugh), Fytje Roeloffsen (who married Pieter Hartgers), and one son, Jan, unmarried at his mother's death. By her second husband, she had Willem, Cornelis, Jonas, and

Pieter Bogardus. All her property, both real and personal, was by will (dated 29th January, 1663, and of record in the original Dutch in Albany), divided equally among her children, on condition that the four first named should receive 1,000 gl. from the proceeds of the farm which she owned on the North River, Manhattan Island. This farm, called "the Dominie's Bowery," contained 62 acres, and was granted originally to Roeloff Jansen, in 1636, confirmed to his widow and heirs in 1654, and again to the latter in 1667. On the 9th March, 1671, Willem Bogardus, for himself and brothers, Jan and Jonas, and two of Annetje Jans' sons-in-law (acting in the right of their wives, and by assignment of Peter Bogardus), conveyed this Bowery to Col. Francis Lovelace, then Governor of New York, from whom, it is inferred, the title passed to the Duke of York and the Crown, after which it formed part of what was suc-

cessively called "the Duke's Farm," "the King's Farm," and "the Queen's Farm." In the year 1705, this farm was conveyed by Letters Patent, under the great seal of the province, to the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York, in whose possession it has since, for the most part, been. The Bogardus farm, or the Dominic's Bowery, extended from a line a little south of the present Warren street northwesterly about a mile and a half, to what is now Christopher street, forming an irregular triangle, having its base on the river, running, however, along Broadway, only from Warren to Duane. Cornelis Bogardus, third son to Annetje Jans, not having been a party to the conveyance to Governor Lovelace, his heirs claim a share of this extensive property; the prosecution of which has formed the subject of various, though unsuccessful, suits in Chancery against the Church.

ANCIENT LAND SALE NEAR THE PRESENT CITY OF NEW YORK.

ON the 16th of June, 1636, the Director-General and council of New Netherland, residing at Fort Amsterdam, on the Island of Manhattan, certify that before them appeared, this day, Tenkirauw, Ketamiau, Ararykau, Aswackhou, Suarinkekinkh, Wappetawackenis, Ehetyl, owners, who, by the advice and in the presence of Penhawis Cakapeteyno, chiefs in that quarter, have, for certain goods delivered to them, sold, &c., to Jacobus Van Curler, the middlemost of the

three flats to them belonging, called Castateeuw, lying on the island Sewanhacky, between the bay of the North River and the East River. Same day, same parties sell to Hudde and Gerritsen, the westernmost of the above flats; and on the 16th July, same year, same Indians sell to Van Twiller the easternmost of those flats. Alb. Rec. GG, 31, 35, 39. Van Curler transferred his part, called Cashutey, to Van Twiller in July, 1638. Alb. Rec. I., 30.

WHERE THE FIRST CHURCH EDIFICE STOOD IN NEW YORK.

THE site of this ancient church (the first ever erected in New Netherland), is determined by an entry in Alb. Rec. x., 355, anno 1656, as follows: "The house, lot, and appurtenances called 'the old church,' standing and situate on the East River, next to the alley which lays betwixt the house of Attorney-General Van Tienhoven and this house, and opposite the house of Mr. Hendrick Kip, are ordered to be sold to the highest bidder." Hendrick Kip lived, in 1665,

in Bridge street. Paulding's New Amsterdam. Speaking of this church, Judge Benson says (Hist. Mem. 34), "The site of the first church is, perhaps, not to be now further ascertained than as a piece of ground once called the Oude Kerck (old church), and afterward the house of Allard Anthony, lying between Customhouse street (the portion of Pearl street, between Whitehall and Broad streets) and Bridge street, and fronting on Broad street."

REMAINS OF JOHN HUNTER.

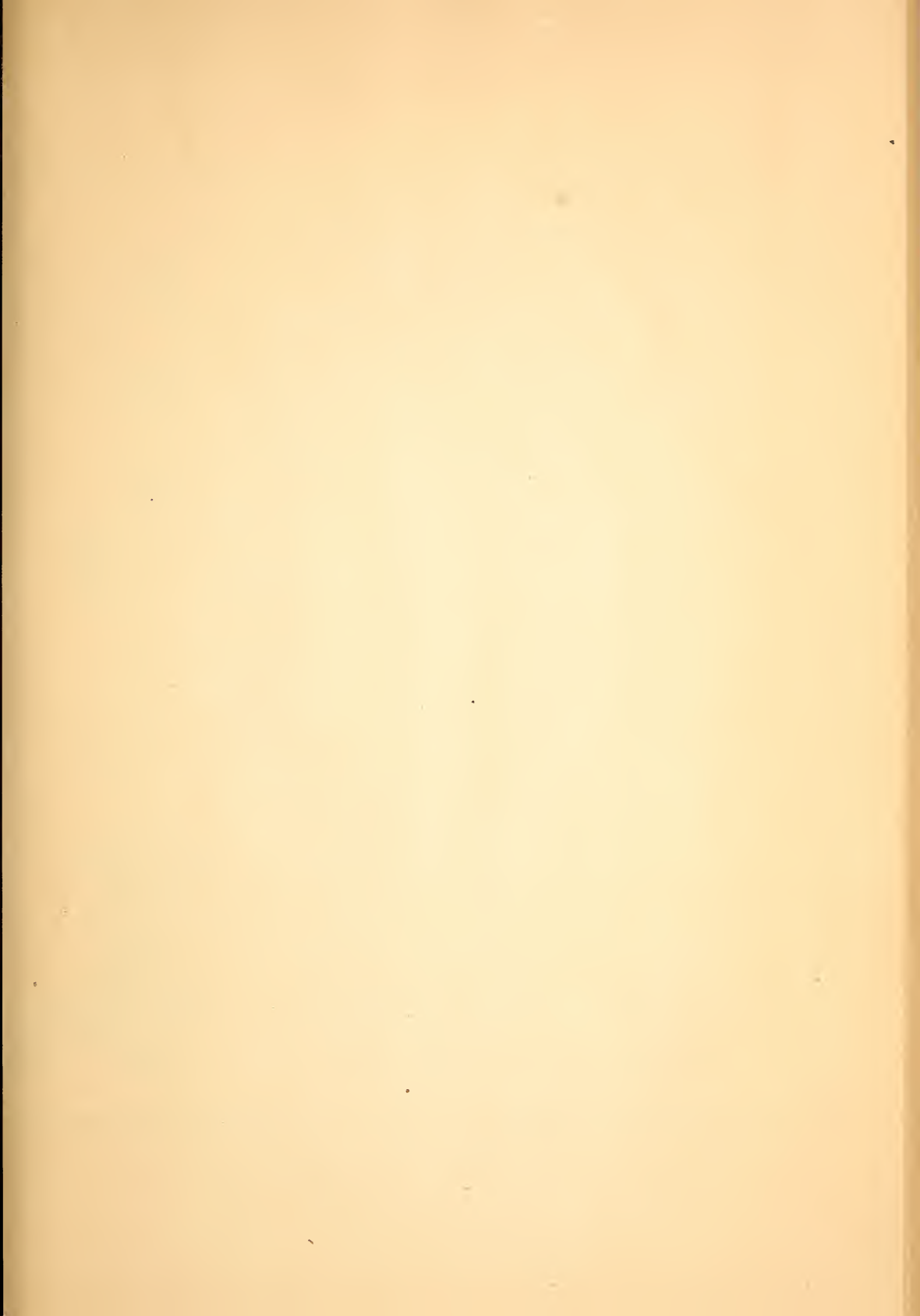
WITHOUT going into particulars of the life of a great man, it is sufficient for the present purpose to state that John Hunter was a distinguished anatomist and also a celebrated surgeon. There is an anatomical museum in London, of extraordinary value, the result of that man's industry and learning. A discourse is given annually before the College of Surgeons, which rarely fails to refer to the achievements of that remarkable person.

He died Oct. 16, 1793, and his remains were enclosed in a leaden coffin within another of wood. Very strangely, the place where the body was deposited was unaccountably lost sight of for many years. In January, 1859, the Church Wardens of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields gave public notice to those having friends under the church, in its vaults or cata-

combs, that they had liberty to remove them before February.

There being a vague impression that Mr. Hunter was entombed there, a search was instituted. From Nov. 3, over two hundred coffins were removed before the one sought could be found. Its identification was finally completely established by a plate bearing his name, aged 64 years. The leaden box had burst open by the expansion of gases in the process of decomposition, but no one was allowed to inspect the bones.

The next disposition of the remains of one of the great men of the world, was a reburial in Westminster Abbey and the erection of a marble statue to the memory of the celebrated John Hunter, in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.



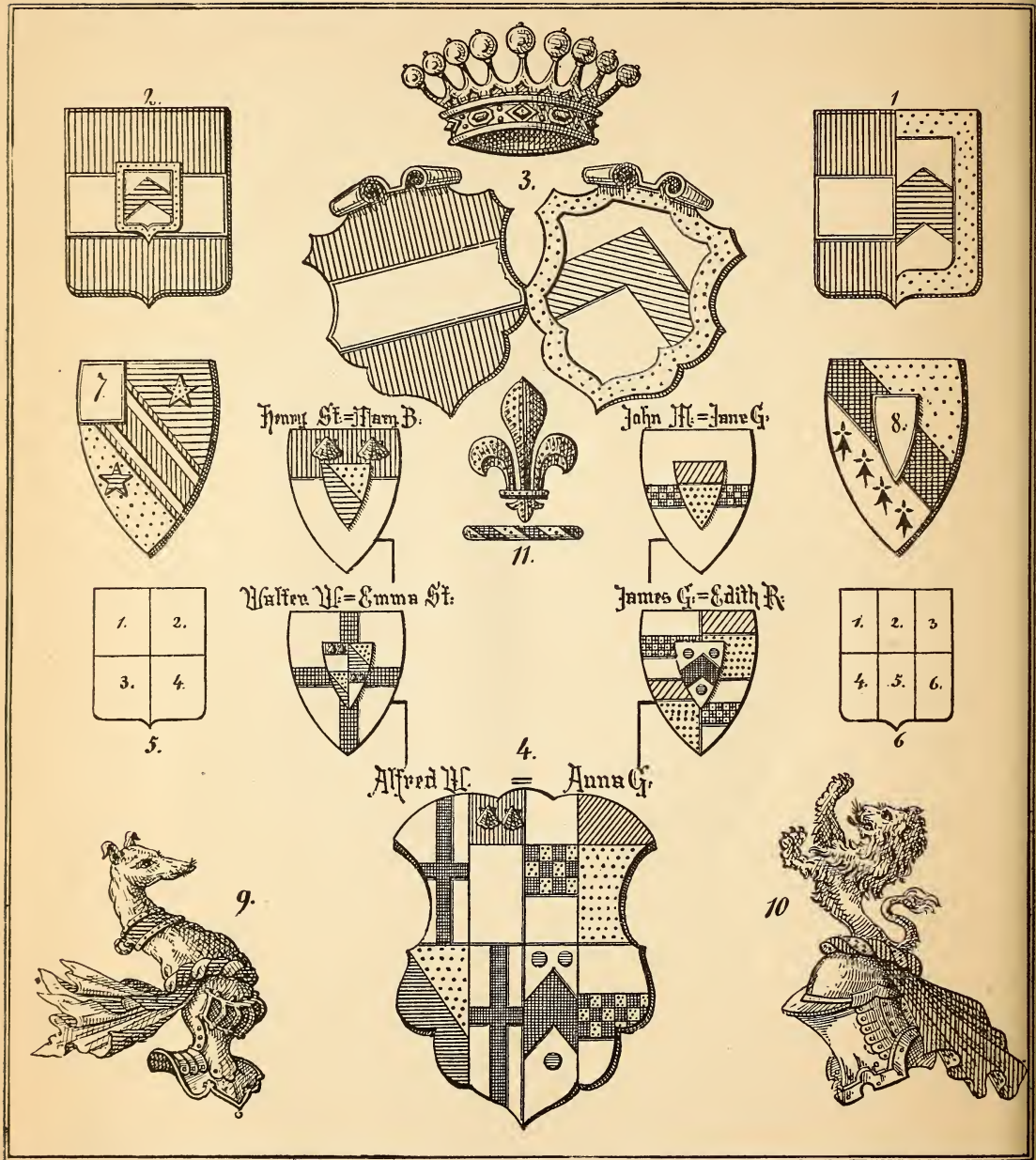


PLATE I.

HERALDRY.

With Directions for Tracing Pedigrees, Deciphering Ancient MSS., the Appointment of Liveries, etc., and Chapters on French and American Heraldry.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 48.)

ANSWERS TO HERALDIC QUERIES.

To Mr. G. W., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Question: (a) Whether a Patent granting arms, never made use of by the father, is valid after his death?

It is answered, That, though the Patent being granted to such a man therein designated, seems to die with him, and that the father dying with this quality cannot transmit it to his son, yet it is certain, that the *Patent is valid to his posterity*: For, except where it was designed to be *personal*, it is conceived in favor of a man and his heirs, and thus it was judged in the causes of *Guesnel*, Advocat in Rowan, 4 May, 1623. (Vide La Roque, cap. 6.)

(b) What is the meaning of *impaling* and *quartering* arms, and under what circumstances can they be used?

Impaling, is the halving or dimidiating anything by a perpendicular line. In Heraldry, it applies to the method of bearing the *wife's* arms, and is practised in *three* different ways: First, by dimidiation, that is, by dividing, *pale-wise* (by a perpendicular line), the shields of the arms of both—husband and wife—into two equal parts, and then uniting the *dexter* (right) half of the husband's with the *sinister* (left) half of the wife's, thus forming a whole

shield. This mode is styled *acolce* in French, and was that adopted by the King of France in impaling the arms of Navarre. The second rule is, dimidiating the husband's arms, and impaling that with the full shield of the wife; and the third and *present* is, the impaling of the two whole coats, except when there happens to be a *border* round one or both of them. In that case the portion of the border is omitted where the two shields unite. (See No. 1 of plate No. 1.)

Heraldic authorities give three rules to be observed in impaling arms:

I. The husband's ensigns are always to be placed on the *dexter* side, as *Baron*, and the wife's on the *sinister*, as *femme*. (*Baron* and *femme*, heraldic expression for husband and wife.)

II. No husband can impale his wife's arms with his own on a *surcoat of arms*, *ensign*, or *banner*, but may use them impaled on anything else, which is not applied to the *public* service.

III. No husband, impaling his wife's arms with his own, can surround the shield with the Order of the Garter, or with any other order. "For," saith *Sandford*, "although the husband may give his equal half of her escutcheon,

yet he cannot share his temporary order of Knighthood with her, except she be sovereign of the Order."

Some writers maintain that, if a man has had two wives, he may impale the arms of both, on the sinister side; those of the first wife, *in chief* (the upper part of the shield), and those of the second, *in base* (the lower part). Others assert that he may place his own coat, *in pale* (in the middle), and those of his two wives on the *dexter* and *sinister* side; but these positions are quite untenable. The intent of impaling is, to show that the bearer is married to a woman of a particular family; but when, by her death, the alliance is at an end, he *ceases* to use the ensigns of *her* family. Some instances occur of a widower continuing to impale the arms of his deceased wife, from a regard to her memory, but this practice accords not with the laws of Heraldry. The case differs, however, as regards a widow; whilst she remains such, she is *obliged* to bear the arms of her deceased husband.

When the wife is an heiress, or co-heiress, her husband, instead of impaling, bears her ensigns on a shield, in the centre of his own, styled an "*Escutcheon of Pretence.*" (See 2 and 8, plate 1.)

In German Heraldry, impaling the arms of a wife is scarcely seen; the husband bears his wife's arms, *only* if she is an *heiress* or *co-heiress*, on an *Escutcheon of Pretence* in the centre of his own shield (see 2); the wife bears *always* her husband's and her own arms, but each one on a separate shield, side

by side, surmounted by the coronet of the former. (See 3.)

Quartering.—The practice of quartering arms is carried back, by Edmundson, to the commencement of the fourteenth century, at which period (according to the writer), *John Hastings*, second Earl of Pembroke, was the first subject in England, to assume the quartered coat. The object of quartering arms, is to exhibit the descent of one family from the heiress or co-heiress of other families. Thus the children of an heiress, or co-heiress, at her death, are *entitled* to quarter with their paternal coat, her arms, and all arms to which she may have been entitled by descent. In marshalling quarterings, the *first*, following the paternal coat, is that of the earliest heiress, and then succeed any quarterings her descent may bring in; with the second heiress the same rule is followed, and so on, in chronological rotation, with every heiress from whom the bearer may derive. (See 4, 5 and 6.)

When a daughter becomes an heiress to her *mother*—also an heiress—and not to her father, which happens when the father marries a subsequent wife, and has by her male issue, to represent him, she is entitled to bear the maternal coat with the arms of her father, on a *canton* (see 7), taking all the quarterings to which her mother was, by descent, entitled. When married, she conveys the whole, to be borne on an *Escutcheon of Pretence*, and transmits them at her death, to be borne as quarterings by her descendants.

(c) What was the origin of *Lamberquins*, *Mantling*, *Wreaths* and *Crests*?

Very often the two expressions, *Lamberquin* and *Mantling* are used in the same sense; but this is wrong, for the *Lamberquin* was placed on the head between the Helmet and the Crest, and appears depicted "flottant" behind the wearer. It was a piece of silk, cloth, or other stuff, devised to protect the Helmet from the rain and sun, and also to make the bearer recognizable to his followers in battle. Its shape was most capricious, for, as it was probably cut through and jagged, by the sword, in battle, it afforded a certain evidence of prowess; afterwards it was depicted according to the fancy of the Herald. The two principal tinctures from the coat are used for it; one, the *color*, outside, and one, the *metal*, inside. If the principal tinctures of the shield were *red* and *gold*, red would be applied on the *outside* of the *Lamberquin*, and gold on the *inside*. (See 9 and 10.)

The *Mantle* or *Mantling*, was almost identical with the *Lamberquin*, but extended behind the Escutcheon. Its origin is the *Mantle*, worn by the Knight over his Coat. The rules for the colors are the same as above. Sometimes the bearer had his whole arms, as on the shield, depicted or embroidered on the outside of the *Mantle* and *Lamberquin*.

The *Wreath* (see 9, 10 and 11) upon which the Crest is generally borne, is composed of two cords of silk, or cloth interwoven, or twisted together, the one tintured of the principal metal,

the other of the principal color in the arms. Sometimes it is called *Baudeau* or *Torse*, and, though improperly, *Chaplet*; it was probably adopted from the Saracens by the Crusaders, who found that it afforded an additional defence to the head from the heat of the sun, as well as from the blows of the enemy. The predominant metal and color, appear alternately; the metal *always* toward the dexter, the color toward the sinister. In the case of a quartered shield, the tinctures are derived from that coat of arms to which the Crest appertains. Furs are *never* employed in the composition of a Wreath. When the predominant tincture of a field is a fur, the Wreath is formed by combining either metal or color of which such fur consists, with the tincture of the principal Charge, or *vice versa*; thus, if a coat of arms were *Ermine*, a *fesse gules*, the Wreath would be *argent* and *gules*, if the coat were *Ermine*, a *fesse or*, the Wreath would be *or* and *sable*; the *sable* being taken from the ermine.

From monumental effigies, which still exist, we learn that, during the middle ages, it was customary to enrich the wreath with embroidery, and sometimes with precious stones.

The *Crest* (see 9, 10 and 11) or *Coguzance* (derived from the Latin word *crista*, a comb or tuft) originated in the thirteenth century, and served to distinguish the combatants in the battle, or tournament; for this reason no Crest was allowed to a female. Unless expressly stated to be on a *Chapeau* or *Coronet*, the Crest is *always*

on a wreath, which need not therefore be named in the blazon.

The adoption of *Crests*, as a ready means of distinguishing military leaders, is of very ancient origin; anterior, probably, to the period in which escutcheonal arms became hereditary.

The right of bearing Crests was considered even more honorable than that of a coat armory; for to the latter a noble would succeed by birth, but to claim the former he must have been a knight in actual service. The earliest recorded royal concession of a Crest, was by Edward III., who, in the year 1335, conferred upon William de Montacute, Earl of Sarum, an "Eagle," and "that he might the more decently preserve the honor of said Crest," the King bestowed upon him different manors.

The Crest was generally composed of leather, but sometimes of metal; and towards the end of the thirteenth century, not only appeared on the

helmet of the knight, but was affixed to the head of his charger; thus rendering both horse and rider conspicuous to the soldiers.

Amongst the French nobility, the Crest is generally neglected, but its adoption in German Heraldry is carried to a large extent. They ensign a shield of arms with as many Crests, supported by helmets, as there are families whose armorial bearings appear on the escutcheon.

In England we occasionally see two or more Crests placed over a shield, but if we consider the purpose which they were designed to serve, this practice is incorrect. The various branches of a family should always *difference* their Crests with the same *Marks* of *Cadency* that they may bear upon their escutcheon.

In German Heraldry, the *Lamberquin* is very properly called *Helmdecke* (covering of the helmet), and the *Crest*, *Helmszierde* (ornament of the helmet).

(To be continued.)

[For the Chronotype.]

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE "LAST OF THE LEATHER-HEADS," OR THE CITY WATCHMEN OF NEW YORK.

BY HARMAN C. WESTERVELT.

IT is not a year since, that I met with an old resident of New York, who told me he could well recollect, not only seeing Fulton start on his first experiment in steam navigation on the North River, but the still more

remarkable event, some ten or twelve years earlier, of Fitch navigating the waters of the Collect pond, in a small steamboat, in what is now one of the busiest portions of the city; when, too, the bridge was yet in existence

crossing Canal street at Broadway, and the cosy Dutch dwelling-houses, with the gable ends to the street, formed a striking feature in the southern part of the city. Our informant also referred to the time when he had gathered blackberries on Lisperd's meadows near St. John's Park (now the railroad warehouse); when he had hunted game in the low grounds from Canal to Spring street, west of Broadway, and when the present overgrown metropolis still retained its earlier features of a country village. It was at that period of comparative tranquillity that the "watchman" walked his winter rounds in security; not so frequently startled by footsteps of the burglar, as by the noise of the watch-dog, the moan of the tavern sign, the creaking arms of the busy wind mill, or the gentle breakers, as nature formed them, washing the sandy and dockless shores.

As early as 1658 a rattle watch, consisting of eight good and able-bodied men, was established to do duty from nine o'clock at night until morning drum-beat,* for in those days the city supported a drummer, and it is historically mentioned that on one occasion the chest was empty, and the town drummer's salary could not be paid.

Two years later it became the duty of the sheriff to go the rounds of the city at night, and he was occasionally attacked by the dogs, or frightened off the track by the people "hallooing Indian."†

In 1676 the watch were assisted by the constables and the citizen soldiers. The watch was set every night after the ringing of the bell; and the city gates, along *Wall Street*, were locked up by the constables, before nine o'clock, and opened in the morning at daylight, when the watch were dismissed. Any sentinel leaving his post before being relieved, paid the penalty of twenty guilders, and three days imprisonment. It was ordered that frequent rounds be made about the city, especially towards the bridge—then crossing Broad, near Pearl street.

It was the duty of the sergeant belonging to every watch, to come with his halberd, and to see that every one of the watch bring his arms with him, that is to say, "his sword and goodly half-pike." The appointment of from four to twelve watchmen was frequently made, in the early times of the city; and it probably existed for a time as a voluntary enrollment without pay, or in lieu of some other duty. In 1681 the militia were ordered to keep watch, and a commissioned officer was appointed to lock the gates at nine o'clock, and open them at daylight, and the "elders and deacons," having been excused from serving on the city watch, were still excused. In 1697 the Governor absolved the militia from duty as night guardians, "provided that the magistrates do appoint a bell man, or some other civil watch, to go around the city in the night time, to prevent irregularities, that may happen, or fire," whereupon the board appointed "four sober, honest men to keep a watch, and that they go

* Broadhead's History.

† Valentine's Manual.

hourly through the several wards," etc. This was the first regular night watch, who probably made their headquarters at the old City Tavern, or City Hall, near Coenties Slip. In 1700 the city watch was increased to a constable and twelve men, the citizens to serve by turns. They published the hour of the night, and were furnished with a "lanthorn, bell, and hour glass." There were no public clocks in the city at that date, and the hour glass and the sun dial were principally relied upon to ascertain the time. The bell was rung at the corners of the streets and the most public places. It is probable that the watchmen were dispensed with during the summer months, as we find that their appointments in all cases were made in the beginning of winter, to last until or near April.

In December, 1750, an ordinance was passed, that six watchmen be appointed to go the rounds in the following order: "Two to go out first, and one of them to carry a bell with him, and the other his staff. The bell to be rung at the corners and most public places in the city," and the same ceremony was continued, of giving notice of the time of the night. The other four watchmen were to set out soon after the first two, and take different routes, and to meet together at such places as directed by the person in charge, and "to go out as often as shall be by him directed."

Until the new organization, and the combination of the watch and police forces in 1844, the progress of the city

had been so gradual, and the customs of the people so primitive, even after the year 1830, that the watch department required no extraordinary stimulus to bring about unusual results. Riots in those days were few, and the citizens abided by the laws. Before this, the only police station, independent of the watch-houses in several localities, was situated under Scudder's Museum, in the Park, and afterwards in the basement of the City Hall, and criminal arrests were warranted by constables, the most vigilant of whom depended upon a reputation, by being publicly spoken of and employed; and it is remarkable that, until a very recent period, the simple force of the night watch, with the addition of a few constables, were sufficient for a due enforcement of law and order.

Jacob Hays, afterwards High Constable, and Sergeant-at-arms of the Board of Aldermen, was long the terror of evil doers, and "Old Hays," a title by which he was familiarly known, was a sufficient talisman for restoring a better state of things among thieves.

A degree of business rivalry long existed between "Old Hays" and "Young Hays," but the senior was the real beaver of the police force, and, in his own peculiar line, was one of the valuable "detectives" claimed as municipal property. An excellent portrait of "Old Hays" is in possession of the "City Fathers," adorning one of the rooms of the City Hall.

The constables and watchmen assimilated in the character of their du-

ties, the one preserving order through the day, and the other on guard during the night. The constables were officers of the peace, similar to those of Great Britain, and invested with powers to execute civil and criminal process.

The celebrated David T. Valentine, so long the Clerk of the Common Council, commenced his public career as a City Constable. Shortly after the great fire of 1835, robbers and incendiaries largely increased, and the watch and fire departments were inadequate for the times, and a patrol of leading private citizens, and property owners of the First Ward, was organized for general protection. This patrol continued in existence for several winters, having among its members Stephen Whitney, J. Phillips Phoenix, Thomas W. Gale, Oliver Cobb, Thomas W. Brantingham, Harman C. Westervelt, and others, with their headquarters at the Broad Street House.

As a body of men, there was no class of citizens for whom the public had a keener respect, either collectively, or at a distance, than the late city watchmen. Even in more recent days, it was no difficult matter, especially on occasions when they appeared to be mostly wanted, to find them asleep on their posts; nor are there any special reasons for doubting that their examples in that respect have been extensively imitated by their successors, although "eternal vigilance" was not then so exacting as in these last days of easy transportation and accomplished villainy.

In case of necessity, the call was given three times, with the simple call of watch. These worthy guardians wore light coats and heavy black leather caps, such as were then worn by the firemen, and from which they probably received the title of "Leatherheads." A short hickory club was a part of the equipment, which, in cases of danger, was struck three times in rapid succession on the curbstone, when his associate on the nearest beat reached the other with all convenient haste.

The last we saw of them in force was during the mayoralty of "Bob Morris," in 1842, who ordered them into the Common Council chamber as a police force, at the organization of the board, at midday, for the purpose, as he stated, to prevent a riot, but really to assist in the organization of the board, so as to meet the views of the Democratic party, in which year, it may be remembered, "Holdover Shaler" made himself notorious. This action on the part of the Mayor was unanimously repudiated by all the courts, and the acts of the Whig majority, which Morris attempted to set aside, were universally sustained. This extraordinary spectacle was about the last of the "Leatherheads," an excellent class of citizens, quite as faithful as their successors for the mission for which they had been chosen.

Their expense to the city, during the beginning of the present century, was about \$30,000 annually. In the year 1837, the number of watchmen was 1,064, at an annual cost of \$245,000.

and the appropriation to the police fund in 1864 was nearly two millions of dollars.

The watch was changed every two hours during the night, those off duty retiring to rest at the nearest watch-house. We remember a continuance of the ancient custom of publishing the hour of the night, given at headquarters in deep and sonorous tones, and with telling effect. And who that has ever heard it can ever forget the call of the hours through the night, commencing with—"Nine o'clock, and all's well." The very words seem to ring in with the long lost past. The hour was thus called from the steps of the Bastile, or the Bridewell prison, in the Broadway Park, and repeated in the cupola of the City Hall, and again at the old jail, now the Hall of Records; and, although this ancient custom is abandoned in this and other cities of

the United States, it is remarkable that it should have continued so long.

It was usual for the Hebrew watchmen to utter cries of this character from time to time, so that indolence in a watchman, is described as a disqualification and a reproach.

The custom still prevails in the Levant for the watchmen in the towns frequently to utter loud cries to make their presence known, and to manifest their vigilance. Their exclamations, like nearly all others used by the Moslems, are of a religious character. Mr. Lane says, the cry of the nightly watchmen, in the quarter in which he lived in Cairo, during his first visit, struck him as remarkable for its sublimity. "I proclaim the absolute glory of the living king, who sleepeth not, nor dieth." The present watchmen in the same quarter exclaim: "Oh Lord, oh Everlasting."

255 WEST 14TH ST.,)
NEW YORK, March 1, 1873. }

Albert Welles, Esq., Pres.

DEAR SIR: Congratulating you on the liberal and comprehensive spirit shown in your editorial management, and with an earnest desire to promote your views in matters of such grave interest, I promptly comply with your suggestions, by sending you herewith, a brief statement of facts concerning some of our fellow citizens who signalized their loyalty by contributing in various ways to the defence of our national existence during the Great War of the Rebellion.

Genealogy, biography, history, as well as current events, may well be included in your valuable publication; for the CHRONOTYPE, even in its most restricted sense as a "Chronicle of passing times," would be incomplete and spiritless without referring frequently to *individual* characteristics that leave their impress on the community. "The

Past, the Present—for the Future" may well be your exhilarating motto; and it will afford me pleasure to furnish you, for your wide and enlightened circle of readers, with many interesting incidents with which long years of toil among the public and social annals of the past eventful decade have rendered me familiar—concerning men and events that occupy prominent positions, in the hundred volumes of my "Encyclopædia of the Great Civil War."

It was my intention to draw exclusively from that department of my work entitled, "THE ROLL OF HONOR," which embraces the names of over ten thousand soldiers and sailors belonging to *all* the Northern States—men who have been specially and honorably mentioned for their gallantry; but to make this first article (which is simply a specimen of the manner in which everything of interest is preserved in my Encyclopædia), of *peculiar* interest, I have included in the list,

from the "*Records of the State of New York*," the names of some of our soldiers and citizens, who aided the Government in its utmost need, in various ways.

In succeeding articles I will refer in a similar way, to a large number of the persons whose course during the war, threw a halo around the honored name of the State of Massachusetts.

The Records furnish also, many glorious examples of *woman's* services through the *whole* of that arduous contest; and it will be a pleasure to devote some of my numbers to notices of the valuable aid thus extended, for the encouragement of the soldiers who were gallantly struggling for the defence of the Republic.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS S. TOWNSEND.

REPLY.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HERALDRY AND
GENEALOGICAL REGISTRY,
No. 67 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.
March 2, 1873.

Thos. S. Townsend, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR: Thanks for your complimentary note of the 1st inst. Those who may remember the extraordinary and almost incredible depreciation in the value of the best real estate in this city in the year 1863—scarcely a decade—as compared with the values *to-day*, will appreciate not only your labors in procuring the data and compiling a record of the great events of the Rebellion, but also commend our purpose of appropriating a considerable portion of the CHRONOTYPE to extracts from your Record, of those gentlemen—soldiers and citizens—who aided the Government during that eventful and dangerous period. The "Rebellion" had "dark days" as well as the "Revolution," and very many of them. We all remember the almost successful plans laid to destroy by fire this vast and magnificent city, and but for the noble and heroic patriotism of those whose names we propose to perpetuate, not only this, but also many of the Northern cities would have been "laid waste." Compare for a moment the *present* condition of our Northern States with what *might have been* had the Rebellion proved successful, and it becomes at once apparent that the *Nation's* gratitude is due to those who *preserved the Union*. Let us ignore and *disprove* the old proverb that "Republics are ungrateful." The heroes of the Revolution, with Washington at the head, have been remembered and honored with even veneration, by the whole country, for nearly a century. Shall we no less venerate and ennoble those who *saved the Union*, rescued the country from vandalism and destruction? Surely some supernatural prescience must have guided your hand, and power sustained you in those long years of seemingly hopeless toil, that you so

steadily and persistently, and at so great cost of money also, carried forward your great work, now so highly prized by those who appreciate its value.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT WELLES.

ROLL OF HONOR.

No. 1.

From Townsend's Encyclopedia.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF OUR SOLDIERS

And citizens, who rendered valuable assistance to the Government during the late war.

ASPINWALL, WM. H.—On the 1st of July, 1862, Mr. Aspinwall presented the Government with \$25,292.60. Mr. Aspinwall, in his letter to the Secretary of War, said: "In accordance with the determination previously expressed, not to receive any pecuniary benefit for services rendered or for risk incurred in behalf of either department of the Government, I herewith remit to you the amount which has this day been paid to me as profit on my interest in the arms imported and sold to the War Department." Secretary Stanton, in acknowledging the receipt of the same, said: "The thanks of this Department are rendered to Mr. Aspinwall for the proof he has furnished of the disinterested and patriotic spirit that animates the citizens of the United States—giving assurance that a government supported by citizens who thus prefer the public welfare to their private gains, must overcome its enemies."

ASTOR, WILLIAM B.—In April, 1861, he contributed \$15,000 to aid in fitting out our soldiers for the war.

ASTOR, COL. JOHN JACOB.—The first contribution made by a private individual was by Col. Astor. He gave \$3,000 to Lieut. G. V. Fox (afterward Assistant Secretary of the Navy) for the purpose of purchasing the tugboat "Yankee," to go to the relief of the garrison at Fort Sumter.

ASPINWALL, GEN. LLOYD (son of Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall).—He succeeded the late Col. James Monroe in command of the 22d Regiment New York State Militia, and marched at the head of that splendid regiment to the defence of the Union at the time of the invasion of the North by Gen. Lee, in July, 1863.

ARTHUR, GEN. CHESTER A., Collector of the Port of New York.—Adjutant General Hillhouse, in his official report for 1863, said: "It is due to Quartermaster-General Arthur to say that the complicated duties of his department have

been conducted with signal ability, and the promptness with which all requisitions have been met, has been of most essential aid in hastening the movements of regiments to the field." In December, 1862, Gen. Arthur was Engineer-in-Chief, and although having but a short time for its preparation, his official report on the 1st of January, 1863 (in which he made valuable suggestions in regard to our harbor defences), was pronounced, by the Press generally, as one of the most important documents presented to the consideration of the Legislature.

BIGLOW, HON. JOHN.—He succeeded Mr. Dayton as Minister to France, and was the recipient of the first banquet ever tendered by Americans to an American Minister returning from France. Before the war Mr. Biglow was connected with the New York *Evening Post*. In that journal his writings were admirable disquisitions on "politics," in the broadest and noblest sense of that much-abused term.

BELLOWS, REV. HENRY W., D. D. (President and Founder of the United States Sanitary Commission).—His active mind and ministerial ability were strikingly manifested in this great work, which will be his glory in the future. He is now editor of the *Liberal Christian*, but nothing that he can do in any sphere, can surpass in merit the well directed, benevolent and moral effect of the service which he zealously rendered during the whole war in connection with the Sanitary Commission.

BLUNT, GEORGE W.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy, G. V. Fox, in his official report, alludes in terms of high praise to Mr. Blunt's untiring exertions to obtain vessels for relieving the garrison of Fort Sumter in 1861. Mr. Blunt rendered important services connected with the light-houses and coast navigation during the war. He was always active in promoting all plans for strengthening the armies as well as the navy.

BLISS, COL. GEORGE (now the United States District Attorney).—He is entitled to great credit, not only for his untiring exertions in connection with organizing the colored troops, but in representing the Union League Club on many important occasions connected with the war, for the preservation of the Union.

BENNETT, JAMES GORDON, JR., Editor of the New York *Herald*.—In 1861 he presented his magnificent yacht, the "Henrietta," to the United States Government, which was accepted, and Mr. Bennett was commissioned as Lieutenant in the

Revenue Service and ordered to his vessel as "Lieutenant Commander."

In August of 1861, the British vessel "Adelso," having on board Mr. Lewis de Bebian, was captured by the "Henrietta." The *Herald* office sent 63 correspondents to the battle field during the war. The cost of the enterprise was over \$500,000!

BARLOW, GEN. FRANCIS C. (now Attorney-General of the State of New York).—General Caldwell, in his report of the battle of Fairfax, says:

"Whatever praise is due to the most distinguished bravery, the utmost coolness and quickness of perception, the greatest promptitude and skill in handling troops under fire, is justly due to Col. Barlow." (Col. Barlow at that time commanded the 61st New York volunteers.)

BROWN, LIEUT. MILNOR, 125th New York Regiment (son of Mr. Stewart Brown, of New York).—Killed at Gettysburg. He bravely fell on the day that victory rested with our army. Resolutions of respect to his memory were adopted by Co. K, 7th Regiment N. Y. S. M., of which he had been one of the most popular members. With true patriotism he tore himself from a home he dearly loved, where affection and wealth made all things attractive and beautiful, and like a soldier met death unshrinkingly, for his hope was beyond this life.

BYRNES, CAPT. JAMES G., 11th New York Volunteers (formerly an employee in the *Herald* office).—He was promoted for bravery at the battle of Bull Run.

BONNER, ROBERT, Editor of the *New York Ledger*.—This gentleman, well-known on the "turf," as well as in literary enterprise, made a characteristic donation to the Fair of the "Sanitary Commission," giving his celebrated horse Lady Woodruff, which was sold, and yielded \$1,500 for the fair.

COOKE, MR. JAY.—The largest, as well as the cheapest, National loan in history, was effected for the United States Government by Jay Cooke & Co., and for the accommodation of the people, and the advancement of the financial negotiations during the war, Mr. Cooke accepted the currency of all the localities, for the bonds sold by his sub-agents, and charged himself with the trouble, and often with the cost, of converting such funds into Government notes. Never before was there such great practical service rendered to any nation by any financial agency as that rendered by Jay Cooke & Co.

COOPER, HON. PETER.—“On the 22d of July, 1863, Mr. Cooper went to Police Headquarters, and personally presented his check to the Commissioners for \$1,000, to be added to the Police Life Insurance Fund, as an evidence of his admiration of the courage and devotion of the police force in quelling the late disgraceful riots.”

Mr. Cooper was chairman of a committee of 25 appointed by the Union League Club in November, 1863, to encourage the enlistment of colored troops. Throughout the war Mr. Cooper aided the Government by his example and valuable suggestions.

CHITTENDEN, HON. S. B.—He contributed both by his voice and purse to promote the national cause during the continuance of the Rebellion. He was honorably identified with the prominent organizations in the cities of New York and Brooklyn for encouraging the formation of regiments, and sending relief to the suffering soldiers in the hospitals through the fields of war.

COOPER, EDWARD.—His course was so fully in accordance with the spirit shown by his honored father, the venerable Peter Cooper, in all matters connected with the patriotic impulses of the war period, that all is said that need be, in mentioning him.

COCHRANE, GEN. JOHN.—Formerly Colonel of the 65th New York Volunteers; promoted to Brigadier-General July 17, 1862.—Acquitted himself with great credit during the Peninsula Campaign. He is now President of the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York. Gen. Cochrane is a son-in-law of Gerritt Smith, long and widely known throughout the Union as one of the noblest-minded men, who ever spent large sums while laboring zealously through a long life for the benefit of his fellow men.

CUTTING, THE LATE HON. FRANCIS B.—Those who remember the Congressional controversy between Mr. Cutting and Mr. Breckinridge (afterwards Confederate general), in which contest Mr. Cutting evinced a degree of spirit and courage that commanded the respect of even his adversaries, will not be surprised to know that the three sons who soon after represented him in the field against the rebels, proved themselves to be well worthy of their honored lineage. General William Cutting was at one time lieutenant in the 30th New York Regiment. Colonel Hayward Cutting, of the 10th United States Infantry, was promoted on the recommendation of President Lincoln for gallantry at Gaines's Mill, and Cap-

tain James De W. Cutting was also promoted for gallantry from 2d Lieutenant in the 2d United States Cavalry to Captain and Aid-de-Camp.

COLGATE, COL. CLINTON G., 15th New York Volunteer Regiment.—He went out as major, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and finally succeeded Col. Murphy in command of the regiment. Before the war he was a member of the 7th Regiment N. Y. S. M.

CONCKLING, COL. FREDERICK, 84th Regiment N. Y. S. M.—The regiment, under the lead of Col. Conckling, marched to the defence of Pennsylvania at the time of the invasion of the North by Gen. Lee, in July, 1863. He is brother of Senator Roscoe Conckling, and is one of the principal proprietors of the New York daily *Sun*.

CORNING, MRS. ERASTUS presented a flag to the 44th Regiment, which was returned to Mrs. Corning in December, 1862, so riddled as to be unfit for further service. She then presented them with a new one.

COLBURN, RICHARD T., correspondent of the *World*, and

CROUNSE, L. L., correspondent of the *Times*, were captured and endured the terrors of a rebel prison.

“The post of war correspondent to newspapers is a ticklish one. Not only have they to face all the perils of the battle field and ocean, but dangers still more serious, from which the soldier and sailor are exempt—that of being captured and held as spies.”

CARR, CAPTAIN GOUVERNEUR, 5th New York Volunteers.—This gallant officer, formerly connected with the New York *Times*, was, for bravery and meritorious conduct, promoted in 1862 to major in the 165th New York Volunteers.

CAMERON, LIEUT. ANGUS.—The New York *World* contributed many brave men to the war, but none acquitted themselves with more conspicuous bravery than did Lieut. Cameron at the battle of Fredericksburg.

CARY, CAPT. RICHARD, 2d Massachusetts Regiment (nephew of Mr. Wm. F. Cary, of New York), killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862.—General Gordon, in his official report, alludes to him as one of the names to be remembered as heroes—one who died that our country might survive.

DIX, GENERAL JOHN A.—The most important compact of the war was conducted by Gen. Dix on the part of our Government, and Gen. D. H. Hill on the part of the Rebels. It was in refer-

ence to the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, which instrument was signed, sealed and delivered on the 22d of July, 1862, and forms one of the most important documents in the annals of the war. Called into military service at the outbreak of the Rebellion, his course through the whole war was in accordance with the loyal and resolute spirit which caused him (when Secretary of the Treasury) to order the officer of a revenue cutter to "shoot down on the spot any one who attempted to haul down the American flag." His record, connected with various services through the great struggle (as found in *Townsend's Encyclopedia*), would form an interesting volume.

DE PEYSTER, JR., BREVET-COLONEL, J. WATTS, son of our eminent military historian, General de Peyster, and grandson of the Hon. Frederic de Peyster.—In the early part of the war he was volunteer aid-de-camp to his cousin, Gen. Philip Kearny, and in that general's report of the battle of Williamsburg, he says: "My volunteer aid, Mr. Watts De Peyster, bore himself handsomely in this his first action." At the battle of Chancellorsville he was Chief of Artillery of the Second Division, Sedgwick's Sixth Corps. Gen. Howe, commanding division, said, "Major de Peyster acquitted himself with honor." On the recommendation of Gen. Hooker, Major de Peyster was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, "having been greatly distinguished for gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Williamsburg;" and "no less remarked for his coolness and courage at the battle of Chancellorsville." General Howe's language is still more flattering. He says that, in the engagement of the 4th of May, 1863, "the amount of duty he performed, and the zeal and energy he displayed in executing it, was sufficient to have broken down almost any man of good physical health and strength, and the fact that Col. de Peyster was able, in the then condition of his health, to continue his efforts as long as he did, furnishes a striking illustration of the power of mind and indomitable will over an enfeebled body." Gen. Owens is equally emphatic in his expressions of admiration as to the manner in which Colonel de Peyster fought his guns; and Gen. Shaler used language which might justly be construed into the opinion, that the successful withdrawal of the Sixth Corps was due to the extreme tenacity with which Col. de Peyster's batteries held their ground to the last, covering the retreat.

DAHLGREN, COL. ULRIC, son of the late Admiral

Dahlgren. Killed in March, 1864, while leading a daring expedition under General Kilpatrick, for the purpose of rescuing our brave countrymen from the Bastile at Richmond.—He was a young but dashing officer, and earned his commission by his bravery. He first came into notice during the war as aid-de-camp, with the rank of captain, and was assigned in 1862 to the staff of Gen. Rufus Saxton, and participated with great credit in the battle of Cross Keys, June, 1862. He was afterwards attached to the staff of General Siegel, and the *Tribune's* correspondent, in describing the second battle of Bull Run, said of Captain Dahlgren: "He is a gallant officer; no one more capable for the position he holds, is in the service." On the 9th of November, 1862, he made a successful dash into the city of Fredericksburg, and at the head of a small force, he succeeded in taking during the raid, a larger number of prisoners than composed his command. During the Pennsylvania campaign of June and July, 1863, he was severely wounded in an engagement near Hagerstown, finally having his leg amputated below the knee. For his gallantry on this occasion, he was promoted to the rank of colonel of volunteers, and before he had fully recovered from the loss of his leg, he volunteered his services to Gen. Kilpatrick, and was assigned to the most important command in the expedition toward Richmond, which resulted in his death.

DODGE, WILLIAM E., JR.—Resolutions were adopted by the State Legislature, complimenting him (and his associates) for his zeal and efficiency as one of the Allotment Commissioners, for his liberal course in relieving the suffering soldiery through the darkest days of the war.

DARLING, HON. WILLIAM A.—As President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, he contributed \$2,000 immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter, to aid in fitting out our volunteers for the war.

DAMMANN, CHARLES F.—His liberality at the opening of the war to aid the State in raising troops entitles his name to a place on the roll of honor.

DODGE, GEN. CHARLES C., son of the Hon. William E. Dodge.—Formerly colonel of the 7th New York Cavalry regiment. Promoted to Brigadier General November 29, 1862. The hero of a brilliant expedition into North Carolina, said to rival that of Havelock's in India.

GRAHAM, GEN. CHARLES K., of New York.—He was the first colonel of the 74th Regiment,

known as part of the "Excelsior Brigade." The following extract from a letter signed by many of our most prominent citizens, inviting the General to meet them at a public dinner, will serve to show the estimation in which his valuable services were regarded—of which services we have in *Townsend's Encyclopedia* many interesting particulars:

"We have watched your advancement from grade to grade in the army, and applauded the merit and bravery that have carried you forward to your present position. We honored you among the heroes of Gettysburg, regretted your wounds and captivity, admired your course in refusing your parole, and now desire to give you a cordial welcome upon your release from the Libby Prison, and return to your native city."

HAVEMEYER, HON. WILLIAM F., Mayor of the City of New York.—He was one of the first to respond to the call of his country when danger threatened the Union. He was a member of the "Union Defence Committee," an organization which came earliest to the support of the National Government, when it was so much paralyzed by treason that it was scarcely able to raise men or money to meet the dangers of the time.

HOWE, COLONEL FRANK E., now Special Agent of the Treasury Department.—The zeal with which he discharged his arduous duties in promoting the comfort and efficiency of the volunteer forces during the war of the rebellion, justly earned for him the title of the "Soldiers' Friend," while faithfully fulfilling his commissions from President Lincoln, from the Governors of several States, and from the "New England Soldiers' Relief Association," which latter body unanimously presented to him the following tribute:

"Resolved, That our grateful acknowledgments and high appreciation are due, and are hereby tendered, to Col. Frank E. Howe, for his patriotic and humane devotion to the interests of the soldiers, who, disabled and suffering, were the recipients of his thoughtful kindness and care."

HAIGHT, RICHARD K.—His liberality in connection with the raising of troops stands prominent upon the list of generous actions for sustaining the national cause.

HAWK, SAMUEL, of the St. Nicholas Hotel.—His liberality was especially manifested by his contribution of \$1,000 to the Sanitary Commission Fair in 1864. Unobtrusive but efficient in his liberality, his influence and example had a salutary effect on all around him; and his steady loyalty

and benevolent and zealous course, may be mentioned as one of the most creditable instances of that generous feeling, which prompted so many quiet citizens to render effective aid to the armies in the field.

HASTINGS, COL. JOHN, brother of Mr. Hugh J. Hastings, editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*.—He was promoted from Captain in the 18th New York Volunteer Regiment to Lieut.-Col. of the 113th, for gallant and distinguished services in many of the principal battles in Virginia.

HOAGLAND, ANDREW.—As Chairman of the Financial Committee of the Ninth Ward, he manifested great public spirit, and contributed handsomely in aid of the object.

HERRING, SERGEANT SILAS F., of the Anderson Cavalry, killed at Murfreesboro.—He was a native of New York, and son of Mr. Silas C. Herring. Sergeant Herring was one of the few officers who did everything in his power to arrest the progress of a shameful revolt on the part of his regiment, and who succeeded in securing about three hundred of the whole body from the infamy that rests upon its residue. He belonged to Co. L, and was the first to announce that he should obey orders, and go into the fight if he went alone. He was the only one of the company killed.

HOWLAND, COLONEL JOSEPH, 16th N.Y. Vols. (son of the late Samuel Howland).—Col. Howland went to the war as Adjutant in the 16th regiment. For his skill and bravery at the first battle of Bull Run, he was promoted to the position of Ass't Adj. Gen., and assigned to Gen. Slocum's brigade. After serving for some time in this position, he was unanimously elected Colonel of his old regiment (in place of Col. Davies, promoted to Brig.-Gen.). At the battle of West Point he acted with consummate coolness and promptitude.

ISRAELS, LIEUT. LEHMAN, 55th New York Volunteers, now connected with the New York *World*.—Honorably mentioned in Gen. Peck's report of the battle of Fair Oaks.

JOHNSTON, JOHN TAYLOR, of New York (President of the New Jersey Central Railroad).—He contributed handsomely towards raising troops along the line of his road, and was efficient in co-operating with associations for promoting the national cause in its severest ordeals.

JONES, GENERAL PATRICK H., Postmaster of the city of New York.—At the commencement of the war he was Major in the 37th New York regiment, and afterwards Colonel of the 154th New York regiment, from which position he was pro-

moted to Brigadier-General. In every position he acquitted himself with honor.

JOHNSON, JESSE, 146th N. Y. Vols.—Formerly an employee in the office of the *New York Times*, and, after faithfully representing that institution upon the battle-field, was killed in 1864.

KENNEDY, HON. JOHN A. (Ex-Superintendent of the Police Department of New York.)—The preservation of the public peace during the war, was a peculiarly delicate and difficult task, but there was in command of the large police force, a gentleman of sagacity and courage, adequate to the necessities of the time, always efficient in encouraging well-directed efforts for the public defence, and that man was John A. Kennedy.

LANIER, J. F. D.—He subscribed \$1,000 to the "Union Defence Fund" immediately after the attack on Sumter, which liberality and zeal, at the commencement of the war, indicates the spirit with which he acted through the whole contest.

LAURIER, LIEUT. THEODORE, 71st New York.—A nephew of Mr. J. J. Ryan, of the *New York Herald*. Lieut. L. acquitted himself heroically at the battle of Seven Pines, where he received a wound which resulted in his death.

LYNDE, CHARLES R.—One of the first to respond to the appeal for funds to aid our volunteers by contributing \$1,000, which he followed up by zeal and liberality through the arduous struggle.

LOW, A. A.—On the 20th of April, 1861, he contributed \$1,000 to aid in preparing the regiments for the field, and as member of the "Union Defence Committee" and other loyal organizations, as well as personally, his voice and purse were freely used in sustaining the National Cause through the long and dark years of the great contest for national preservation.

MARSHALL, THE LATE CHARLES H. (President of the Union League Club).—Immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter, he contributed \$2,000 to aid the regiments leaving for the war; and, on every available occasion, his name and influence went freely in furtherance of all measures for promoting the Union cause.

NAYLOR, MR. PETER.—In April, 1861, he contributed \$1,000 to aid our volunteers, and followed up this early contribution in a similar generous spirit through the whole war.

O'RIELLY, CAPTAIN HENRY BROOKS, of the 1st Excelsior or 70th Regiment New York Volunteers (a son of Mr. Henry O'Rielly).—Killed at the battle of Williamsburg, just when throwing himself in front of his company; he gave the order: "Boys,

follow me! Forward!" for another attack on the rebel line. Gen. Dwight, then Colonel of the regiment wrote: "Of his conduct everywhere nothing can be said but in praise." His name is without reproach. Captain O'Rielly was, I believe, the first officer from the Genesee Valley—at least from the city of Rochester—who fell in defence of the national existence. Before the war he was connected with the *New York Commercial Advertiser*.

O'RIELLY, HENRY (veteran journalist and telegrapher, and father of Captain Henry Brooks O'Rielly).—He was active all through the war in aiding the national cause in various ways, especially in connection with the organization for promoting the formation of colored regiments, here and elsewhere, when aid was most needed.

PORTER, GEN. HORACE, lately Private Secretary to President Grant.—He fired the first gun at Fort Pulaski, Ga., and his record all through the war renders him respected by all who know him, especially by President Grant, who, when in the army, had the best opportunity for judging.

PALMER, F. A. (President of the Broadway Bank).—The *Herald* of September 6, 1863, said: "New York and Brooklyn are engaged at the present time, making loans to pay for substitutes for the firemen, police, and poor, who have been drafted. This city offers six per cent. for one year on the amount needed; but, strange to say, but one banking institution—the Broadway Bank—has taken any portion of the loan." The Bank gave \$1,000 for the relief of the wounded by the riot of July, 1863.

PERKINS, LIEUT. STEPHEN G., 2d Massachusetts Regiment.—This gallant officer, killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 4th, 1862, was the second nephew of Mr. Wm. F. Cary, of N. Y., that fell in that sanguinary engagement.

RAMSEY, LIEUT. JESSE W., of the 175th N. Y. Vols.—This gallant officer, who died in Texas, in October, 1863, was another of the brave men furnished from the *Herald* office.

RUGGLES, SERGEANT PHILO E.—Fell in the bold and daring charge on the rebel works at Rappahannock Station, Nov., 1863, and was buried within the parapets—a resting-place worthy of the gallant soldier.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE, of New York (son of the late Cornelius Roosevelt).—Resolutions were adopted by the State Legislature, complimenting him for his efficiency, as one of the Allotment Commissioners, provided for paying the soldiers in the field.

ROBINSON, GEN. JOHN C., now Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York.—He was in command of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, in 1861. Observing that batteries were being erected in a position for attacking the Fort, he sent a shot whistling through the air above the shovels and guns of the traitors. Presently a deputation of Baltimoreans arrived at the fort, and demanded to know what he meant by firing at or near them. The General replied as follows: "Gentlemen, I haven't read history for nothing. I remember reading of a Fort Sumter, where an attacking party of traitors were suffered to begin and continue the erection of batteries all about it. One day they opened fire, and the next day the people were smoked out and had to surrender. Now, gentlemen, I won't submit to any such nonsense here."

SHALER, GEN. ALEXANDER, of New York (formerly Colonel of the 65th New York Regiment).—He led in person the 67th and 82d Pennsylvania regiments, that stormed the heights of Fredericksburg during the Chancellorsville campaign, for which he was promoted to Brig.-Gen. He is now in command of a Division of the National Guard of the State of New York, and also discharges the arduous duties of a civil office.

STETSON, MAJOR A. McC.—He joined the 11th N. Y. Regiment at the time of its organization, as quartermaster. At the first battle of Bull Run he was captured, but succeeded in fighting his way through the rebel ranks, and arrived at Washington in safety. In October, 1861, he had a narrow escape from drowning, and was only saved by the heroic conduct of Captain John H. Costar, of the 1st New York.

SHANKS, W. F. G.—During the war he was correspondent of the *Herald*, and his descriptions of the battles of Murfreesboro and Chattanooga particularly, equaled Victor Hugo's description of the battle of Waterloo. (He is now the city editor of the New York *Tribune*.)

SMALLEY, GEORGE W., Correspondent of the New York *Tribune*.—At the battle of Antietam he was with Gen. Hooker from the firing of the first gun, and twice his horse was shot under him. (He has been for several years the chief of the *Tribune* European Corresponding Bureau in London, where he has established a firm position in his profession.)

STEWART, A. T.—In April, 1861, Mr. Stewart gave \$10,000 to aid our volunteers, and in July, 1863, he gave \$5,000 for the relief of the wounded

by the riots. Mr. Stewart took a special interest in the raising of the 60th N. Y. Regiment, to which he presented a stand of colors. Col. Haywood, of that regiment, was formerly in Mr. Stewart's employ. No citizen in the Union evinced more zeal and liberality in sustaining the Government, from the earliest to the latest periods of the rebellion.

TIFFANY, C. L.—Among the liberal contributions that encouraged others to "do likewise," through the dark days of the Rebellion, may be mentioned the donation of Mr. Tiffany to the humane and patriotic objects of the great Fair of the Sanitary Commission.

TAYLOR, MOSES (President of the City Bank).—He was an officer at the organization of the "Union Defence Committee." When the credit of the Government was almost at its lowest ebb, and when the personal and pecuniary influence of loyal bankers was of the highest value in promoting the efficiency of military and naval operations, Mr. Taylor was always reliable for his valuable influence and liberal contributions.

WEED, HON. THURLOW.—He was concerned to a degree that would surprise people generally to learn, as an adviser in many of the most "confidential" and important movements for the public defence, from the beginning to the close of the war. Though many of Mr. Weed's movements were of great public value, they were of that kind which were beyond the reach of notoriety in newspapers. For instance, Mr. Weed effected much good in Europe, by aiding in making the national cause better understood, when Rebel emissaries were widely poisoning the public mind. At the time of the capture of *Mason and Slidell, Mr. Weed, in connection with Mr. John Biglow, did much to allay the excitement caused in England by that affair.

WOLFE, THE LATE JOHN D.—He contributed \$2,000 to aid in fitting out the regiments in April, 1861, when every soldier and every dollar had a value, that can only be estimated by people familiar with the dark clouds, and urgent necessities, then pressing on the National Government. The influence of such men was worth far more than their money, however, as it cheered the desponding, stimulated the rich and the poor alike, to nerve themselves for the great contest.

WILSON, GEN. JAMES GRANT.—In 1861 he went to the war as Major in the 15th Illinois Cavalry Regiment, and assumed command of the same upon the death of Colonel Stewart. In command

of this regiment he took an active and honorable part in the Vicksburg campaign. In 1863 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Banks, and in this position he acquitted himself with great honor in all the campaigns made by Gen. Banks in Louisiana. He was made a Brig.-Gen. by brevet March 13th, 1865, and for a time was in command at Port Hudson.

WILSON, L. O., of New York.—He was one of the Commissioners appointed by Gen. Banks in 1864 to take charge of all the banks and insurance companies, and to regulate financial transactions in New Orleans.

WEBB, GEN. ALEXANDER S.—In July, 1863, Lieut.-Col. Webb, Assistant Inspector General on the Staff of Gen. Meade, was promoted to Brigadier-General. It was a most meritorious promotion, a reward of gallantry, and as unexpected as it was unsolicited. At the battle of Gettysburg Gen. Webb's brigade captured the Rebel General Armistead and 3,500 prisoners.

WOOD, HON. BENJAMIN (Editor of the *New York Daily News*).—After the first battle of Bull Run Mr. Wood offered to head a subscription list for the relief of the poor families of volunteers, in the sum of \$500, and this was the first contribution publicly made for that purpose by a New Yorker—an example of much value in turning attention to this humane branch of the public service.

WILLIAMS, COLOR SERGEANT G. F., of the 146th N. Y. Vols.—Another brave man furnished from the "New York Times" office.

WAKEMAN, HON. ABRAHAM.—While Postmaster of New York, in 1862, he made a move in the Post Office, which proved a great service to the cause of recruiting. Although Post Office employees were, by law, exempt from military duty, upon the suggestion of Mr. Wakeman, every clerk in the postal service contributed money to procure substitutes. Five thousand dollars was thus raised, Mr. Wakeman heading the list with \$500. He was active in other similar good works for promoting the national cause.

WILKESON, SAMUEL, of the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, and Washington and war correspondent of that paper during the war, was honorably mentioned in Gen. Peck's report of the battle of Fair Oaks, and Gen. Heintzelman's report of the battle of the Seven Pines. (He is now the Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and is well known as a writer on various subjects.)

WILKESON, LIEUT. BAYARD, 4th U. S. Artillery (son of Samuel Wilkeson, Esq., of the *New York Tribune*)—Had his leg shot away while gallantly fighting his battery in the first day's battle of Gettysburg. He died on the field at the age of 19 years, the youngest officer who ever commanded a battery, and distinguished as the model officer in that branch of the service in the 11th Corps.

WINSTON, SURGEON GUSTAVUS S., of New York.—While a prisoner at Richmond, he was not only unremitting in his attentions to our soldiers, but contributed the means from his own pocket to purchase delicacies for the sick. True heroism is not confined to the battlefield.

WARREN, RICHARD.—He presented colors to the 95th Regiment, whose name it bore, "The Warren Rifles," and otherwise encouraged that gallant array of volunteers. Out of the 1,900 men with which the regiment was filled during the war, only 255 returned home.

WILSON, JOHN T (nephew of Mr. Moses Taylor).—Mr. Wilson presented a splendid stand of colors to the 145th Regiment New York Volunteers, and later in the war sent \$1,500 to Colonel Allen to advance the interest of that splendid regiment.

WITTHAUS, R. A.—This gentleman was one of the most reliable representatives of the German-American population during the whole period of the Rebellion.

"Beginning at the beginning," his loyal spirit and generous liberality caused him to be made an officer of the "Union Defence Committee," and in that, and other patriotic and benevolent organizations, he aided in encouraging all proper efforts for the preservation of the Government. Among his useful acts may be mentioned the aid he rendered towards raising the 41st regiment and equipping the 54th. His daughter presented to the 41st regiment the flag which it so gallantly defended through the war.

WETMORE, GEN. PROSPER M.—As the Secretary of the "Union Defence Committee," which may be said to have carried on the war "on its own hook," till the National Government was placed in circumstances to be better able to defend itself, Gen. Wetmore's enthusiastic and unremitting exertions were of peculiar value, and were appropriately followed by active co-operation in other patriotic organizations, till victory crowned the national efforts for self-preservation.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY.—In other words, Messrs. Sheldon & Co., of 677 Broadway, have furnished the public with a brief history of individuals of the Bonaparte family most conspicuous for parts they have performed in a great drama of modern times, in which all the world has had an interest.

The volume is portly. There are 636 pages, and consequently a large amount of biographical memoranda relating to the leading stars in the Bonaparte firmament. Of course it would be quite out of place to make selections, since nothing short of the whole would be of much value to a beginner in a history of modern times.

Perhaps in no age before or since the commencement of Christian civilization has society realized such extraordinary exhibitions of one-man power as has been exercised by two Napoleons. Beginning with nothing but the force of an indomitable will, the first Emperor rode triumphantly over most of the kingdoms of Europe and made himself the greatest man living. Others were born nobles, princes and kings. He surpassed them all in the grandeur of his exploits and the majesty of his conceptions. Neither an inheritor of wealth, of distinguished social position, or any appliances of eminent birth, a bold spirit, energy of character, genius, and a tact for managing nations as easily as he managed a regiment of infantry, though dying a prisoner on an island remote from the scenes of martial enterprises unsurpassed in the annals of war, he has left memorials of his acts, his fame and glory, as enduring as the earth on which such great renown was achieved.

There is not such an element as mediocrity in either of the Napoleon emperors. They were both great; but one had the reputation of being an unscrupulous scoundrel. History will determine that point a hundred years hence, when the turbulence of passion has subsided and the two mightiest men of the epoch in which this volume appeared, are weighed in the balance of public opinion.

Mr. Lester, the author, has given just enough to create an appetite for more. Had he been more elaborate, then there would have been too much to meet the purpose contemplated—viz., a synopsis of the lives of the brothers and sisters of

a king maker. If the portraits are true to nature, they are not specimens of high art.

In conclusion, it is obvious the work lays no claim to elevated originality. No such thing. It just furnishes essential facts illustrative of the characteristics of those individuals who belong to a historical group of wonderful persons. Some of them were small players near the side scenes. Others wore crowns, promenaded in front of the stage, and acted their parts without prompting. At the fall of the curtain the *dramatis persone* are supposed to have disappeared forever.

WORDS AND THEIR USES, PAST AND PRESENT.—Mr. Richard Grant White has been before the reading public a long while, endeavoring to improve our language. A more thankless undertaking could not have been selected. He must be a philanthropist, or a task so Herculean as attempting a correction of the bad habit of murdering the King's English would never have brought into action the critical efforts of that master of the mother tongue of this nation.

Shockingly as ourselves and our country cousins belabor plain words intended to convey ideas, till all sense is lost in the dreadful confusion of inharmonious sounds, in England, the very place where the language so badly spoken had its origin, it is actually difficult for the residents of some counties to comprehend the meaning of their neighbors in the next county, although priding themselves on being natives of the land, and nurtured in the sound of nothing but English articulations. A distinct chapter on Briticisms, sold as a separate *brochure*, and therefore within the reach of small purses, would do immense service in opening the eyes of very many who have had them closed too long to the beauties and strength of our language. Mr. White takes the phrases *as well, awful, directly, right, sick and ill, stop, nasty*, etc., and throws them like so many bombs into the camp of an enemy. We dare not meddle much with such a master of the subject, not knowing how we may fare in consequence.

Mr. White has distinguished himself and become unquestioned authority on the use of words. Certainly he writes with unsparing energy, and exhibits a familiarity with the principles of the language quite in advance of many public speak-

ers and authors, who must acknowledge his superiority in the field so industriously cultivated. How the critic converses, whether in exact conformity to his rules, we have no means of knowing. If his writings are a type of his mind, then it is morally certain his words are well chosen and distinctly articulated, besides conveying to those to whom they are addressed, a clear expression of views and sentiments of an active brain.

COUNSEL AND COMFORT—That is what most of us stand in need of in the hurly burly of life. How few stop to reflect upon the responsibilities of their position. Urged on by the pressure of circumstances, the masses act as though they expected to remain here forever.

Here is a small book speaking great truths. Power was represented by a still small voice, and not by the rush of a whirlwind or the roar of a cataract. Such is the real character of this beautifully finished volume, published under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the promotion of evangelical knowledge.

A CHRISTMAS JOURNEY.—This also emanates from the same earnest association, the Protestant Episcopal Society. It is especially designed, it is presumed, for children—not those of a larger growth, but those coming onward in society. Such instruction as youth would receive from examples placed before them in this unpretending book, gives them early views of the value of right, and the unhappiness of wrong doing. Good and great men had the foundation of their principles in Christian virtue, from sources as simple as the lessons taught in the "Christmas Journey." Put it into the little hands of little boys and girls; its quiet, unobtrusive wisdom, will influence them when they become men and women.

LESSONS FROM THE BOOK OF PROVERBS. *Also Published by the above Society.* A devoted clergyman, who felt that he would have an account to render of his stewardship, not unmindful of the least of his congregation, referred them to a fountain out of which—overflowing with maxims and sayings which convey thoughts and suggestions calculated to quicken the intellect and impress the understanding with the importance of practising upon precepts that guide to honorable position, self-respect and the approbation of our heavenly Father. William Stevens Perry, D. D., is the author. It is calculated for any meridian, as it is said of some almanacs. If great books

are sometimes considered great evils, small ones are not beyond the sphere of criticism on account of their size. All seeds germinate alike when sown in appropriate soil. If the product is good fruit, we are benefited and satisfied. Proverbs contain in a sentence the essence of a long sermon.

PHILIP EARNSLIFFE.—Novel readers will be gratified with another production from the ready pen of Mrs. Annie Edwards. She is overflowing with brilliant thoughts, and illustrations of the windings and sinuosities of social life. She moves without a compass.

Already the authoress has a reputation which insures success. She certainly portrays humanity with scenic effect without exaggeration. Men and women have not been so critically interviewed but there is something more to be known about them. While almost everything else studied till difficulties are overcome, humanity, at the end of six thousand years, presents unsolved mysteries. The heart, the affections, the will to do, for evil or for good, are problems with which Mrs. Edwards grapples as though she understood the enterprise upon which all her powers of imagination are brought to bear, with an intellectual force that elicits general admiration.

Published by Sheldon & Co., 677 Broadway, New York.

GALAMA, OR THE BEGGARS; OR, THE FOUNDERS OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC. By J. B. De Liefde. From the press of Scribner, Armstrong & Co. A brief history of the first appearance of this strongly expressed story in England is on a leaf by itself. If there have been many novels founded on the atrocities of the Duke of Alva, they have escaped the observation of most readers of fiction this side of the Atlantic. There are thirty chapters, in double columns, which may be read without glasses, so bold and distinct is the type. Publishers deserve indictment at the tribunal of popular intelligence for the injury they have, perhaps inadvertently, inflicted on the eyes of men and women in the pursuit of literary pleasure by printing their books in a small letter. It is just as well to give a few more sheets of paper as to economize by crowding a dozen pages into two or three, at the expense of the optical apparatus of their patrons. However, as there seems to be a developing generosity, and now and then a volume comes in paragraphs that can actually be read without a magnifying glass, we acknowledge

with becoming gratitude the plain text of "Galamah."

It must be taken in hand to be appreciated. A review, however elaborate, would neither multiply nor diminish the ardor of novel readers. No breath, therefore, will be wasted in the attempt to persuade any one into our views of the merits of this book as deserving of special attention. But have it, by all means, and if, when properly weighed in the balance of criticism, it does not come up to the estimate of our judgment, it will only show that one or the other have made a mistake.

THE FORIEGNER IN FAR CATHAY. By W. H. Medhurst, H. B. M. Consul, Shanghai. With a map of China. An unpretending production of far more value than it promises by the title. It is a duodecimo of 204 pages, arranged in nineteen chapters. Without wandering through an encyclopædia of unimportant matter, we are at once introduced to the actual present state of the Central Flowery Kingdom in a modest, unassuming way, quite agreeable in these times of trumpet blowing. Not only is it extremely interesting as a fresh narrative of an official observer whose position was favorable for gathering information, but the author has a tact for relating it for the benefit of others. It is the book to be on the family table around which the household is grouped in candle-light. Young men should have it, especially if they are to be merchants, explorers, or simply study new books for the laudable purpose of ascertaining what is going on over the surface of the globe. As it emanates from the publishing house of Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., no apprehension need be entertained of being caught with trash in a fair binding.

PERSONAL MEMORIALS.

"I still live."—WEBSTER.

"The good men do, lives after them."

"Propped by Ancestry, whose grace chalks successors their way."—HENRY VIII., Act 1, Sc. 1.

It is proposed that the pages of THE CHRONOTYPE shall be adorned with the portraits, and illustrated with brief sketches of the lives of those representative men whose history is so closely identified and interwoven with the history and growth of the city and country as to have become inseparable.

This project can in no manner be construed as

tending to encourage the vanity of individuals, but should be regarded rather as an endeavor to perpetuate historical and biographical knowledge.

In 1860, the Hon. Edward Everett wrote to this Institution, "The great ocean of National existence is made up of the single drops of *individual* life and action."

The importance and value of these illustrations cannot be overestimated, and such gentlemen as are here intimated owe it not only to their families and friends, but also to the country, and particularly to the young and rising generation, to furnish such account of themselves as will show and point out the *only* paths in this life which lead to eminence and success; teaching by example whilst they live, they may thus leave such record and memorial as will illustrate our mottoes, and prove the proverb that "the dead are mightier than the living." The portraits will perpetuate the lineaments of their countenances, and form salutary study and contemplation whilst reading the life-history. Each number of THE CHRONOTYPE thus adorned will become more and more valuable, and by accumulation form in years a biographical encyclopædia, in addition to garnering of hitherto unpublished memorials.

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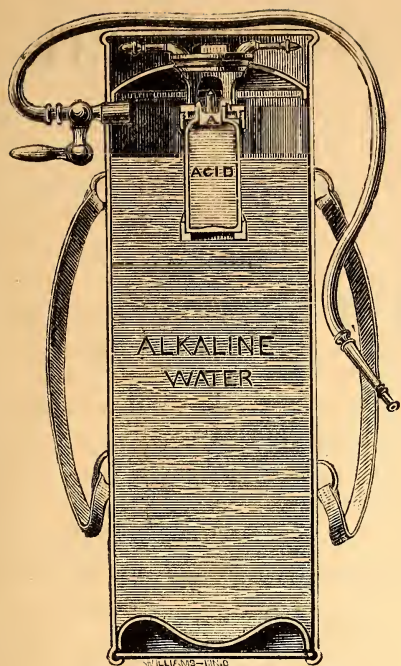
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REPORT OF PROFESSOR J. LAWRENCE SMITH.

1873.

I have had brought to my attention every form of Fire Extinguisher now in use, and I have carefully scrutinized their merits. It is needless for me to enumerate the various forms, but simply to state the result of my examination. While they may all work well in making the mixture and throwing the water, I have considered stop-cocks, trips, or pistons to be used by hand as means of setting in operation the respective machines, as material defects, for the reason that the manipulations may not be made correctly in the midst of the excitement and confusion of an alarm of fire. It was not until I had seen what is called the "CHAMPION FIRE EXTINGUISHER" that I felt satisfied that we had an unexceptionable instrument for the use of the mixture employed in their machine. It is a simple, plain, strong cylinder of metal, closed at both ends, with a cock on the exterior to turn the water in the hose, and which never comes in contact with any acid liquid, and therefore cannot corrode or become obstructed, as in other machines. The materials used for charging are put in separate packages, the exact quantity in each, which can be introduced into the apparatus, with the necessary quantity of water, in about two minutes. I consider the simplicity of the mere act of turning the vessel upside down—from a perfectly quiescent state to extreme activity and power—of sufficient importance to place this Extinguisher far ahead of all others. As the acid is entirely neutralized before the water leaves the machine, no injury by wetting accrues to clothing or furniture. These Extinguishers should be upon every railroad train in the country, and thus prevent the horrible deaths from burning cars, and for the saving of the mails the proper authorities should enforce their use; I conclude by reiterating that I consider the "Champion" the most valuable means we have of protecting life and property from fire.

J. LAWRENCE SMITH.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1873.



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"And the Lord said unto Moses, write this for a Memorial in a Book."—*Ex. xvii, 14.*

Vol. I.

APRIL, 1873.

No. 4.

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THE WASHINGTON GENEALOGY.

BY H. H. CLEMENTS.

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[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 70.]

COLLINSON, in his History of Somerset, says: "The ancient importance of mills and mill-sites cannot be over-estimated." They were protected by law, and streams running through estates gave the land additional value. Indeed, the commercial value of water-power, in all countries, impressed its essential interest upon ancient and modern communities.

Attention is drawn, therefore, to the *families* who took their cognomens from this circumstance. Welles, Brook, Burn, Bourn, Millbourn, Milbec, Miller, Mills, Mollineux, or Mill-

Waters, Washburn, afterwards Washington, Wesse, of Welling, Wellingboro, Co. Northants (the manor of the Welling family of Pennsylvania), Wasa (Beatrice Wesse, of Welling, Sussex, married a Palmer, of Angmering), Everaux, or bowl of waters, *i. e.*, mill-dam and Hert-burn, have the same meaning.

There were *consecrated* springs or wells, whose waters were thought to contain 'miraculous properties, and to possess the power of curing diseases. Confidence in the virtues of these springs, gave accruing interest to the

locality, and the *property* surrounding the places whence gushed the aquatic blessing, gave *names* to the owners. These *fontes medicales* were a source of great prosperity to the surrounding country, and to the owners. The waters of Saratoga illustrate what has taken place there, and they mark the nature of such changes.

Under the system of *thirlage*, says a writer, "the *Mill* ranked next to the Barony and the Church." It is not, therefore, a futile consideration to attach importance to *all* names and families bearing upon the subject of such historical inquiry. The de *Moulins*, or *Millers*, were barons, and sat in Parliament, and the many forms of patronyms—that is to say, the mere *roots* of such a name—have a significance, to follow the leading of which often opens the way to important suggestions and discoveries.

There is a statement in *Patronimica Britannica* confirmatory of our deductions. In this work we find nothing precise, nothing to guide the judgment about this name of Washington. It is, therefore, advisable to return to the *period* when governments and families were in a state of transition, and learn what was there and then recorded.

The author says: "Two towns in the Parish of *Hart-burn*, in the county of Northumberland, are so called from the family that resided at *Shafto Crag*. They are a known cadet (younger *branch*) of the ancient Norman house of Folliot. Cuthbert Folliot married the heiress of Roger Wellwyck, Lord of Shafto, who assumed the territorial name of Shafto." The name of Arthur

Berwick, who married Martha Washington, recalls an old association, and gives confirmation to our previous statement concerning the Laurences. Eliza Berwick, says Camden, married Thomas Lorain, or Laurence, 1649. The Berwicks originate in Durham, and Surtees, in his history of Durham, gives the pedigree of the family there. They once held the Lordship of Berwick, Northumberland, as collateral *ancestors* of the *Washingtons*.

Roger Wellwyck, mentioned above, was a Washington. Examination has enabled us to find several "Wellwycks." There was Peter de Wellwyck (mentioned by Rymer), 1320; John de Wellwyck, 1351; Robert de Wellwyck, county of Lincoln, 1351. We find these given names associated with those of Wessenham and Washingbury, county of Lincoln.

The name of the de Montfort family in France was *Everaux* (running water), afterwards D'Everaux (in England), literally Wellbeck or Washbourn, names that have a direct affinity.

Hugo de Montfort took the name of Spencer, from his office of "*procurator*" or dispenser. Sir Wm. de Montfort of Coleshill, county of Warwick, descended from Wm. de Bastenburgh. He married a daughter of Sir John Peach, and inherited from her the manor of Fenny Compton, Blackwell, Wormleighton, Arden, and Dunchurch. Fenny Compton is now owned by Lord Spencer, where the Washington family were frequent guests.

The reader is referred to the *Washinglea* table for Walter Washington.

He removed to the Parish of Northumberland, and had a son Walter de Hertburn, 1350. There is only a brief mention of Walter Washington, whom we may legitimately refer to as a son of Walter, of Washinglea. He was allowed "free warren," by Henry IV., in the county of Northumberland, together with Henry de Lisle, John Marmaduke, and John Guldeford. The children of Walter Washington, of Hartburn Durham, were William (obit. 1367), married Catharine, and left a son, William, who married Catharine, daughter of Sir Wm. Tempest. (See Surtees' History of Durham, p. 40.)

The county of Durham had two townships of Hartburn, East and West. *Heburn* was also Hartburn. The family commences (according to Surtees, 220), with William de Barthew, who had a son, John de Barthew, styled Clerkus. William gave this son, John Willey, "six acres," inherited from William, son of John de Hartburn.

John Heyworth released all his lands in Heburn to Richard and John Willey, 1445. These were all Hartburns, from which came Willey, or Willis.

The within table is appropriate here, to show the current of consanguinity:

[From Berry's Pedigrees.]

Robert Keverill. m. Clemence, dau. of Sir Adam of Napton.

William Keverill.

Thos. Jeames, m. Jane, dau. and heir of Wm. Keverill.

John, m.

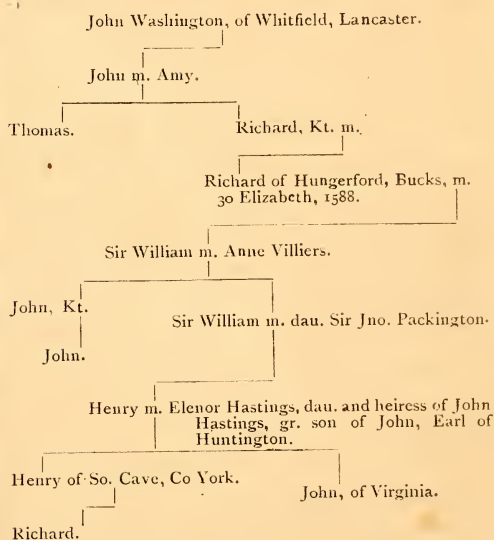
Richard Willes, m. Jona, dau. and heir of John Jeames of Napton.

The tenth in descent from Richard, George Willis of Fenny Compton, settled in Hartford, Conn., 1635.

John James, Bishop of Durham, was Archdeacon of Coventry, and had three wives. This James family are his descent by second or third wife. There is some difficulty in forming this precise kinship, though the inferences and analogies are strong enough.

Anthony Heburn, of Hardwick, forfeited his manor, and perished miserably in the rebellion.

From Calundarium rolls and other available sources the following table is compiled:



The first Richard of the above table is said in "*Placito quo warranto*" to be of Whitfield, afterward of Leicestershire.

The third John, styled Sir John, of Thrapston, was co-heir with Earl Spencer, of the estate of Washinglea in Bedford.

John Wasse was Mayor of Leicester, *temp* Henry VIII. 1509.

This Henry Washington, son of Sir William, lived, at the time of his marriage, at South Cave, county of York, and his son Richard *corresponded* with General Washington.

Mr. Chester found the will (or what purported to be the will) of Lawrence Washington, Esq., of Garsden, dated

14th Jan., 1661. It is evident that he is not the person referred to previously. There is a rational way, however, for accounting for the incongruity. Charles the Second was restored in 1660, and a belief in the special loyalty of the family superinduced a change of fortune, and a Lawrence Washington went to Garsden to reside at this period. This is the first advent of the family *there*, and it led to the confusion existing about this place, and the reported residence of Sir Lawrence *there* in 1630-40, at which time it was owned by Sir Henry Moody.

Baker (vol. I., page 315, History of Northamptonshire), states, in his table of the genealogy of the Washingtons, that "Lawrence Washington, of *Grey's Inn, Middlesex*, was a grantee of Sulgrave, in the 30th year of Henry VIII., 1530." Sulgrave was church property, and belonged to the monastery of St. Andrews. At the period referred to by Baker, Henry had not assigned a particle of church property to his adherents.

Bridges (Hist. Northampton), states that on the 29th, Henry VIII., 1538, this manor was granted to the Crown, and in the following year was conferred upon Lawrence Washington, Esq., of *Warton, Lancaster*. Baker says he was of *Grey's Inn*, county of *Middlesex*.

Between the confiscation of the lesser and larger monasteries, there was a lapse of several years. The intrepid "Harry" proceeded by slow and cautious degrees, and perhaps this availed something in favor of his method of confiscation. Sulgrave be-

longed to the larger religious houses, and was among the latest appropriated.

Sir Lawrence was selected as a tenant of the crown. There are no special disclosures concerning the manner of transferring the property. It was not conferred as an *inheritance*, for the manor was not made hereditary to his descendants. Neither church property nor crown inheritances could be *bequeathed* without legal formalities to make the title valid.

We have asserted that Lawrence Washington did not *inhabit* Sulgrave, a fact confirmed by Baker himself. The gentleman lived at the manor of *Stotesbury*, which was *united* to that of Sulgrave. This adds a ray of light to the mystery. The historian of the county says "*Stotesbury*, in Northampton, was granted in 1538 to Lawrence Washington. He died, seized of other lands, and the advowson of the rectory *there*." His grandson, Sir Lawrence, of Brington, *sold Stotesbury*, and leased Brington, that actually belonged to Sir John Spencer, who purchased the manor of Brington, 3d Henry VIII., 1511. (See Baker.)

There were no *records* of the family *at Sulgrave*, and such a display of names at this place in the pedigree is questionable.

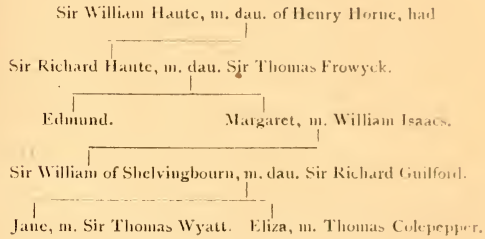
Baker states that a daughter of Sir Lawrence Washington, of *Stotesbury* (we presume he means), had a daughter Martha, who married Sir John Tyrrell, of Springfield, Essex. A Richard Lee married into this family of Tyrrell (Tyrrell's Hall), and he resided there. It is a fact of some significance that

the manor of Stotesbury passed to the Lee or Leeson family.

The county of Leicestershire, associated with the early history of the Washingtons, excites the curiosity of the investigator. It multiplies our knowledge of persons who later were allied with the personages of this inquiry. The family of Villiers, with which Sir Wm. Washington connected, was there very early. The name is derived from *Paganus*, literally a village. The family of Pagenham formalizes the same race.

Pageton, or Packington, in Leicestershire, whence Sir William emanated, has the same meaning. Hugh Pagenham, of the Moat, Kent, married a daughter of Sir William Sidney, and Dorothy Sidney was mother of Henry Spencer, first Earl of Sunderland. Robert Molins (the miller previously named Molbec), county Lancaster, married a Villiers. Hugh

Pagenham, ancestor of Sir Edward Pakenham, Earls of Longford, subsequently married a sister of Sir Richard Clement, of the Moat. Of the previous residents of this old palace, built by the Plantagenets, there is an association with the Washingtons through the Fairfax family :



After the attainder of Sir Thomas Wyatt, who, with Sir Hugh Pakenham, engaged in the Lady Jane Grey rebellion, Queen Mary settled his estate on his widow. The grandson of Sir Thomas lived there, and left two sons, Francis and Henry.

(To be continued.)

A VERY ANCIENT FAMILY.

A Sixtieth Wedding Anniversary at Topsfield, Massachusetts.—Something for American Genealogists.

A VERY rare event, and one of exceedingly great interest, occurred in Topsfield, Saturday, Nov. 2, which was the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. Zaccheus Gould and Miss Anne Hood. The day was one of the most beautiful of the season, and in the morning the friends began to arrive, until at length there were over ninety people gathered at the old homestead to partici-

pate in the exercises of the day. The company assembled was a remarkable one, the eldest being a sister of Mr. Zaccheus Gould, Huldah by name, who was 85 years of age, and the youngest, a granddaughter of Mr. Gould, only five weeks old. A number of aged people were present, whose heads were white as snow. Mr. Gould and his wife have had ten children, of whom six are now living. Mr. Gould

himself was one of a family of ten children, and was born January 19, 1790, and his good wife was born July 29, 1795. His father's name was Zaccheus also, and was one of a family of eleven children, whose father's name was Eleazer, and he was one of nine children, whose father's name was Zaccheus, and he was one of eight children, whose father's name was John, and he was one of five children, whose father's name was Zaccheus, and this man was born about 1589, and resided at Hemell Hempstead and Great Missetenden, in England, came to New England about 1638, established himself finally in Topsfield, and died there about 1670. This Zaccheus was the son of Richard, who was born in 1553, and his father's name was also Richard, born in 1530, and his father's name was Thomas, born in 1500, and his father's name was Richard, born in 1478, and his father's name was Thomas, born in 1455. This is as far back as the family has been able to trace their ancestry, which is very much farther than most people can trace theirs. This is a venerable, venerated and long-lived ancestry. The house in which the anniversary was celebrated is about 200 years old, and the very house in which Mr. Gould, in whose honor the occasion occurred,

was born. A short distance from this is another old house, built by Mr. Eleazer Gould, the grandfather of Zaccheus, whose great chimney and general appearance indicate its antiquity. Mr. Gould and his wife stated, on this 2d day of November, that, so far as their memory served them, every 2d of November, for the last sixty years, had been a pleasant day, and they also said that they had not had during that time any severe sickness, so that the average medical expense during that long time was about one dollar per year. The aged couple sat during the services side by side—beautiful sight—and at one time Mr. Gould took the opportunity to pay a beautiful and touching tribute of affectionate regard to his wife, saying that, under God, he owed his success in life mainly to the untiring devotion of the good woman by his side. There were present in the company Mr. Richard Hood, of Davenport, and Miss Mary Hood, of Topsfield, both of whom were present at the wedding sixty years ago. There were also present Mr. Eleazer Gould, of Peabody, and his wife, a brother of Zaccheus Gould, and this brother's golden wedding was celebrated about a year ago in Peabody.

PROGRESS OF RACE.

“NATIONS are like bee-hives. Each nation contributes to fabricate the honey of universal life. Ideas, wherever scattered, reforms, wherever ma-

tured, change the human conscience. When, from our narrow horizon, we turn our eyes to the whole planet, we see that the continents are ruled by

universal and incontestable laws. Asia is the immovable land of the past, the patriarchal land of the empires, the theocracies, the castes. Europe is the volcanic land of the present; the area of combat between the ancient powers and the new ideas. America, and especially Saxon America, with its immense virgin territories, with its republic, with its equilibrium between stability and progress, with its harmony between liberty and democracy, is the continent of the future—the immense continent stretched by God between the Atlantic and Pacific—where mankind may plant, essay, and resolve all social problems. The present moment is supreme and anguishing. The last years of the nineteenth century, which are fast approaching, may be as grave and as solemn as the last years of the eighteenth century, in which was installed the first French revolution. Europe has to decide whether

she will confound herself with Asia, placing upon her lands old altars, and upon the altars old idols, and upon the idols immovable theocracies, despotic empires; or whether she will go by labor, by liberty, and by the republic, to collaborate with America in the grand work of universal civilization."

Castelar but expresses here the sentiments that are permeating all classes of society in Europe, though few may be so advanced as he is, or can express themselves so eloquently.

Taking the spirit of these indications, we must continue to advocate and embrace all the refining influences of the past, and engraft Genealogy, with all its attendant aids—such as Archæology, Heraldry, and kindred sciences—upon our escutcheons; and thus, whilst preserving the good, discard the errors which have crept in during the course of ages.

EFFORT TO PEOPLE THE PRESENT CITY OF NEW YORK

IN 1645.

EMIGRATION from Holland was recommended to be facilitated by every means, in order to promote the peopling and settlement of the New Netherland, especially of the Island of Manhattans, where settlers, it was suggested, should obtain as much land as they could cultivate, either by planting tobacco, "for which the soil was considered well adapted," or grain, or other produce, as they might find most profitable. And it was further

added, that it would be wise to permit the Patroons, colonists, and other farmers, to import as many negroes from the Brazils as they could purchase for cash, to assist them on their farms; as (it was maintained) these slaves could do more work for their masters, and were less expensive, than the hired laborers engaged in Holland, and conveyed to New Netherland, "by means of much money and large promises."

THE PLATE OF RICHARD LEE OF VIRGINIA.

FROM COLONIAL STATE PAPERS.

PETITION of John Jeffries, of London, merchant, in behalf of Col. Richard Lee, of Virginia, (Sept., 1655), to the Lord Protector and Council. Certain plate brought from London by Col. Lee, about a year and a half ago, to change the pattern, has been seized on his return to Virginia, by the searchers of Gravesend; every piece having the Col.'s coat of arms, and being for his own private use, who did not know but that the plate being manufactured, might be transported to the English plantations. Col. Lee being faithful and useful to the Commonwealth, prays, in his absence, for an order to discharge the seizure. Affidavit of Col. Lee, of Virginia, that his trunk, containing about 200 ounces of plate, all marked with his coat of arms, and intended for his own use, was seized at Gravesend, aboard the *Anthony*, of London, and that he had the most part many years together in Virginia.

The Report of Commissioners gave direction for a discharge of the seizure,

stating, meanwhile, that all articles of the kind were subject to duty, a logical way, by-the-by, for accounting for such a trespass upon private rights. It affords a proof, moreover, that the founders of States in the New World were not destitute of those elegant accessories of genteel life, which graced the tables of the noble and wealthy.

The Lee family was very ancient, and, no doubt, of Saxon origin. They were seated at Cotton Hall, and have eminent historical antecedents, that have been continued in American history. Time, we think, will soften the asperities which have gathered around the name of Robert Lee, the Confederate General, a descendant of Col. Richard, above. Mark one fact, Col. Richard, who was abroad about that period (1655), is declared "to be faithful and useful to the Commonwealth." We hope to have space some time, to devote an article to those worthies of the "Old Dominion," who made her name odorous as her clime, and bright as her fame.

LEES OF VIRGINIA.

LEES of Winbury, county of Cheshire. The heiress of Launcyler carried the manor to the Lees. From this house they get the name of Launcelot. Thomas Lee, who sold Darn Hall to the Corbet family, was father of General Lee, of American celebrity, says Lysson. Thomas Lee, of Lee, in Cheshire, married Winfred, daughter of Cotton, and she carried to him Cot-

ton Hall. Mr. William Lee, Sheriff and Alderman of London, cousin of the Lees, of Virginia, wrote as follows: "Richard Lee, of a good family in Shropshire, and whose picture, I am told, is at Cotton, near Bridgenorth, the seat of Launcelot Lee, Esq., in the time of Charles I. went over to the Colony of Virginia."

ANCESTRY OF GRISWOLD, MALVERN HALL, COUNTY WARWICK, ENGLAND.

THE family of Griswold derive their descent from Humphrey Griswold, of Greet, Lord of the Manor, and are mentioned as an honorable family in English history as early as the sixteenth century. They came originally from Cambridgeshire, where they were seated as early as 1135, in which year Sir Launcelot de Griswolde was sheriff of the county, and two years after was knight of the shire, and county member of the House of Commons. The Malvern Estate came into possession of the Griswold family about the year 1600, and through all the changes of nearly three hundred years under English law, they still remain in their possession.

From the English records we find the Malvern Estate and Coat of Arms, in 1659, belonging to Humphrey Griswold, of Malvern Hall, who died in 1671. He was succeeded by his brother, Rev. Henry Griswold, who died about 1720. The title then passed to his eldest son, Humphrey, who died in 1722, leaving the estate to his brother Henry. He died, leaving no son, but an only daughter, Anne. The representative of the family thenceforward was Rev. Matthew Griswold, Justice of the Peace for the county of Warwick.

He died in 1778, leaving a daughter, Mary Griswold, of Malvern Hall, who espoused David Lewis, Esq., at death leaving no male issue. He left three

daughters—Magdalene, who married the fourth Earl of Dysart; Anne Maria, who married the fifth Earl of Dysart; and Eliza, who died unmarried. The father, David Lewis, Esq., by a second wife, had a son, Henry Griswold Lewis, of Malvern Hall, who inherited the Malvern Estate and Arms of Griswold. He married Charlotte Bridgeman, daughter of Lord Bradford, which lady died without issue in 1802. Mr. Lewis survived until 1829.

The estate was then inherited by Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Meysey Griswold, of the English army, who died January 6th, 1833. At his death the title passed, by a former marriage, to his uncle, Henry Griswold, of Malvern Hall, second son of the Rev. Henry Wigley, M. A., of Pensham, Worcestershire county. On the 8th day of February, 1833, about one month after the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Griswold, Henry assumed, by sign manual, the surname and arms of Griswold, instead of his family name, Wigley. His descendants still retain possession of Malvern Hall and Arms of Griswold.

AMERICAN ANCESTRY.

MATTHEW GRISWOLD, Esq., of Kenilworth, Warwick county, England, had three sons, Edward, Matthew and Thomas, who were cousins to Humphrey Griswold, of Malvern Hall. Matthew, who was the youngest, at an early age joined a company of pil-

grims for America, from the counties of Warwickshire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire, under the leadership of the Rev. John Wareham, a celebrated minister of Exeter, England. The company sailed from England during the reign of Charles the First, and landed upon the shores of Massachusetts the 30th of May, 1630, about ten years after the arrival of the Mayflower. Edward, who was born in 1607, at the age of thirty-one left Kenilworth, and joined another company of pilgrims for America. He arrived in Massachusetts in 1639, where he joined his brother Matthew. They both removed to Connecticut the same year. Edward settled at Windsor, on the Farmington river, and Matthew settled at Saybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut river.

The Rev. John Wareham had already arrived at Windsor, and was the pastor of the first church established there, the deeds of which he brought with him from Exeter. He was succeeded by the Rev. Ephraim Huit, who died at Windsor, Sept. 4th, 1644.

We find by the records of the State of Connecticut that Windsor was the first settlement ever made by the whites in that State, and the principal names of its settlers were Wolcott, Griswold, Hayden, Holcomb, Ellsworth, Stiles, Phelps, and Pinney.

The children of Edward Griswold were as follows: Francis, George, and Sarah, born in England, who came with him, and Anne, Mary, Deborah, Joseph, Samuel, and John, born at Windsor. His first child, Francis, was born in 1632; his last child, John,

was born August 15th, 1652. In 1658 he was representative for Windsor. In 1664 he removed from Windsor with his son John to Killingworth, Conn., so named from Kenilworth, his native place. He was elected a representative for Killingworth, several times, and there died in 1671.

Francis soon removed from Windsor to Saybrook, where his uncle Matthew lived. There he remained some time, and then moved to Norwich, Conn. Sarah married Samuel Phelps, January 10th, 1650; Mary married Timothy Phelps, May 19th, 1661; Deborah married Samuel Buel, November 30th, 1662; Joseph married Mary, daughter of John Gaylord, of Windsor. One of his nephews, Captain Benjamin Griswold, is spoken of in one of the early records of the town as follows: "Born in Windsor, of an ancient and honorable family. He married Esther Gaylord, with whom he lived in great peace and amity until his death, which was July 26th, 1772." George, a man of high respectability (see Stiles's History of Windsor, 1859), married Mary, daughter of Thomas Holcomb, by whom he had several children. On the 21st day of April, 1659, he purchased a tract of land of the Indian Chief, Wattowan, and Towanno, his wife, which is a part of Windsor, called Poquonock, so named from its being a battle-ground of the Indians. He died Sept. 3d, 1704, leaving several sons and daughters. Among the descendants of Joseph and George are Noah, Daniel, Levi, John, Niles, and other well known citizens of Windsor and Poquonock. Squire Samuel Gris-

wold, as he was respectfully termed, in company with members of the Pinney and Holcomb families, removed from Windsor to Simsbury, where he purchased 5,000 acres of land, and built a house on the banks of the Farmington river, one of the most charming places, it is said, along that beautiful stream. One of his sons, Elisha, married Eunice, daughter of John and Lois Veits, leaving at death a numerous family of children of more than ordinary talent, one of whom was the celebrated Bishop Alexander Veits Griswold, born April 22d, 1766 (see Stone's Life of Bishop Griswold, Philadelphia, 1844), whose ninth child, Anne, born 1804, married Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, of this city. Another son, Ezra, removed early to Worthington, Ohio, where he became instrumental in organizing the first Episcopal church of that diocese. Samuel, a brother of the bishop, was educated at Yale College, and became an able and popular minister of the M. E. Church of the State of Connecticut. He afterward removed to Western New York, where he died.

In returning to the year 1645, we find another relative of Edward and Matthew, whose name was Michael Griswold, came from England, and settled at Wethersfield, Conn. The records of that town show his first child, Thomas, born 1646; Esther, born 1648; Mary, born 1650; also several other children, from whom have descended a numerous family.

Matthew Griswold, who settled at Saybrook, in the year 1646, married Anne, daughter of Henry Wolcott. He died in January, 1691, leaving two sons and three daughters. One of his sons, Matthew, was several times elected representative of Saybrook and Lyme. He married Phebe Hyde, of Norwich, Conn., May 25th, 1683, by whom he had several children, one of whom, John, was the father of Matthew Griswold, Governor of Connecticut from 1784 to 1786. His wife was Ursula, daughter of the Hon. Roger Wolcott, of Connecticut, by whom he had a son, Roger, born at Lyme, in 1762, who was also Governor of Connecticut.

A COURTSHIP OF FIFTY YEARS.

OF the marriage of John Griswold Rogers, aged 78, and Eliza Denison Griswold, aged 70, at Sunkapouge, after the somewhat prolonged courtship of fifty years, the editor of the *Winsted Herald* tells what he knows about it: "Lest any of our readers might think the above story a mere invention, we will say that we know it to be literally

true. The bride has lived all her life in the house next the one in which the editor of this paper was born (and he is no spring chicken) and resided during the first four momentous years of his life; and among his earliest recollections is that of the low hung, brass mounted swallow tail of this identical 'luyver,' as it followed its

wearer past 'our house' to make the regular Sunday evening visit to this identical maid. Unless we are greatly in error, the father of the *Herald* editor, the late Rev. H. L. Vaill, being then pastor of the church in East Lyme, 'published' this constant couple about the year 1832 or '3, and the wedding was expected to take place immediately thereafter. And so far as is known, there never was any misunderstanding or unpleasantness, or miff, or flare up, that can be assigned as the

cause of the delay. They have always been considered 'engaged,' both by themselves and the neighbors, and during a visit to East Lyme, not so very long ago, we were informed that the ancient beau still made his every other Sunday evening call, and had hardly failed to do so a single fortnight for sixty years! Cautious and prudent pair! If all followed their example, there would not be so much unhappiness resulting from hasty marriages."

OUR OLD FAMILIES.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 77.]

Rev. Nathaniel Rogers (painted 1623); son of Rev. John Rogers, of Dedham, in England, who died October 18, 1639, aged 67. The latter was a grandson of Rev. John Rogers, prebendary of St. Paul's, who was burnt at Smithfield, 1555. Mr. Rogers came to New England in Nov., 1636; settled in Ipswich, Mass., 1639; died July 2, 1655, aged 57.

Rev. Samuel Haven, D. D., ordained minister of the Second Church in Portsmouth, May 6, 1752; died March 3, 1806, aged 79.

Madam Montgomery (painted in Scotland in 1555). One of her descendants came to New England and settled in Portsmouth in 1720.

William Wentworth owned a farm at Sommersworth, where rests his ashes. He preached in the church at Dover, the first church built in New Hampshire. Of Sommersworth, originally a

part of Dover, we add a few particulars, never before published.

Sommersworth continued to be the West Parish of Dover until 1767, when it was incorporated into a separate township. A new church was erected there July 1, 1772, by Josiah Clark. The first sermon was preached before it was finished by Rev. James Pike, August 12, 1773. A new spire was erected by John Webster. Whitfield preached in this town on September 24, 1770; morning text, "Dost thou believe in the Son of God?" John, 9th chap. 35th verse. Afternoon, Luke, 12th chap. 32d verse: "Fear not, little Flock." He died in a fit of asthma, at the house of Rev. Jonathan Parsons, at Newburyport, September 30, 1770, and was interred in the church near the pulpit. On Wednesday, July 17, 1772, a terrific thunder storm, with wind and rain, fell upon some pas-

sengers coming up the River Cochecho, Mr. Samuel Lord, of Berwick, Mr. Jacob Quimbey, Mr. Isaac Tebbets, Mrs. Lucy Lord, and Jonathan Harrison. Mr. Quimbey, Mr. Tebbets, Mr. Charles and Mary Stackpole, were capsized, and Mr Lord and wife, and Harrison, were drowned at Sturgeon Creek. The bodies of all, save Mr. Lord, were recovered the following day; his was found a week after by Mr. Timothy Clements, at Clements' Point.

Wednesday, August 2, 1769, launched the first ship built at Berwick by Davis More, for Supply Clapp, of Portsmouth. The year 1769 was a season of conflagrations. David Varney's house was burned March 10; Col. John Moulton's was burned at Hampton Falls; Ebenezer Hussey's March 15; Mr. Joseph Cutt's, at Kittery, same month, 1769.

July 19, 1771, the Province of New Hampshire was first divided into counties, which measure was followed by an unusual influx of population, the rate of increase being about forty per cent. for every ten years. They were named Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Grafton. The towns in the County of Rockingham were: Portsmouth, New Castle, Gosport, Rye, Newington, Greenland, Stratham, New Hampton, Hampton Falls, Seabrook, Kensington, South Hampton, Newmarket, Nottingham, Deerfield, Epsom, Chester, Raymond, Candia, Exeter, Epping, Brentwood, Poplin, East-Kingston, Hawke, Sandown, Hamstead, Plaistow, Atkinson, Newton, New Salem,

Pelham, Londonderry, Windham, Bow, Concord, Pembroke, Canterbury, Chichester, Allonstown. The County of Strafford had 24 towns; Hillsborough 31; Grafton 40; Cheshire 31.

All the towns in the counties of Strafford, Hillsborough and Grafton, were subject to the jurisdiction of Rockingham.

Wednesday, July 9, 1770, a handsome present was made to the town of Sommersworth by the worshipful Col. Thomas Wallingford, of a town bell. This year was remarkable for great quantities of worms, resembling caterpillars, which descended upon the ground, destroying the crops and grass as if they were mown down.

Sunday, March 3, 1771, a shock of an earthquake.

Monday, May 13, 1771, Col. John Wentworth chosen Representative for Sommersworth.

December 19, 1770, married, Michael Wentworth, Esq., of Portsmouth, to Martha, widow of Gen. Benning Wentworth, by Rev. Arthur Brown, Pastor of Queen Anne's Chapel.

Rockingham county was named after Lord Rockingham, who took his title from a village in Northamptonshire. Here lived Sir Lewis Watson, afterwards Lord Rockingham, whose son Edward married a Wentworth, Anne, daughter of the Earl of Strafford. Her grandson, Sir Thomas Watson Wentworth, Lord Rockingham, was the friend and patron of Edmund Burke. Strafford county took its name from the Earl of Strafford.

The Markham and Wentworth families were connected. George Markham, Esq., of Ollerton, in the forest of Sherwood, had another house called Kirby Bellers, that was confiscated upon false and unjust accusations of their being Roman Catholics. They suffered many heavy penalties besides banishment. (See "Herald and Genealogist," vol. 3, page 508.)

George Markham, of Clexby, County Lincoln, had eight sons and four daughters. Christopher, married the daughter of Francis Wentworth, of Goxhill Hall, County Lincoln, which Francis was brother of the ancestor of William Wentworth, Dover, N. H.

Rev. John Wheelwright was associated with William Wentworth, of Dover, N. H. The reverend gentleman married at Bilsby, County of Lincoln, November 8, 1621, Mary Storey; and her brother, Augustine Storey, a member of the Exeter, N. H., "Combination," married at Alford, County of Lincoln, November 21, 1623, Susannah Hutchingson, whose eldest brother, William Hutchingson (married Anne Marbury), came with the celebrated Anne Hutchingson to New England. William Wentworth, the immigrant, was baptized at Alford, County of Lincoln, 1615-16, and his father was born and baptized there also. Bilsby, referred to above as the residence of the Wheelwright family, adjoined Alford, and Mr. Chester found that William Wentworth owned a messuage there. Alfred (Alford?) a town in Maine, took its name from this association. These parties were all concerned in plans of

colonization, and were linked in bonds of kinship beyond a doubt.

The first of the family of Wentworth, of Lincolnshire, was called John Wentworth, *Militi* in the Rolls. Goxhill was one of the estates sequestered by Henry VIII., and which belonged to the Church. Sir John held also the manor of Galmerton in this diocese. *Valor Ecclesiasticus* rates the possession as *per terra* XIII., an annual rentage or tax.

This family is the same as the Wentworths of Elmsall, a race always prominent in all public affairs.

In the reign of James of Scotland (First of England), the King conferred upon John Wood and John Broadhead the manor of Monk Bretton. Sir Thomas Wentworth and his son, the Earl of Strafford, cast their lot with the early Puritans, and became the champions of reform. Subsequently, the Earl abandoned these leaders, which greatly incensed Pym and the rest. Sir William Wentworth, bereft of his inheritance, went to Wallington, Northumberland, where he married, and this branch predominating in females, they were extinguished in the male line in 1792.

Augustine Storey, confederated with William Wentworth in founding Exeter and Welles, had, there is no doubt, Lincolnshire and Derbyshire antecedents.

One of the seats of the family was Mendham Priory, County of Suffolk. A family of the same name, Robert Mendham's descendants, intermarried with the American Wentworths, as referred to above.

The Markham family were distinguished by many high official stations, and were eminent in the church and State. Arthur Markham, son of William Markham, of Becca Hall, was private secretary of Warren Hastings. Hastings and George

Markham, brothers of Arthur, settled in Wisconsin, U. S. David Markham, father of Arthur, married a daughter of Sir William Milner, Bart., whose wife was a Clements, daughter of the Earl of Leitrim.

A PEDAGOGUE'S PAY IN 1657.

BY R. W. M'ALPINE.

A COVENANT and agreement made ye eleventh day of February, 1657, at a Courte or Towne Meeting, betwixt the inhabitants of ye Towne of Huntington of the one side, and Jonas Holdsworth of the other side, whereby the said Jonas Holdsworth doth engage himself to the inhabitants during ye term of foure years, to be expired from the thirteenth day of April next ensuing the day of the date hereof. For to schoole such persons or children as shall bee sent to him for that end by ye said Inhabitants. And likewise ye said Inhabitants doth also engage themselves to the said Jonas Holdsworth, for to build him a sufficient house, and to give with ye said house, a parsell of ground adjoining to it for accommodation thereunto.

And furthermore, the said Inhabitants doth likewise engage themselves to pay unto ye said Jonas Holdsworth and in compensation of his said schooling twenty-five pounds (— accompt) and his Diat the first yeare, and also to allow him whatever more may come in by ye schooling of any that come from other places. The said twenty-five

pounds is to be paid ye said Jonas as followeth :

Three pounds twenty shillings in Butter, at sixpence per pound, seven pounds two shillings in good well sized Merchantable Beads and Wampum, that is well strung or strand, or in such commodities as may sute him for clothing, these to be paid him by ye first of October, and three pounds twelve shillings in Corne and half in Wheat and other in Indian, at three and five shillings per bushell (provided it to be good and Merchantable) to be paid by ye first of March.

Ten pounds fourteen shillings in well thriving young Cattell, that shall be then betwixt two and foure years old (the one halfe being in ye steare kind), these to be Delivered him when ye yeare is expired, and also the two next ensuing yeares to pay ye said Jonas Holdsworth thirty-five pounds pr yeare with ye aforesaid allowance of whatever may come in by such as come from other places. The said thirty-five pounds is to be paid as followeth (viz.):

Five pounds in butter at sixpence

per pound, and ten pounds in such wampum as is above mentioned, or in such Commodities as will sute him, those all to be paid by ye first of October, and five pounds in Corne by ye first of March, ye halfe in wheat and ye other in Indian at five and three shillings pr Bushell (so that it bee good and merchantable), and fifteen pounds in well thriving young Cattell betwixt two and foure yeares old, ye halfe being ye steare kind, these are to be Delivered when ye yeare is expired (being fattened by indifferent men) and

ye fourth or last yeare to pay to said Jonas Holdsworth forty pounds in such pay as is above mentioned, according to ye nature and quantities proportionably, and ye foresaid times of payment.

And it is agreed that firewood be gotten and Brought for said Schoole when ye seasons shall require it, by such as send their Children to schoole, and that ye said Jonas Holdsworth shall have liberty yearly for to chuse foure men that shall bee bound to him for ye sure performance of ye foresaid engagements.

MANAGING AN ECLIPSE.

AN eclipse of the moon having occurred while Mr. Holmes was at Gheelaun, Persia, the inhabitants mustered in full force to arrest its progress, before it should destroy anything of celestial importance, by thumping tin pans, firing guns, and blowing horns. Had the town been attacked by an army there could not have been more commotion. Cooks ran with saucepans, and he who made the most noise was regarded brave and influential in warding off a threatened calamity in the skies, the real character of which no one exactly understood. However, an eclipse, every one knew, was a devouring planet, which, if not headed off by a united effort of the people, would infallibly raise the deuce in some world overhead. Nothing had been found by experience, in that part of the

Orient, so really effectual as an outrageous noise. The planet invariably desisted from its dreadful purpose when the uproar began. On this occasion it took only two hours to fairly drive it away from the moon. Ridiculous as this appears, there are respectable persons in our midst, standing well in society, quite as deep in ignorance as the pious mussulmen of Persia. If wasting the precious hours of life in consulting clairvoyants, magnetic mediums, and witches of Endor, who are thriving by hundreds in this country, by pretending to an intimate familiarity with departed spirits, then they deserve contempt and pity. Science, in its broad teachings, sheds no light in the dark path they are traveling.

If ignorance were bliss, it would be folly to be wise.

A SKETCH OF THE MORGAN FAMILY IN AMERICA.

BY J. EDWARD LANE.

AMONG the men of the Old World who brought their sturdy rectitude, their strong arms and honest purposes, to open the New, and left their names to be worn and honored by their children's seed, we find three brothers, of that pure Saxon blood, which, among the rugged and devious hills of Wales, had alone kept itself pure from Latin, Gaelic or Teutonic mixture.

These three young men, James, born in 1607; John, born in 1609; and Miles, born in 1615, were natives of Llandaff, Glamorgan county, Wales, and bore the name of the old Welsh kings, of whose stock, indeed, they came—the name of MORGAN.

"Dixon on Surnames," Boston, 1857 (printed for private distribution), speaks of the name as follows:

"MORGAN (Welsh), *By sea*, or *by the sea*." Literally *ceann mar*—*By sea*."

Another authority derives it from two Welsh words, *more can*, that is, *sea born*.

Still another theory holds the name MORGAN to mean *the sound of the sea*, and GLAMORGAN COUNTY, *the county of the sound of the sea*.

A Welsh gentleman of the name, whom the writer of this paper met, while traveling in Wales, was very positive in asserting this latter derivation to be the correct one.

James Morgan and his Descendants,*

Hartford, Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1869, thus speaks (p. 11) of the name:

"Of its eminent claim to great, even the very highest antiquity, there is no room to doubt. It was not only in common use at the date of the Norman Conquest, as appears from entries in the 'Domesday Book,' and the 'Battle Roll,' but for centuries before that event."

Tower's "*Dictionary of Family Names*" has the following:

"MORGAN—A Welsh name of high antiquity. The founder of the 'Pelagian Heresy' was a true Welshman, a monk of Bangor. His name was *Morgan*, which signifies *of the sea*, and this he Græcised into *Pelagius*."

"In Woodward's 'History of Wales from the Earliest Times,' accounts are given of several sovereign Welsh princes and kings of the name of Morgan, warlike, and who constituted themselves formidable barriers against Anglo-Saxon domination* and encroachment, some of them living as far back as A. D. 400. To one of these ancient kings, Morgan, of Gla-Morgan, about A.D. 725, is accredited the invention and adoption of the Trial by Jury, which he called 'the Apostolic Law.' 'For,' quoth our regal and pious namesake, 'as Christ and his twelve Apostles were finally to judge the world, so human tribunals should be composed of the king and twelve wise men!' And this, it seems, was a cen-

* This volume makes some very ludicrous mistakes concerning the science of Heraldry, and the armorial bearings of MORGAN, particularly, but it is, on the whole, a laborious and creditable contribution to American Genealogy and Biography.

* The author probably meant *Norman* encroachment.

tury and a half prior to the reign of Alfred the Great, to whom is generally accredited the honor of originating this form of trial."

The three brothers aforesaid, were the sons of William Morgan, of Llandaff, and afterwards of Bristol.* His heraldic crest was a reindeer, couped *or*, attired *gules*, which may be still seen in the (until of late) neglected cathedral at Llandaff, now restored by his grace, the Marquis of Bute.

Setting sail from Bristol, England, in March, 1636, they landed in Boston, Massachusetts, the following April.

Arrived in the new world, they separated, each following the dictates of his taste. JAMES, the elder, who was but twenty-nine years of age, seems to have affiliated at once with the little colony, and to have settled near it, in Roxbury. JOHN, the next younger, being, says the record, a High Churchman, "and exceedingly disliking the austerity of the Puritans," found a more congenial home in Virginia. He there became rich and honored, and his descendants are numerous and widely spread. MILES, the youngest brother, born in 1615, soon after his arrival, joined a party of emigrants, who, headed by Colonel William Pyncheon, a gentleman of high birth and family, penetrated to Berkshire county, Mass., where they founded two settlements, one of which is the village of Brimfield, and the other, the prosperous city of Springfield.

The father of the Children of Israel obtained his portion in the land of his home, by a subterfuge and a mess of

pottage; the children of Miles Morgan feel obliged to point to a similar procedure on the part of their progenitor.

Miles Morgan was born in 1615, and was consequently, upon his arrival in Boston, little more than twenty years of age; and it is traditional in his family, that, in order to obtain his share in the division of land at Springfield, he asserted himself to be fully that age. But this writer questions the right, even of his children, to perpetuate such a quibble, for, surely, *de minimis non curat lex*; the discrepancy could only have amounted to a few months at the most, and he was fulfilling the spirit, if not the immaterial letter of the law, in giving his stalwart strength and energy to the breaking up of a wilderness, and causing it to bloom and blossom as a rose.

At this division of property in the new settlement, Miles Morgan was allotted a tract of land in the city of Springfield, now described as lying South of Ferry lane, and between the river and Main street, in that city.

There is another reminiscence of this early Morgan, which is pleasanter to relate. If he obtained worldly goods, as did Jacob, he wooed and won his wife as did Isaac, and with as little waste of time.

* "On his passage from England, he formed an acquaintance with a young woman who belonged to a family which, on their arrival, settled at Beverly. To her he determined† to pre-

* A History of the Family of Miles Morgan, &c. By Titus Morgan. Middletown, 1809.

† *i. e.*, After settling on his new possessions.

fer his suit. This he did by letter, in which he proposed to her to become his wife, and the sharer of his dubious fortunes in the wilderness. To this frank proposal, she, with equal frankness (for coquetry, it seems, was not then in fashion), wrote him an explicit answer, and avowed her willingness to comply with his wishes. On receiving an answer so favorable to his inclinations, he immediately engaged two companions and an Indian, to attend him in his matrimonial expedition, and departed with all convenient speed, taking with him an old horse, for the purpose of conveying the household stuff of the intended bride to her future habitation; and their muskets, with which they might 'put to flight the armies of the aliens' who might perchance, molest them in their pilgrimage to and from 'the land of the people in the East.'"

The name of the damsel who so charmingly consented to be wooed like Rebecca of old, was *Prudence Gilbert*, an English girl of excellent family and training. They were married in 1664. Prudence Morgan died in 1667, and her relict was married to his second wife, Elizabeth Bliss, of Springfield, February 15, 1669. Miles Morgan himself died May 28th, 1699, aged eighty-four years.

In 1675, the Springfield Colony was attacked by Indians, who burned a considerable part of the town. A few fortified houses only, in which the colonists took refuge, were left standing. One of these was the house of Miles Morgan, which successfully sustained a vigorous attack, and from

whence the Indians were at length driven with considerable loss. Thirty houses, besides outbuildings, in Springfield, were destroyed in this raid. Two of the inhabitants, Mr. Pyncheon and Mr. Purchase, sustained a loss of £1,000, and it was not until the arrival of a company of fifty men from Boston, under personal command of Colonel Samuel Appleton, commanding the provincial militia (whose assistance a messenger had been sent to request), that the Indians were finally subdued.

Meanwhile the elder brother, JAMES, had, August, 6, 1640, married Margery Hill, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. His eldest daughter, Hannah, was born there, May 18, 1642, as were all his five children, except the youngest, who died in infancy. He was made a freeman of Roxbury, May 10, 1643. He is named as a resident there, in the inventory of John Graves, 1646, and was a freeholder there as late as 1650, in which year he removed to Pequot, now New London.

At Pequot, as the records of New London show, he received a grant of lands, afterward occupied by him as a homestead, "on the path to New street" (now Ashcroft street), and a further entry upon the record, shows that "James Morgan hath given him about six acres of upland, where the wigwams were, in the path that goes from his house toward Culvers, among the Rocky Hills." These tracts were located near the present Third Burial Ground, in the western suburbs of the city of New London; a location sterile and dreary, and which, in a few years,

was abandoned by its occupants for homes and broader lands of fairer promise, on the east side of the river Thames.*

He was one of the "Townsmen," or Selectmen, of New London (as *Pequot*, by act of the General Court, March 11, 1657, was decreed to be called, "in memory of ye renowned citty of London"): was one of the first "deputies" sent from New London Plantations, to the General Court in Hartford in 1657, and was re-elected to that dignity no less than nine times, the last time in 1670.

He appears, during that time, to have been chosen sole arbiter of a controversy between the General Court and the New London Plantations, concerning their boundaries and jurisdiction, and, though really a party in interest, his decision seems to have been final and satisfactory.

He was a church member, and it is recorded that "James Morgan, Mr. Teaker, and Obadiah Brown are chosen to seat the people in the meeting house, which they doing, the inhabitants are to rest silent."

In 1661 he was one of a committee of the General Court to lay out the bounds of New London, "on the east side of the great river."

In 1662 he was one of a committee to contract "for building a house for the ministry" at New London.

In the year 1662, the name of *James Morgan*, senior, of New London, heads the list on the town assessment.

The patriarchal homestead, built by him in Groton in 1657, where he resided, and where, in 1685, he died at the ripe age of 78 years, has been the property of his descendants in unbroken line for six generations.

It is not within the scope of the present paper to further trace the history of the family in America. During the war of the Revolution, their position was by no means equivocal. In 1775 we find Abner Morgan, a barrister under the crown, and a gentleman of wealth and influence of Brimfield, Massachusetts, leaving his home, and accepting the commission of major and adjutant in the very first regiment of continental troops raised in that war, at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, of whom Nehemiah Porter was colonel. His regiment formed part of the force with which General Arnold joined Montgomery before Quebec. When Montgomery was killed Arnold took his place, and, upon his being disabled, Major Morgan assumed command of the forlorn hope, and led the last and final attack, on the morning of January 1st, 1776, which was driven off by overpowering numbers.*

Daniel Morgan, a descendant of John, entered the army as a captain, and his career as general can need no recapitulation.

It is not the purpose of the present paper to trace the Morgans of America, further. The descendants of each of the three brothers are chronicled

* James Morgan and his Descendants, 1607 to 1869. By Nathaniel Morgan. Hartford: Case, Lockwood & Brainard, 1869.

* Irving's "Washington," vol. xxiv., p. 148, inadvertently confounds Major Morgan with *Captain*, afterward *General*, Daniel Morgan.

in a bulky volume by themselves. From JAMES came the Morgans of Connecticut, who have mainly rested in the near vicinity of their progenitor's home, though there is perhaps no Northern State in the Union, which does not contain some representative of his. From JOHN came the Morgans of Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and the South generally; and from MILES the Morgans of New York State and city are mainly descended, although scattered far and wide, over the United States.

It remains only to mention a few of the latter.

Edwin D. Morgan, son of Jasper, born February 8, 1811, Governor of the State of New York in 1858, and its Senator in 1863, is a descendant of James.

The Rev. William F., D.D., rector of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue, son of Denison, born December 21, 1816, is a descendant of James.

James Appleton Morgan, the lawyer, author, and essayist, is a descendant of both JAMES and MILES, his

grandfather having been the Major Abner mentioned above, a descendant of Miles, and his grandmother Lois, a descendant of JAMES. It is curious to note that through his mother Mr. Morgan is a descendant, as well, of the Colonel Samuel Appleton of Boston who, in 1675, came to the succor of his paternal ancestor, Miles.

Homer Morgan, whose name is connected with the history of real estate speculation in this city, son of Archippus, born in Springfield, Mass., Aug. 25, 1805, is a descendant of MILES.

Nathan D., son of Avery, born October 22, 1818, is a descendant of JAMES.

"Stemmata quid faciunt," says Juvenal. "All flesh is grass, and the glory thereof as the flower of the field."

We cannot more feelingly close this paper, than by copying the epitaph on the tomb of Edward Morgan, whose dust lies at St. Brides Minor, Glamorganshire, Wales:

O Earth, O Earth, observe this well,
That earth with earth must come to dwell:
Then earth in earth shall close remain,
Till earth from earth shall rise again.

SIR ROBERT COTTON, one day, at his tailor's, discovered that the man was holding in his hand, ready to cut up for measures, an original Magna Charta, with all its appendages of seals and appendages. He bought the singular curiosity for a trifle, and recovered in this manuscript what had long been lost, and is now in the British Museum.

THEODORUS of Emesa, in Phœnicia, in the latter part of the fourth century, composed in Greek a romance, called *Æthiopia*, or the *Love of Theagenes and Clariolea*. It was long supposed to be lost, but in the sixteenth century a manuscript copy of it was found by a soldier, at the capture and sack of Buda.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

AN EPISODE OF THE WAR.

It is to perpetuate the memory of such princely munificence, and rescue it from the oblivion of forgotten things, that we record below an item in the life of Commodore Vanderbilt. Pure patriotism, unselfish and noble generosity, indomitable energy, activity and forethought, were the qualities which prompted and wrought the work of which we give authentic account. He accomplished within a few hours results which hitherto had required as many weeks.

Such acts of practical statesmanship, demonstrating the exercise of sound political sagacity, find their truest reward in the gratitude of the nation.

Among the services rendered by Commodore Vanderbilt in various ways, may be mentioned the present made to the National Government at the commencement of the war, consisting of the steamship *Vanderbilt*, one of the best steamers then afloat in our waters, estimated as worth \$1,500,000. This generous present, far superior to any other made during the war, was accompanied by the offer of a fleet of four other steamships, at a rate to be fixed by disinterested parties. The gift and the offer were peculiarly important at the time, from the fact that the National Government was then comparatively powerless on the water, as our small naval force had been scattered in foreign

parts, seemingly (if not certainly) for the purpose of rendering the Government less able to defend its existence against the schemes of traitors, and the open hostility of the Confederate forces.

It was on account of the general alarm in relation to the Rebel ram *Merrimac* at Norfolk in March, 1862, Commodore Vanderbilt received a despatch from Secretary of War Stanton, asking how much money he would accept to keep the *Merimac* from coming past Point Comfort, to which the Commodore replied that it was too important to answer by telegraph, but that he would visit Washington next day, which he did, and had an interview with President Lincoln and the Secretary of War. The President asked, "Can you stop the *Merrimac* from coming out?" The Commodore replied, "Yes, I believe I can. We can sink her if she attempts to come out." "For how much money will you undertake to do it?" Answer, "The Government cannot hire me for anything. I will not be put on a par with the thieves now robbing the Government in the shape of high pay." "Well, then, we cannot do anything with *you*," said President Lincoln. Vanderbilt replied, "I think you can. I will *give* the Government the steamship *Vanderbilt*, and fit her out and put her at the station off Point Comfort, keep charge of her myself, and

sink the Merrimac if she attempts to come out, provided your Navy Department shall have nothing to do with the ship. I do not want to be bothered by any navy men, to accomplish this thing." President Lincoln agreed, and asked, "How long before the Vanderbilt could be at the point named?" Answer, "I will have her on her station off Point Comfort in forty hours." And he had her there, manned and equipped, was on board himself, and ready for service within the time, where she staid, and the Merrimac never showed her nose. The following letter of instructions was given to the captain :

5 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW YORK, March 21, 1862. }

Capt. P. E. Le Fevre :

DEAR SIR—In command of the steamship Vanderbilt you will proceed with all possible despatch to Fortress Monroe, where you will hold yourself in readiness to afford aid in the protection and defence of the transports now in the service of the War Department of the United States in the Chesapeake Bay, Hamp-

ton Roads, and adjacent waters, and wheresoever the said transports may be bound. *And, more particularly,* you will pay strict attention to the rebel iron-clad ship Merrimac. Should she leave her port you will do everything in your power to destroy her.

For such supplies as you may from time to time require, and also for any armament or men you may think necessary to accomplish the object in view, you will please call on the U. S. A. Quartermaster at whatever station you may be. The Secretary of War will instruct him accordingly.

When the mechanics who are on board the ship shall have completed their work, you will call on the Quartermaster for an order to send for such further instructions as you may at any time stand in need of from me. You will please communicate the request through the same medium by letter or by telegraph, as you may deem necessary. Herewith, marked A, I send you copy of an extract from a letter addressed to me by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and this you will regard as a part of the instructions under which you are to act.

Respectfully yours,

C. VANDERBILT.

FIRST EXPLORATION OF THE HUDSON RIVER, SEPT. 26, 1609.

The following extract is taken from that excellent history of New Netherland, already referred to in another paragraph.

HUDSON had thus made about thirty miles, occasionally interrupted by the shallowness of the channel, and was lying at anchor opposite the spot where a city bearing his own name now stands, when two canoes put off

from the place where the intoxication scene had occurred, on board one of which was the old man who had been made the subject of the strange experiment. He brought another old man with him, who presented Hudson

with a string of beads, and pointed to the surrounding country, as though it were at his command. Hudson entertained them at dinner, with four of their women, and in the afternoon dismissed them with presents. He thence continued his voyage down the river, occasionally trading with or entertaining the people, and at length having arrived at the northern entrance of the passage through the Highlands, anchored, on the first of October, at the mouth of the Haverstraw Bay, in the vicinity of Stony Point.

The vessel was no sooner perceived from the shore to be stationary, than a party of the mountain Indians came off in their canoes to visit it, apparently filled with wonder at everything it contained. While the attention of the crew was now taken up with their visitors on deck, one of the savages managed to run his canoe under the stern, and climbing up by the rudder, found his way by the window, into the cabin, from which he abstracted a pillow and a few articles of wearing apparel, with which he made off. The mate detected him in his retreat, fired at, and killed him. Hereupon all the other savages departed with the utmost precipitation, some taking to their canoes, others to the water. The boat was manned and despatched after the stolen goods, which were easily recovered; but as the men were returning to the vessel, one of the Indians in the water seized hold of the boat, with the intent, as was supposed, to upset it. The cook

seized a sword, and lopped off the hand of the unfortunate wretch, who sunk to rise no more. The ship was then weighed, and dropped down about five miles.

On the following day they descended about seven leagues farther, and came to anchor. Here they were visited by a canoe, on board of which was one of the savages who had made his escape from the vessel as she was going up. Fearing treachery, Hudson would not allow either him or his companions on board. Two other canoes, filled with armed warriors, now came under the stern, and commenced an attack with arrows. They were repulsed with a loss of three men. More than a hundred savages now pushed off from the nearest point of land, but one of the ship's cannon having been brought to bear on these, killed two of the party, and the rest fled, thereupon, to the woods. But the savages were not yet discouraged. Nine or ten of the boldest of the warriors, probably incited by the two who had made their escape from the Half-Moon on her way up, threw themselves into a canoe, and made for the vessel, but these fared no better than those who preceded them. A cannon shot drove a hole through their canoe, and killed one of the men. This was followed by a discharge of musketry, which killed three or four more, and put an end to the battle. The Half-Moon now descended some five miles further down, probably near Hoboken, and thus got beyond the reach of all enemies.

TOWNSEND'S AMERICAN HISTORY.

1860 TO 1870.

It is remarkable that about twelve years since an editor of one of our leading daily journals, without any knowledge of the stupendous labors previously conceived and undertaken by Thos. S. Townsend, Esq. (son of the late Jno. R. Townsend, of this city), of gathering every item of information from the metropolitan press, and other sources connected with the origin, progress and results of the late war, should have so anticipated the deductions flowing from the subject as are given below.

The publication of a series of extracts from Mr. Townsend's Encyclopædia, which we have commenced in the CHRONOTYPE, illustrates and gives peculiar force to the truth enunciated in the article referred to, and which we give entire.

"The British Museum is now paying hundreds of pounds for collections of old play bills, tracts, pamphlets, &c., which a century ago might have been got for so many pence. Carlyle, in his histories of the "French Revolution" and of "Frederick the Great," has shown with what magnificent effect details may be used by the great historical artist.

"Nor is it always that which appears to us momentous at the time, that stands the test. Really significant events are seldom estimated at their true value, by those who witness them; while that which seems for the time being all-important, turns out to be eventually hollow and mere blatant vacuity after all.

"The life and person of Christ have no record in history outside of the Scriptures, save in two or three lines of a Latin author, and those lines even have not escaped the imputations of spuriousness, and that, too, though his life fell during the most brilliant period of the history of that inquisitive, enlightened and recording Roman race.

"The newspapers, of course, as the mirrors in which events show themselves in their very form and pressure, are of prime importance, and it is not too much to say that they have necessitated a new style of history. Turn over the files of the American journals, cotemporary with the Revolution of '76, and you will see the value of the living records of the times.

"So, in after generations, the record of the transactions and developments of *our* times will be equally marvellous. It is, in fact, a peculiarity that characterizes America and separates *our* history from that of all other nations—that our life on this Continent is historical from the start. The seeds of empire here were planted after the developments of the great agencies for recording events. So that we have no mythic age, no purple haze, hanging over the morning of our national life, but broad daylight from the beginning."

As a corollary to the above, we append the following:

"The first patriotic meeting in this city was held on the 19th of April, 1861, at the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. James Gallatin, in addressing the meeting, said: 'History is making record of

our proceedings. That record will be consulted by future generations for encouragement, for instruction, or for warning throughout all time.'

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

No. 2.

Brief indications of what may be found in "Townsend's Encyclopædia," concerning our Soldiers and Civilians, who rendered valuable assistance to the Government during the late war.

ANDREW, THE LATE GOV. JOHN A.—The spirit that influenced the people of Massachusetts, found a fitting embodiment in the person of their Governor through all the stormy period. No civil officer met and passed through the trying ordeal with a brighter record. The members of the Boston Bar, on the occasion of his death, on the 30th of October, 1867, gave this emphatic tribute to his worth: "We declare, as our solemn conviction, that the proud position of our State, as among the first, if not the first of the States, in the late great struggle, is due chiefly to the self-denying and patriotic efforts and labors of John A. Andrew." He was a man of sweet evenness of temper, equality of soul, modesty and manliness combined—faithful to daily duty, faithful to unpopular truth. Among his noble sentences, perhaps the noblest of all, was this: 'I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I know, that I never was mean enough to despise any man because he was ignorant, or because he was black.' The popular estimation in which he was held is indicated by the simple fact that, amid all the storms of the time, he was, at five successive elections, placed by a grateful people at the helm of State."

ADAMS, HON. CHARLES FRANCIS.—Never was nation better served in diplomatic affairs than by our Minister to Great Britain during the trying ordeals presented by our civil war, when questions involving the destruction of our National Union were discussed among the monarchies of Europe. Right nobly were the duties of Ambassador discharged by this worthy offspring of the father and grandfather who represented our country in similar positions, and who afterwards became Presidents of the country they so faithfully served. For seven years after the outbreak of secession, and through all the complicated difficulties attending on unparalleled events in our history (and I might add in *all* history), he discharged every duty in a manner that secured cordial respect abroad, and unqualified approbation at home. People of all parties in Great Britain, as well as in his native land, concurred in estimating his patriotic assertion of American rights with a degree of courtesy and firmness that mollified, if not disarmed, hostility, when it was all-important to guard against foreign monarchical intervention in our civil war—the result of which intervention could hardly fail to destroy our National Union. And

it was universally conceded that no statesman was better fitted to represent our country in the International Convention at Geneva, for settling the difficulties between our Nation and Great Britain, occasioned by events of the war. The more these matters are considered, in after ages, as well as in current times, the brighter will appear the record of Charles Francis Adams—whose services, with those of his father and grandfather, fill a space in the first century of our Republic which reflects honor on the nation, as well as on the family that has thus consecutively furnished three of the brightest names in our history.

ANDERSON, JOHN, of N. Y.—He was the first to respond to the call for funds to relieve the families of our volunteers. He gave his check for \$10,000, and set an example which carried joy to the hearts of many a sorrowing mother, and bread to the mouths of thousands of starving children. He was the pioneer of a noble, righteous work.

BOORMAN, JAMES.—No history of the war will be complete that does not do full justice to the services of the "Union Defence Committee"—services that had a degree of peculiar importance, from the promptness and efficiency with which they were rendered in the darkest days, at the commencement of our civil war. Mr. Boorman was one of the officers of that invaluable Committee, to which his name and contributions added efficiency. He was prompt and liberal in other patriotic movements, subscribing \$1,000 to aid in fitting out regiments, &c.

BROWN, STEWART.—This gentleman suggested a movement that gave special solemnity to the great "Sumter Meeting" in New York, in April, 1861—in which movement a large portion of the people of the city cordially concurred—and that was the closing of stores and suspension of business, in order to enable employees and others to attend that most memorable popular manifestation in defence of the National Government.

BROWN, THOMAS, Private of Co. D, in the 88th Regiment New York Volunteers.—The services of the "rank and file" are worthy of more attention than they commonly receive, amid the honors showered on officers. Private Brown had opportunity for testing the commissariat, as well as the gunpowder, of the Confederates, for, while engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, he was captured on the fourth day, and was kept for fourteen days wholly without rations, except such food as he could occasionally find in the knapsacks or pockets of the slain.

CHAPEL, LIEUT. MARCUS H., of Co. K, Eighth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery.—He was the first man enrolled in Orleans county, in 1862, to fill the quota for 300,000 volunteers, which President Lincoln asked for that year. Engaged in garrison duty at Fort McHenry until May, 1864, his regiment was then ordered into active field service, and was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, and was under fire each succeeding day till the battle of Coal Harbor, where he was wounded

three times. He was taken prisoner, and not exchanged till January, 1865—his wounds having, in the mean time, caused the amputation of his left arm at the shoulder—his right arm being fortunately "left," so as to enable him to earn a livelihood, by discharging his duties as a clerk, in the New York Custom House.

CROCKER, CAPT. GEORGE A., of the 6th New York Cavalry, acquitted himself with marked bravery in various engagements. He went to the front originally with the 5th Cavalry Regiment, and next year (1862) was transferred to the 6th.

CHOATE, CAPTAIN RUFUS, of the 2d Massachusetts regiment.—At the battle of Cedar Mountain, where this noble regiment suffered severely (losing Major Savage, Captains Abbott, Cary, Goodwin, and Williams, and Lieut. Perkins), Captain Choate, although suffering from illness, acquitted himself with credit to himself and honor to his State.

CORNELL, CHARLES G.—Among the many instances of his energy may be mentioned his service as chairman of the Committee of Citizens which organized the 119th New York regiment, which regiment returned home with scarcely one hundred men left out of about nine hundred, which originally formed its rank and file.

COWDIN, GEN. ROBERT, formerly Colonel of the 1st Massachusetts regiment (the first three-year regiment to reach Washington).—Col. Cowdin's skill and bravery were particularly conspicuous in the battle of Williamsburg, and for his gallantry on that occasion he was promoted to a brigadier-general. (Gen. Cowdin is a brother of Mr. Elliott C. Cowdin of New York and Paris.)

CROSS, COL. NELSON, of the 67th New York Volunteers.—This gallant officer, with Major Bassett, of a Pennsylvania regiment, is entitled to the credit of being among the foremost in storming the Heights of Fredericksburg, in the Chancellorsville campaign, and his record of service on other important occasions is in keeping with the fearless energy shown on those bloody heights.

CURTIS, LIEUT.-COL. JOSEPH B., of the 4th Rhode Island Regiment.—Fell at the head of his regiment, at the battle of Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, while gallantly leading it onward. (He was a brother of Mr. George Wm. Curtis, the author, and a son of the late Geo. Curtis, and a grandson of Samuel W. Bridgman, the first Mayor of the city of Providence.) When the war broke out he held a position in the engineer corps of the New York Central Park, but quickly abandoned civil pursuits for service on the battlefield.

CARVILLE, LIEUT. C. R., of the 165th New York Volunteers.—Youngest son of Charles Carville, Esq., of New York. He fell in the bloody contest at Port Hudson, in May, 1863, when only eighteen years old.

CRAWFORD, GEN. SAMUEL W., one of Pennsylvania's worthiest sons.—He was Assistant Surgeon in Fort Sumter in 1861, having entered the army ten years before; and after the fall of Sumter he was very efficient as Inspector General on the staff with Gen. Rosecrans. He was commissioned

as a Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers in 1862, and as Major-General in 1864. His record is truly emphatic. Serving with Anderson at Fort Sumter, with Banks in the Shenandoah Valley and Cedar Mountain, and severely wounded at Antietam, while commanding Mansfield's Division, after that gallant soidier fell; he served with characteristic gallantry at Gettysburg, where, after the color-bearer of the 30th Pennsylvania regiment was killed, he seized the old flag in his own hands and carried it till the crest was reached—his example inspiring the men with fresh ardor in its defence.

CUYLER, DR. JOHN M., U. S. A.—The following extract from a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, in July, 1862, by the Volunteer Corps of Surgeons from the State of New York, will show the estimation in which Dr. Cuyler was held by his professional brethren. Dr. C. was at the time Medical Director at Fortress Monroe:

"From our personal observation, we feel pleasure in saying that we have rarely met with so happy a combination of thorough administrative talent, with the highest order of professional skill and experience, and that genuine and true gentleness of heart, by the one benefiting those under his care to the full limit of professional skill, and by the latter shedding comfort and gladness even when the sufferer is beyond the reach of the first."

DE FOREST, W. W.—His hearty support of the National cause may be inferred from his liberality in subscribing for patriotic purposes—giving, for instance, \$3,000 to aid in organizing regiments in the earliest days of the war.

DALE, THOMAS N.—His contribution of \$1,300 to the Sanitary Commission Fair is an index of his liberality in matters connected with the welfare of the cause, and of those who served it in the field as well as in the hospital.

DE WINT, CAPTAIN ARTHUR, of the 128th New York Volunteers (son of the late John Peter De Wint of Fishkill, and a descendant of President John Adams).—He acquitted himself heroically at the siege of Port Hudson, and creditably everywhere else. In the assault of June 14th, 1863, he was wounded, and supposed mortally. Just before the battle he wrote to his sister: "I shall take no other mode of promotion than that which lies in the path of duty and bravery."

DWIGHT, LIEUT.-COL. WILDER, of the 2d Massachusetts regiment.—In one of the heroic advances of the Union troops at the battle of Antietam, Col. Dwight was specially noticed for his gallantry in leading and cheering his soldiers. When the rebels were thrown into confusion by that onset, his regiment captured the opposing "stars and bars," and Col. Dwight rode along his line displaying those captured colors, amid the cheers of his men and a storm of rebel bullets. While his regiment was again hotly engaged, near the close of the battle, he fell mortally wounded. His family furnished a number of volunteers during the war. Three of his brothers distinguished themselves in the service, viz.: Colonel (afterwards General) William

Dwight, of the 1st Excelsior, or 70th Regiment of New York Volunteers; Colonel Howard Dwight, of the Missouri Cavalry, and Lieut. Charles Dwight, of Major-General Sickles's staff.

FLOYD, CAPT. JOHN GELSTON, succeeded his cousin, Lieut. T. Butler Crosby, in command of Battery M, in the 4th U. S. Artillery, and managed it admirably during the battle of Chancellorsville, proving himself worthy of his lineage as a descendant of Gen. Wm. Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence.

FULLER, W. J. A., of New York.—On the occasion of the wrecking of the Government transport "Oriental," Mr. Fuller went sixty-five miles in a canoe across the Sound to Fort Hatteras for assistance, which by his energy was obtained, and several lives, as well as a large amount of Government stores, thereby saved from the Rebels. Daring and successful deeds like this deserve "honorable mention" and enduring remembrance. Many a man has received promotion and profit for far less service.

GILLMORE, GEN. QUINCEY A., of the U. S. A.—"Major Anderson," a household name with all loyal Americans, will be remembered through long ages for its connection with the first movement in the military history of our civil war; and associated with it should be that of Gen. Gillmore, who, after a siege, in some respects the most remarkable in history, aided in capturing the stronghold where rebellion first showed itself in open warfare against our national unity. Fort Sumter and Charleston—Anderson and Gillmore—can never be mentioned without recalling memories the most thrilling to every American heart. Success in conquering Fort Pulaski indicated that Gen. Gillmore was the right man to aid in besieging Charleston and recovering Fort Sumter; and surely few chapters can be found in any history to equal in interest the military spectacle presented by the struggle for restoring the Starry Flag to the locality where it was first temporarily beaten down by armed treason.

GRAY, WILLIAM, of Boston.—When aid was most needed for encouraging volunteering for the national defence, in the gloomy days of April, 1861, when all such aid had manifold value in inspiring public confidence and arousing popular enthusiasm, he promptly gave \$10,000 for the benefit of the families of volunteers from his neighborhood, and continued through the contest to make his personal and pecuniary influence serviceable to the cause of his country.

HUNT, SETH B.—Was one of the originators of the celebrated Sumter meeting in New York, in April, 1861, and otherwise acted zealously in sustaining the National Government.

HAMILTON, LIEUT.-COL. THEODORE B., of the 62d Regiment of New York Volunteers.—He led his noble regiment in the gallant assault on the Heights of St. Mary, at the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was wounded. Gen. Wheaton alluded in the warmest terms to his efficient service. He was brevetted as a Colonel for his gallantry in August, 1864. (He is a son of Dr. Frank

H. Hamilton, one of New York's most distinguished physicians.)

HINKS, GEN. EDWARD W., formerly of the 19th Massachusetts regiment.—On a certain occasion he was introduced by Gov. Andrew to Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, as "the first man in the country who offered his services in defence of the Union," an honor which is claimed by many for Major Watson, of the 6th Mass. regiment, alluded to elsewhere in this number of the "Roll of Honor." But the dates at which each officer offered his services are so nearly equal that the credit may be equally divided, leaving honor enough for each of those gallant men, sustained as it was by their respective conduct in the field during the war.

HOYT, MARK, of New York, expended many thousands of dollars of his own means, and devoted his personal energies to the organization of the 176th (Ironsides) Regiment, and other patriotic movements.

HOAGLAND, CAPT. WM. H., of the 12th New York Volunteers.—After a zealous course through various battles, this gallant officer fell, in his 32d year, at the battle of Fredericksburg.

IFFLA, A. G., a private of Co. C, Ninth New York State Militia, known as the 83d Regiment of Volunteers.—Some of the most heroic men in our armies were to be found in the ranks, from which their severe wounds soon prevented all hope of military promotion. Some few of them have since found employment in the civil service, where a deficient leg or arm is not sufficient to destroy their usefulness. Mr. Iffla is one of these gallant and suffering soldiers, now discharging duty as a clerk in the New York Custom House. He participated in actions at Cedar Mountain, Culpepper Court House, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run the second, South Mountain, and finally, at Antietam, where he was so severely wounded that a leg had to be amputated, and he had to remain eleven days near that bloody field, before he could be removed—so severe were his sufferings.

KNAPP, SHEPARD (President of the National Mechanics' Bank).—Was promptly on the first subscription list after the outbreak of the war; was an officer of the celebrated "Sumter meeting," April 20th, 1861, and acted in a similar spirit throughout the contest.

LAWRENCE, HON. A. A., of Boston.—Among his services may be mentioned the raising of several cavalry companies, which he projected and aided pecuniarily, for the Texas expedition under Gen. Banks.

LEDLIE, GEN. JAMES H., formerly of the 3d N. Y. Artillery Regiment.—He is one of the best artillerists in the service, and was honorably mentioned for the skillful manner in which he operated his guns, especially at the battle of Kinston.

LE ROY, COMMANDER WM. E.—In the memorable action of August 5, 1862, in Mobile Bay, he received the surrender of the "Tennessee," and the sword of the Rebel Admiral Buchanan. He is a New Yorker, and one of whom the State may

well be proud, adding credit to a name otherwise and long well known.

MORRIS, COLONEL LEWIS O., of the 7th New York Heavy Artillery, formerly known as the 113th N. Y. Infantry.—When the war began he was an officer of the Regular Army, and *his* company was the only one that *did not* surrender to the rebels in Texas. He was soon after ordered to operate against Fort Macon, N. C., which he captured, and that success was very important—one of the most brilliant affairs of the war. He commanded there till he was ordered to the field at Spottsylvania, under Gen. Grant, and in several engagements commanded a brigade with his usual gallantry—his example inspiring all around him with the right spirit for any emergency, and rendering him a marked object for the rebel sharpshooters, under whose fire he fell in action in June, 1864.

MARVIN, LIEUT. SELDEN E., of the 112th N. Y. Volunteers (son of Judge Marvin of the Court of Appeals).—From lieutenant in that regiment, he was made an adjutant-general by Gen. Foster for his eminent qualifications in military matters, and in August, 1863, he was promoted to major and paymaster in the U. S. Army.

MORRIS, COL. ALEXANDER W., of the 66th New York Volunteers, son of Gen. Wm. L. Morris.—He led his regiment in the battle of Chancellorsville, acting as brig.-gen. during part of the engagement, and he was wounded at Gettysburg while bearing the colors in the midst of the conflict. At the Metropolitan Fair he was presented with a sword valued at \$500, and soon afterwards received a horse and equipments in token of esteem from the soldiers he had often led to victory. He fell at the battle of Coal Harbor, leaving the reputation of a high-minded Christian soldier.

NIBLO, WILLIAM.—Served as Treasurer of the "Empire City Volunteer Relief Fund," and in various ways contributed liberally to promote recruiting for the National Army during the war.

NICOLL, HENRY.—His prompt activity in the patriotic cause is indicated by the fact that he was one of the committee that framed resolutions expressive of the views and objects of the "Sumter Meeting," which formed a "landmark" in the history of the times.

OPDYKE, GEORGE (formerly Mayor of New York).—The first public resolutions offered by a New Yorker after the commencement of the war were proposed by Mr. Opdyke at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the 19th of April, 1861, the day before the great "Sumter Meeting," and his active co-operation was seen in many movements for promoting the public service during the whole contest. His position as chief magistrate of the Empire City furnished peculiar opportunities for evincing his intelligent patriotic zeal in sustaining the national cause. His inaugural message showed that "the right man was in the right place," in that trying crisis. The *New York Herald* held it up as an example for the State authorities, saying that "the Legislature, by taking this message as a text, and zeal-

ously seconding the patriotic aspirations it contains, may acquire the lasting gratitude of every upright inhabitant of the city of New York." And the *New York Times* remarked that "his message is quite the shrewd and practical paper which the public had a right to expect from a person of his thorough business qualifications." Mayor Opydyke's veto against the ordinance designed to nullify the national draft, was mentioned by the *Tribune* in eulogistic terms, the editor "trusting that some one will, on the retirement of the Mayor from office, collect and print in a volume his VETO MESSAGES," and adding that "So vivid and truthful an exhibit of the corrupt influences that sway municipal legislation has never before been presented." On his retirement from the mayoralty, an assemblage of prominent men from all parties met at the Astor House, to give him the honor of a public reception. The invitation was headed by Gen. Dix, than whom (from his military command in this district, and his general knowledge of the facts) no man knew better, and few so well, the difficulties then connected with the condition of affairs in this great city during the civil war. "There have been circumstances connected with your administration of the city government," said those gentlemen, "which called for the exercise of more than ordinary intelligence, vigilance and zeal, in defending the interests of the citizens, and preserving chartered rights against all the dangers of encroachment. These demands have been responded to by you with a devoted and patriotic sense of duty." Such a testimonial, at such a time, is worth remembering in connection with the history of the Empire City.

OTTENDORFER, OSWALD, Editor of the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung*.—Through his influential journal and otherwise, he labored early and steadily to sustain the National Union; and from his connection with the German-American population, his thrilling speech at the "Sumter Meeting," was particularly noteworthy—sustained as it was by his uniform course afterwards. Those only who remember the peculiar condition of affairs in this city when the civil war commenced, can fully realize the value of such prompt and effective services, at that most trying crisis in American history, when the very existence of our nation, as a united republic, seemed to be on the verge of destruction. His influential journal faithfully co-operated with the loyal-hearted German-American population, of which it is a distinguished organ, in sustaining the National Government, with a spirit like that shown by their countrymen "at home" in defending old Fatherland, and restoring the long-severed "Empire of Germany." In its character, as well as in the date of its origin, Mr. Ottendorfer's journal was, and is, emphatically the first of its kind; and its statements about American affairs served powerfully to render our national troubles correctly understood in all the German States, from which we are deriving such large additions to our population and national wealth.

PRATT, GENERAL CALVIN E., formerly Colonel

of the 31st N. Y. Regiment. Promoted to brig.-general September 10, 1862.—His regiment was the first that held the rout at Bull Run in check. At the opening of the war he was of the law firm of Pratt, Fuller & Potter. All three of these eminent legal gentlemen enlisted. Gen. Pratt was a cool, accomplished, and fearless officer—a worthy representative of a gallant firm.

PERHAM, JOSIAH, of Boston, not only exerted himself to encourage all around him in sustaining the national defence, but he seized opportunities to stimulate exertions in other cities for promoting volunteering—one instance of which was the presentation of a medal to the then Mayor of New York (Fernando Wood) for his promptness in sending forward and sustaining troops for the national capital in the gloomy days of the Bull Run disaster.

POTTER, GENERAL ROBERT B., formerly Colonel of the 51st New York Volunteers.—At the battle of Antietam, when the fortunes of the day seemingly depended on Burnside's carrying "the bridge," the 51st Pennsylvania regiment led the charge, but the bridge was so obstructed and the progress so slow that Major Potter, fearing the delay might be fatal, shouted to his men, "Let us force that way, for the sooner we reach the other side the better;" when, springing forward, like young Bonaparte at Arcola, he dashed through the storm of bullets and grape shot. The whole command followed with a cheer, and the bridge and victory were won. Later in the war Col. Potter was President of the court-martial that tried Vallandigham.

SLOCUM, GEN. HENRY W., formerly Colonel of the 27th New York Volunteer Regiment.—He was one of the most distinguished officers in the great three days of the battle of Gettysburg under General Meade, and was prominent also in the battle of Lookout Mountain under General Hooker; and in short, his record was everywhere good through the war.

SLOANE, SAMUEL (President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company).—When it is written that he was one of the officers of the "Union Defence Committee," which helped the National Government, when aid in men and money was most essential at the beginning of the civil war, enough is said to indicate that he was not "found wanting" when other good was to be done throughout the long and arduous contest in defence of our national existence. Yet, more should be and must be said about the cheering influence exerted by the example of such prominent business men as Mr. Sloane, in encouraging the community to aid zealously in sustaining the national existence, especially when the Government was destitute of armies and war ships, and also destitute of adequate money for the "sinews of war." While we yield to none in rendering proper honor to the gallant men who periled life on land and sea to defend the country, we feel that it is a duty to make further allusion than is commonly made to the worthy persons who in private life aided in strengthening our national resources, by encouraging the

loans of money to the Government, and promoting the volunteering spirit that breathed life through our armies and sustained our temporarily vast navy.

SELIGMAN, WILLIAM, evinced his liberality in sustaining the national cause by liberal contributions, such as his gift of \$1,000 to the Sanitary Commission Fair, etc.

STOUT, A. V. (President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank).—He was a subscriber in the first list of contributors after the attack on Fort Sumter, and was one of the originators of the great "Sumter Meeting" in Union Square, New York, in April, 1861, to encourage enlistments and provide funds for the public defence. He was also a trustee of an organization formed for providing for the necessities of families dependent on persons who volunteered for the army, and in various other ways evinced his zeal for the national cause.

STEVENS, GENERAL ISAAC L., a West Point officer from Massachusetts, having graduated with high credit at an early age, and served bravely through the Mexican war, embarked promptly for national defence in our civil war. His conduct in this conflict sustained the reputation which secured for him two brevets while serving in Mexico on the staff of Gen. Scott. At the battle of Chantilly, just before he fell, his son, Capt. Hazard Stevens, of the 79th New York regiment, fell wounded, and called to his father for aid. But that Roman-like father said, "I can't attend to you now, Hazard; Captain Thompson, see to my son." But quick as the words were uttered a bullet crashed through his temples, instantly destroying life—the very manner of death he had craved when, prior to the battle, he was conversing with some of his officers about the probable chances of the desperate conflict. Before the civil war General Stevens ranked prominently on the Pacific Coast, and was Governor of Washington Territory.

TREMAIN, GEN. HENRY E., of New York, formerly of the 73d New York Volunteers.—He was Senior Aid to Gen. Sickles, and acquitted himself with especial gallantry at the battle of Oak Grove. At Chancellorsville and Gettysburg he bore himself with coolness and bravery, and throughout his term of service, in less important engagements, was equally bold and daring in defence of his country.

TREMAIN, LIEUT.-COL. FREDERICK L., of the 10th N. Y. Cavalry (son of the Hon. Lyman Tremain, of Albany, N. Y.).—His life was lost by wounds received at the battle of Hatcher's Run, in Feb., 1865, while in command of his regiment, in one of the latest engagements of the war. In all the positions he occupied in the army, his abilities commanded respect, while his generous spirit acquired the hearty friendship of his military associates, as his kindly and noble character secured the love of his earlier associates in college and in civil life.

VANDERPOEL, DR. S. OAKLEY (formerly Surgeon-General of the State of New York).—The State Medical Society, in January, 1862,

passed resolutions expressing thanks to Dr. Vanderpoel for his indefatigable efforts in supplying the army with the best physicians—one of the greatest services that could have been rendered to the multitudes of soldiers in field and hospital through all the horrors of the rebellion. (Dr. Vanderpoel now fills the important post of Health Officer of the Port of New York.)

VANDERBILT, CAPT. GEORGE W., of the U. S. Army (son of Commodore Vanderbilt).—Graduating at West Point in 1860, he was early in the war appointed Assistant Adjutant General in the staff of Gen. Tyler, with rank as Captain. He served under Gen. Halleck against the Confederates under Gen. Beauregard when Corinth was captured, and was considered one of the best officers of his age in our army. Exposure in an unhealthy region occasioned disease, but he resisted the advice of his brother officers, who thought he should ask a furlough to recruit himself, and only left the army when his failing health rendered him unfit for service. Seeking relief by a visit to Italy, he fell a victim to the disease which drove him from the army, and died at Nice on the 31st of December, 1863.

WATSON, MAJOR B. T.—Probably the first act of the volunteer militia of the country to meet the approaching strife was the resolution offered by Major Watson at a meeting of the officers of the 6th Massachusetts regiment, held at Lowell on the 21st of January, 1861, when the services of that regiment were pledged to the Government. His subsequent course was worthy of his early patriotic "resolutions," and his regiment nobly sustained the gallant and early declaration of loyalty.

WILDE, JAMES, JR.—Among his contributions for the public service, he gave \$1,000 to the Sanitary Commission Fair, and otherwise showed his liberality in encouraging volunteering by providing for the relief of suffering in the war.

WARREN, GEN. GOUVERNEUR K., formerly Colonel of the 5th Regiment of New York Volunteers.—During the Gettysburg campaign he commanded the Engineer Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and was extolled for his skill, energy and activity. His great services in aiding the 5th corps at the battle of Bristow Station, fully vindicated the spirit which animated President Lincoln in naming him as a Major-General for his uniformly bright record in important operations.

WINSTON, F. S. (President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company).—He was concerned in getting up the first great public meeting in New York after the attack on Sumter, and sustained the cause liberally in various movements.

WALLACK, LIEUT. GEO. (nephew of Mr. J. Lester Wallack).—During the period of General Gillmore's command in Kentucky, Mr. Wallack was one of the most enterprising scouts in the national service. He was to be found in a great variety of characters, for which his profession as an actor served well to qualify him—assuming "butter-nut" peculiarities to such perfection that he was often arrested by our own troops as a spy from the

Confederates. His adventures might form a good counterpart to "Harvey Birch," the hero of Cooper's "Spy."

WEBSTER, COLONEL FLETCHER, of the 12th Massachusetts Regiment.—The military conduct of this officer was watched with peculiar interest, not only by his relations in New York as well as in New England, but by people generally, who remembered the triumphant Senatorial defence of the National Union by his renowned father, when "Nullification" insidiously aimed to cause the partial disunion which Secession boldly tried lately to effect by armed rebellion. The spirit of Daniel Webster found heroic commentary in the patriotic gallantry of Col. Fletcher Webster, who fell at the head of his regiment, in the thickest of the battle, at Chantilly, in August, 1862.

WYMAN, COLONEL POWELL T., 16th Massachusetts Regiment.—An excellent critic on soldierly transactions in actual service ("Fighting Joe Hooker") summed up the characteristics of Col. Wyman, by declaring that "he was the personification of gallantry"—a declaration illustrated in the battle of Glendale, where he fell, on the 30th of June, 1862.

WARD, GEN. J. H. HOBART, formerly Colonel of the 38th New York Volunteers.—He was one of the New Yorkers who volunteered his services in Cassius M. Clay's company to defend Washington when in imminent danger of a rebel attack. On returning to New York he was appointed Colonel of the 38th regiment, which he commanded with great gallantry at the first battle of Bull Run.

While in temporary command of the 2d brigade of Gen. Kearny's division at Fair Oaks, Col. Ward charged upon the rebels, who were in strong force, and drove them with bayonet into the woods. The 2d division was in nearly all the battles of the Peninsula, and its success was largely owing to the efforts of Col. Ward, as shown in the reports of his superiors. A letter signed by General Kearny and thirty other officers was addressed to the Secretary of War, thanking him for promoting Col. Ward to the rank of brig.-general.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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MY DEAR SIR:

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I am, dear sir,

Yours truly,

CHAS. O'CONOR.

Albert Welles, Esq., Pres't, &c.

JOURNALISTIC.

ARLINGTON, MASS., April 7, 1873.

GENTS:

The CHRONOTYPE is under the editorship of one every way qualified to make such a work *just what it should be*. It gives me pleasure to speak of this journal in the most unqualified terms of approbation. Every American should subscribe for this work, and especially every New England man. How it can be afforded for \$3 per year is more than I can conceive, as it is, in point of literary merit, second to none now before the public.

You did wisely and well in securing the services of my particular friend, Hon. J. V. C. Smith, as editor for this superb journal. It fills a vacuum long well known, and as every one may have a personal interest if worthy, it will be well sustained. With much respect,

L. WYMAN.

Office of *Arlington Advertiser*.

THE CHRONOTYPE, an American memorial of persons and events, published by the American College of Heraldry, No. 67 University Place, is before us. This elegant parlor journal requires no other commendation at our hands than to announce the names of some of the contributors to its columns: Frederic de Peyster, LL.D., Rev. Howard Crosby, D.D., LL.D., and Rev. Samuel Osgood, D.D. Wm. Cullen Bryant also appends his name to a very complimentary letter.

Being President of the Historical and Society Libraries of this city, it may be expected that Mr. de Peyster will give some memorials of the founders of those libraries, which would be extremely valuable and interesting. Rev. Howard Crosby may also give memorials of his progenitors, and their connection with the Rutgers, and other early settlers of this city.

Rev. Samuel Osgood and Mr. Bryant are among the first writers in the country on such themes as are contemplated in the CHRONOTYPE. It is a beautiful magazine, fit to grace the drawing-room table and library, where it will be retained on account of its valuable contents.—*Almy's Financial Record*, March 12, 1873.

THE CHRONOTYPE; an American Memorial of Persons and Events.—Herald's College, publishers, 67 University place. Family memorials ought to be, and are, made the basis of a fascinating kind of literature. Such private annals furnish the materials of large histories. On all accounts, therefore, as a matter of local interest, of family pride, and of public benefit, they are worth preserving. To cultivate a taste for such reading, and preserve records that may otherwise become lost, the Institute of Heraldry have commenced the CHRONOTYPE, a monthly publication, gathering up these family histories before they have drifted away out of sight and are lost in oblivion. The present number is illustrated with two portraits, and has a memorial of two families, those of Dahlgren and Lyon. It contains also a curious chapter on Heraldry; a biographical no-

tice of Marshall P. Wilder; the Will of Henry VIII., the Montagnes, &c. We commend it to our readers, and wish it abundant success. Now is the time to subscribe, at the commencement of the year.—*Evangelist*, March 13, 1873.

THE CHRONOTYPE.—The beauty of this publication has seldom been excelled, and those possessed of a taste for elegant literature, measuring it by the standard of their own efficiency, will give the work a high place as an historical record. Portraits of persons belonging to families whose meritorious careers are best estimated by the weight of obligations placed upon them, are given in each number. To manage these things successfully requires the co-operation of the families themselves to foster and encourage the difficulties attending such a publication. The CHRONOTYPE, therefore, belongs to parent and child, to men and to principles, who form a guard for the protection of history and literature.

The contents of this number are a testimony to this service. The article on the Washingtons should receive the approbation of the entire community, as showing the tedious kind of labor required to maintain the honor of an historical race. Mr. Knight, on Montgomery street, is agent; also Hertford, in Grove street.—*Jersey City Standard*, April 1st.

THE third issue of the CHRONOTYPE is a representative periodical in its way. The editors have succeeded in connecting correctly the family of Washington with the parent stem in England. A portrait of Dr. Winslow Lewis, of Boston, a man who has rendered important service to the world, illustrates this number. An excellent account of the last of the "Leatherheads," by Harman Westervelt, recalls the days of the old watchmen of New York. This monthly will render great service in exercising a watchfulness over such themes. Single numbers can be procured at Harry Knight's, at Hertford's, in Grove street, and the usual places. It is a beautiful book, and imparts wholesome lessons.—*Jersey City Times*, April 1st.

"THE CHRONOTYPE, an American Memorial of Persons and Events," is pretty well described when we say it is published by the American College of Heraldry and Genealogical Registry, and is intended to be of similar character with the English "Herald's College," and designed to gather up for perpetuation family records and family history. The value of an institution of this kind in some cases of disputed descent is obvious. The "CHRONOTYPE" is handsomely printed, and should become a permanent institution.—*Sunday Herald and Weekly National Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., March 9, 1873.

THE CHRONOTYPE.—This is the title of a new monthly journal, published by the American College of Heraldry, and designed to be an American memorial of persons and events, its object

being the preservation of genealogical, biographical and historical facts relating to or of interest to American families, a field which we believe it has entirely to itself, and in which it can scarcely fail of the success it deserves. It is neatly printed on tinted paper, and presents a handsome appearance. The terms are \$3 a year. Subscriptions may be sent to the College, No. 67 University place, New York.—*American Standard*, Jersey City, March 1, 1873.

AMERICAN HERALDRY.—An institution has been established in New York, known as the "American College of Heraldry and Genealogical Registry," which is deserving of encouragement and support. It takes for a prototype the "Herald's College" of England, which for more than eight centuries has kept the genealogical records of families. The American College will, in like manner, gather genealogies of our own people, keeping accurate records of all family relations for the benefit of posterity. Pride of ancestry is by no means to be deprecated as of aristocratic tendency. It should be encouraged among the poorer classes as well as the rich. Family pride is one of the strongest bulwarks of society. The poor cherish not less dearly their honorable parentage than the rich. The record of one's blood relations possesses special interest for himself at least, and the same pride which prompts him to admire the deeds of his ancestors leads him so to live as to command the veneration and esteem of his posterity. There is much in the motto of the American College of Heraldry—"He who careth not whence he came careth little whither he goeth." The institution publishes a monthly journal, quarto size, containing such authentic matter of general interest as may be found among the families of New York and elsewhere. It is entitled "THE CHRONOTYPE." The office of the College, 67 University Place, is the place of publication.—*Union and Advertiser*, Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1873.

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THE publication of the CHRONOTYPE is so analogous to literature that refers to family history, as it subserves precisely identical ends and objects, that it affords a precedent for a call upon our collaborators for all similar matter. Any author compiling of publishing a work of this character, who will forward to this office any such history, will be remunerated by the best available means open to us, which will be of editorially noticing his or her work in an elaborate review. Such matter generally receives little attention from the press, as the dry details do not warrant much outlay of labor or time. We shall give such works our especial attention when promptly forwarded, and will comment upon their contents in a manner that will promote the interests of the publisher, the family, and the author.

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American College of Heraldry

AND

Genealogical Registry,

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.

Founded 1860.

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"Precious is the Memorial of the Just."—*Evelyn.*

"And the Lord said unto Moses, write this for a Memorial in a Book."—*Ex. xvii, 14.*

Vol. I.

MAY, 1873.

No. 5.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1873, by ALBERT WELLES, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

THE WASHINGTON GENEALOGY.

BY H. H. CLEMENTS.

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[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 105.]

THE purpose of this memorial of the Washingtons is not merely to give a dry detail, illustrative of the technicalities of genealogy, but to ground researches upon an endeavor to understand more thoroughly the tendency of historical events. The antecedent causes of political action, beginning in the old barons' wars—those agitations that wrung *Magna Charta* from the despotic John, in 1215—and taking the principles of that instrument as the basis of constitutional law, let this enter into a general view of the history of govern-

ments and laws, and it becomes explanatory of agitations and troubles, that have become hereditary in the transmitted current of human affairs.

It must be understood as preliminary to the *derivations* in the Washington genealogy, that it was formerly the custom for *eldest* sons to take their father's surnames, while the *younger* branches assumed the *names* of the *estates* allotted them. This plan, having its origin in France, also prevailed in England some time after the Norman Conquest. Camden gives several instances, as thus: "If Hugh of

Saddington gave to his second sonne his mannour of Frydon, to his third sonne his mannour of Pantley, to his fourth sonne his wood of Albdy, the sonnes called themselves De Frydon, De Pantley, De Albdy, and their posterity removed the De. So Hugh (or Hugo) Montforte's second sonne, called Richard, being Lord of Hatton, in Warwickshire, tooke the *name* of Hatton. So Almeric, the youngest sonne of Simon De Montforte, Earle of Leicester, staying in England when his father was slaine and brethren fled, took the name of Welsborne. So the name of Euer* came from the mannour of Euer, near Uxbridge, to younger sonnes of Lord John Fitz-Robert De Clauering, from whom the Lords Euer, and Sir Peter Euers of Axholme, are descended. So Sir John Cradocke, Knight, great-grandfather of Sir Henry *Newton*, of Somersetshire, tooke first the name of Newton, which was the name of his *habitation*; as the issue of *Huddard*, in Cheshire, tooke the name of *Dutton*, their chief mansion." In these, and hundreds of other instances, a "local habitation and a *name*" were simultaneously acquired.

"Callendarium Rolls" say that Robert De Vallibus held the manor of Millburn. The list commences with this *name*. The same *place* was granted to John Washington, 21st Henry II. (1175). De Vallibus† is

literally "Lee;" and, as they held this manor contemporaneously, they were evidently father and son.

Millham and Millburn continue the names of the old gentry in Cumberland. The manor of Millham, whose lands adjoin the river Duddon, was at the foot of Black Comb. Awsthrayte Manor is in this lordship (extinct *in temp.* Edward III., heiress married Stanley), and the family bore arms nearly identical with the Washingtons—"Gules, two bars *argent*, in chief three mullets of six points, pierced, *or*." (See Lysson's Cumberland, page 80.) The manor of Washinglee, in Bedford, passed to the Lee family of Stoneley, county of Warwick.

Washington Arms—*Argent*, two bars *gules*, in chief three mullets of the second.

This Stoneley or Stanley family were the Lords of Awsthrayte. They removed to Derby and Chester, and were the ancestors of the Brook-Capel family, who were from Warwick, and originally Leighs or Leightons. (See Beetham.)

Hutchingson says, in his history of Cumberland, "that no bearings of the De Vallibus family are or were extant." "Hugo used a seal of a crest, said to be a Griffin eating a lancet." This, as a seal of a document merely, may have belonged to some other person.

Hugh De Altley, or Audley, or Stanley, Earl of Gloucester, 21st Edward III. (1348), inherited Washinglee. The grandfather of this Hugh, 21st Henry III. (1235), was sent with Henry De Audley, to take charge of the

* *Euer*, a bowl or cup. *Eueraux*, a bowl of waters.

† Vass, or Wass, says Sir James Dalrymple, is the same as *De Vallibus*. The Wasses were lords of Dirlcton, county Haddington. (See *Patronimica Britannica*, page 428.) John Wass, of Leicestershire, was one of the Commissioners for levying a subsidy granted by Henry VIII.

castle of Chester, and this latter was ancestor of the Lees of Chester. He, taking sides with the barons, was attainted.

Washinglee, in 1272, reign Edward I., was granted to Walter de Gloucester. The Earls of Gloucester were Plantagenets, and bore for an armorial device the white swan. The Washington family bore this identical insignia. (See Surtees' note on Washington family.)

From this old family of Washinglee, surviving descendants adopted the name of the manor by partition, Wass and Lee.

Washingham, or Washington, a manor in Surrey, was associated with the name of Stanley at a very early period. This place was in the hundred of Blixon, and John Stanley forfeited it, with all his other possessions, to King Edward IV., 1472. (Claus. Pat. Rolls; also see page 333, Bray and Manning.) These names and persons might be made available for the production of a great deal of comparative genealogy.

The manor of Barnes, in Surrey, was inherited by the Millburn family, who bore both names of Watterville alias Millburn. Sir John De Millburn was owner 1360, Richard 1422. Sir Francis Walsingham lived there and entertained Queen Elizabeth in 1589.

The manor of Althorp, the seat of Earl Spencer, in Northampton, was originally held by Hamon Fitz-Hamon or Lee. His relative, Reginald de Cobham, ancestor of Lord Brook, held it of his kinsman, Nicholas de Vielston. This last name is from the French of

Vicil (old), from which is derived Allee or Audley.

William Spencer, of Wormleighton, Warwick, says Bridges, who is undoubtedly correct, "descended from a younger branch of the De Spencers, who were Earls of Gloucester and Winchester" (*i. e.*, De Montforts).

This John Washington, of Millburn, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, made all his different names convertible terms, Washing, Lee, Brook, Millburn, and the changes have all one meaning.

Abbre Pat. Originalum have only one reference to William De Washington of Cumberland.

Washington, in Sussex, at Doomsday Survey, was held by William De Brayosa. This name is from the French of *Broyer*, to grind, or the miller. Correlative with this is, of course, *Ebrois*, whom Jacob, in his "Peerage," makes ancestor of the Devereux family. The possessions of the Brayosa family of Sussex were very large. The lordships of Knapp, Brembre, Horsham, Shoreham and Washington, were included in the barony. King John confiscated his estates, and his wife and son fled to Ireland. The last Baron of Brembre was William, the son of William, Senior, by his first wife, Isabella de Clare. Maria, the third wife of the elder William, paid taxes for Wassington, Fyndon, Weisterton, Vetrepont and Fisseresgate. Wisterton was at length inherited by the Shirley family. A fragment of those possessions, through Beatrix Brayosa, of Wedon, or Verdon Hill, was settled on Anthony

Shirley, gent., who married a daughter of Sir Thomas Walshingham, or Washington. He died in 1664. (See Sussex Archæology).

Wessington is properly *Weisington*, from the Saxon of *Weis*, white having reference to the White Swan, borne in the arms (viz., White Rose), and to the Earldom of Gloucester.

The aunt of Colonel Edward Apsley (called the "Regicide") was married to Thomas Wass. Elizabeth Wass married a D'Hautrey of Moore House. Many of the kindred of Sir Thomas More fled to Holland, and this explains the presence of Thomas Washington in the low countries, *in temp.* Henry VIII. It is well known that his family settled in Holland, and he was called by Bridges a "captain in Flanders."

With these Sussex families, an alliance was formed with the Morley family, one of which was the well-known parliamentary leader, *Fules De Morlee*, inherited *Weiston*, and he was witness to a charter of William Brayosa. Morley is derived from *Molare*, to grind. Weiston was one of Brayosa's manors.

John Goning, Earl of Norwich, connected with the old Sussex families, was allied in blood with the Wasses, Shelleys, Palmers, Apsleys, and innumerable other families. Hurst Pierrepont was one of his seats. This place derived its name from the family of Pierrepont, originally *Vipont*, or *Vetrepont*. This family originated in the *De Pontibus* ancestors of the De Clifords and Penns.

A son of Hugh Devereux, or De

Montfort* (says Lowther), assumed the name of Hatton. This was Richard, ancestor of Sir Christopher Hatton. There is evidence that this name is synonymous with Haddon of the Peak, Derby. Rymer has something so pertinent to what we have detailed, that we copy the entire document. *Washingham*, referred to, is the modern Walshingham, and Queen Elizabeth's famous minister, Walshingham, was linked in bonds of kinship with our Washingtons. The family of Sir Francis Walshingham lived at Chiselhurst, where died Napoleon III. The emperor's widow, Eugenie, represents the Spencer family, through Arabella Churchill.

"We, by the grace of God, King of England, Edward I., Earl of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, make known to all. By the alliances formerly made for us and our heirs, Kings of England, to continue forever.

"To that nobleman, Guy, Count of Flanders, and Marquis de Nemours, for him and for his heirs, Counts of Flanders, we conferred upon the aforesaid Count letters patent, and these letters were to this purport, that my *Sir Hugh De Montfort* and

* Of Simon De Montfort, Earl of Leicester, Burke says (page 358 of the "Extinct Peerage"): "He obtained the hand of Alianore, sister of Henry III., and had four sons. Almeric was the last, and his posterity flourished in England under the names of Wellesburn."

Of the Barons Montfort De Bastenburgh, Burke says: "Henry De Montfort, great-grandson of first baron, regained the manor of *Wellesburn*-Montfort, whereof he had been dispossessed by Henry II." Let it be remembered that Peter, one of the brothers of this Henry, fell at the battle of Evesham, 1264. This Peter married a daughter of Henry De *Aldithley*, the identical family we are referring to as De Audley.

Burke says Hugh referred to was killed, which is refuted by the document by Rymer, herein quoted.

Sir Walter De Beaumont, Seneschal of our Palace, and our *procurators* or dispensers, who hath our love, and hath equal love for us and our heirs, Kings of England, by our command and by our presence, swearing by the Holy Evangelists (touching meanwhile their bodies), that we know all that is contained in these letters, devised and given to the above-mentioned Noble Count of Flanders, and to his heirs, and we can vouch for the truth of these letters, and they are not to be questioned by any one.

"Therefore, we, in proper person, recognize that our said Hugo and Sir Walter Beaumont are our Stewards, and we give them leave to swear by our souls for us and our heirs, Kings of England, and in our name declare that all named in these letters patent are true, and fully recognize that the aforesaid Hugo, and our Sir Walter, are our Stewards, swearing by the Holy Evangelists (touching their bodies), and in the Chapel of the Virgin at *Washingham*, in our name and that of our heirs, that all things referred to in these letters patent mentioning the Count of Flanders, are not to be refuted.

"This done and executed in our Chapel of *Washingham*, in this day of grace, one thousand two hundred and ninety-seven, in the twenty-fifth of our Reign."

This document is interesting, in view of what has been stated. There is a mingling of *names* and *persons* that confirms our suggestions, previously affirmed.

Edward I. was the prince who con-

tributed to the defeat of the De Montforts, in the reign of his father, Henry III., at Evesham. The whole family of De Montfort was attainted, though their lives were spared. Edward restored Hugo to favor, and Edward II. (who gave him his niece in marriage) was even more lenient. The young Earl of Gloucester, De Clerc, had been killed at Bannockburn, and the title was given to Hugh De Montfort, grandson of Hugh.

We have no account of *Washingham*, and it is problematical where it was situated. Great and Little Walshingham were parishes in Norfolk. It is most probable that the town of Chiselhurst is referred to by Rymer.

This name will lead to acquisitions of knowledge concerning the race. *John Washingham*, in the fifth year of King Edward IV., 1465, was pastor of the Church of Uggerly, and was seized of the manors of Chamberlain and Grey, in Brent, Pelham, County Hertford. "These were part of the estate of Sir Adam Washington, of Beeches," says Clutterbuck (*Hist. and Ant. of Hert'd*, pp. 447 and 448, vol. iii.)

This gentleman was a barrister at law in Lincoln's Inn, and he married a daughter of Francis Flyer, sheriff of Herts. He had issue several children, and devised Pelham Manor to his executors for his children. They sold it to Felix Calvert. Sir Adam was living in 1640. There seems to exist no published record of his children.

Phillips, in his *Pedigrees* (a work not in circulation here), says: "Alice, sister and co-heiress *fil* Roger de Hert-

ford, and niece and co-heiress of Alan Washington, m. —."

This refers to a previous generation, and Alan De Washington is nowhere else mentioned in a printed record.

The last representative of the Washingtons, of Wharton, County Lancaster, England, was Thomas, 1799. He was rector of one of the

parish churches in Durham, and died 1823.

There are *three* unknown Washingtons, viz.: William Washington, and Helen his wife, of Panketh, County of Lancaster; Thomas, Rector of Crown Thorpe, County of Suffolk, *temp.* Henry VIII., and a Walter Washington, Vicar of St. Mary's, Cambridge, 1699.

THE ALBINNI.

BY H. H. CLEMENTS.

THE town and city of Tusculum, on the edge of the Alban hills, was the ancient home of the Latin race. South and southwest are the wide plains of the Campagna, while the Apennines enclose all the Sabine, Volscian, and Latin lowlands. The whole of this region was once filled with cities, temples, and groves, where were held great civic assemblies. Auscanias, after the death of Æneas, united with the kingdom of Alba, of which his father was founder.

It is impossible for one to look over this territory, even upon a map, and imagine that the history of these important people terminated there, and had no further connection with the history of other nations. If people will only examine what is offered to their consideration, they cannot commit such an error. It cannot be disputed, we think, that the name of the Albinni, of England, has reference to such antecedents. There is everything to favor, and nothing to prohib-

it such reasoning. Claudius Albinni, and Constantine, who married Hellenia, a British Princess, preside over these conditions and come within the pale of such association. Albion, the ancient name of England and Scotland, was transferred through such a channel.

The Albinni, of Britain, were persons of high rank and distinguished position. They were closely allied to the Plantagenets, in fact they were of the royal race. Geoffrey de Wirce, referred to by Dugdale, is properly Geoffrey de *Weise*, or White. He had a son, Nigel de Mowbray, who was grandson of Nigel de Alba, or Albinni. He was of Newham Padox, and ancestor of Nigel de Poultney. Geoffrey, of this family, was a De Mandeville, Earl of Essex, and grandson of the Earl of Arundel. A daughter of Geoffrey, Duke of Louvain, married William De Albania, Earl of Arundel. Alba is commemorated all down through the ages in St. Albans and the Dukedoms of Albany and York.

The author of the history and antiquities of York, says, "Gilbert Fitz Nigel, gave to the nuns of St. Clements, or Clement-thorpe, land for their possession, and that Albinni, his kinsman, '*Eber* si gloria prima sui*,' founded the University of Paris. He and one Clement went over to Paris, and they two carried about the street learning to be sold." (See page 376.)

Robert of Langdon, great grandson of Turchill, Earl of Warwick, left a daughter, says Dugdale, who married Thomas Tamworth. The Barons of

Tamworth were the fine old Scotch race of Marmions of White Church. They connect with the Albinni and the arms are emblazoned on the church windows.

The Pultneys, in the same line of descent, are the well-known family of the Earls of Bath, and Sir William was a large proprietor of lands in Western New York. For ages they were the Lords of Napton, in Leicestershire, and connect with the family of Louvain, one of which lived at Penhurst, in Kent.

SAVAGE ADORNMENT.

THE Indians had some singular ideas of the presents which, at the first visit, the Europeans gave them. The axes and hoes which they received, they hung as ornaments around their necks; and the stockings they used as tobacco pouches.—"*Heckewelder*." The early French writers relate an amusing anecdote to show the confusion of Indian ideas in matters of dress. The Ursuline nuns, having educated a Huron girl, presented her, on her marriage to one of her countrymen, with a complete

and handsome suit of clothes in the Parisian style. They were much surprised, some days after, to see the husband, who had taken possession of the whole of the bride's attire, arrayed in it, and parading backward and forward in front of the convent, betraying every symptom of the most extravagant exultation, which was farther increased on observing the nuns crowding to the window to see him, and smiling at his singular appearance.—*Murray, from Creuxius*.

OLD BOOKS.

Le Fevre, Reuyell of the Histories of Troy, printed by Caxton in 1471, was the very first book ever published in the English language, and that was executed abroad, and not in England.

The Game and Playe of Chesse, also printed by Caxton, was the first work ever published in England, in 1474, in Westminster Abbey.

Bartholomew de Glanville, spoken of by ancient writers as the English

* Eber is literally ivory, *i. e.*, bright, shining.

Pliny, printed the first book on paper. Its title was *De Proprietatibus Rerum*.

It was subsequently translated into English by one John Trevisa, and then came out in a new edition printed by Wynken de Worde, 1496, on paper first made in England expressly for that purpose. Again, in 1535, by one Berthelet, and afterwards by Rust in 1582—being a popular production.

Boke of St. Albans, by Dame Juliana Berners, Prioress of Sopwell, near St. Albans, England, was printed 1486. It was a treatise on fishing, hawking, hunting, and coat-armour. No other similar production appeared from any source till 1651 deemed to have any pretensions to character, so popular was the nun's exhaustive effort. About that period *The Art of Angling*, wherein are discovered many

rare secrets, written by Thomas Barker, an ancient practitioner in the said art, made its appearance at the Seven Stars, near St. Paul's, London.

Fishing appears to have been a favorite recreation for genteel people in those primitive times, which probably stimulated Walton to project his popular volume, *Contemplative Man's Recreation*, 1653—Cromwell's meridian of military fame. Singular as it may appear, showing the taste of those days, fifty-three editions were published in the course of 217 years. It has by no means lost its value in 1873. He is envied among bibliomaniacs who possesses an old copy of good old Isaac's graphic prelections on the pleasures of fishing. One of the editions was in two quarto volumes. That and Robinson Crusoe, Pilgrim's Progress, and Mother Goose, have not yet lost their popularity.

EARTH MOUNDS.

THERE is a mystery, and an unwritten history of those artificial tumuli, which abound on the American continent. Certainly they are the work of human hands—but whose hands, and in what age of the world constructed, thus far defies the earnest interrogations of archæological scholars.

Among other evidences of their origin by people who had made some progress in art, is demonstrated by the immense amount of pottery which excavations disclose in connection with human bones. The epoch of their

construction entirely antedates the advent of Indians in America.

Russia, of all countries in Europe, is most thickly studded over with mounds. The empire, with all its vast resources, could not in twenty years build half as many as may be seen in perfect condition, that may have been in existence thousands of years. These strange monuments indicate a dense population wherever they are found, perhaps far larger than at the present moment. Ethnology, with all its scientific scrutiny, throws no light on this subject.

A MORSEL OF REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

THE following letter, written forty years ago by the venerable Park Holland of Maine to his nephew, Jonas Holland, Esq., of Schenectady, for many years Treasurer of Union College, although it relates to familiar history, presents details of unusual interest to all who have a taste for historical matters. Park Holland was a stalwart, noble man, who spent a considerable portion of his life in surveying the wildernesses of Maine. He was a man of strong mental powers, a retentive memory, fine presence, great endurance, and undoubted courage. The simple narrative here given was written by his own hand, unpalsied by the shocks of eighty eventful years. He died at an advanced age, having outlived by many years his brother Ivory, to whom he makes allusion in the letter. The latter was the grandfather of Alexander Holland, Esq., of this city, and both were great uncles of Dr. J. G. Holland, also of this city.

ORONO, Me., March 20, 1833.

DEAR NEPHEW: In compliance with your request, I shall attempt to give you a short historical sketch of part of my life, particularly that part which embraces the period of the Revolutionary War. But you must not expect anything of great importance, as I am grown old, and my intellectual faculties decrease as the years of my age increase, but, however, I shall attempt it, beginning with the Revolutionary War in 1775.

Your father and I lived in the same neighborhood, and were warm Whigs

or Revolutionists, but we did not enter the service until the year 1776, when the State of Massachusetts was requested by Congress to raise a brigade of troops to march immediately to New York, and your father and I, with about thirty others of our townsmen, marched for New York, and joined our regiment at Brookfield, and from thence proceeded by land to New Haven, where we embarked on board of vessels, and arrived at New York some time in the fore part of July (say the 10th), and we tarried in the city until a few days after the battle of Long Island, when it was agreed in council that the American troops should evacuate the city. Accordingly, we left it some time in September.

The British, having notice of our intentions, sent a number of armed vessels up both the East and North rivers, so, if possible, to cut off our retreat; but tho' they did not effect their purpose, they very much retarded our progress up the island. However, with much difficulty we progressed as far as Harlem Heights, nigh the upper end of the island, and encamped. The next day we found the British had landed a considerable force, and were coming to give us battle, and we had so far recovered ourselves that we lost no time in marching to meet them; and a battle soon commenced, and we fell in with their front guard, which soon gave way, and we pushed on to their main body and a pretty severe engagement took place, which was attended with considerable loss on both sides and ended in their retreat on board of their vessels, nigh Harlem village. The principal part of our army soon marched on to White Plains, and fortified as well as our means would ad-

mit of. Here we made a stand, but soon heard the British were coming with a large force from Throgg's Neck, or East Chester, towards White Plains. We immediately sent a large detachment of our troops towards them. We marched about a mile and a half to a high ridge of land, where the whole British force were in fair view. They were ten or fifteen thousand strong, with a heavy field artillery. Here we halted just within the reach of their artillery, and soon the air was filled with balls, shells, and grapeshot. Col. Smallwood's regiment of Virginia troops lay in an opening in the ridge, in plain view of the enemy's artillery, and in a short time they were cut to pieces in a most shocking manner, but those of us who were posted on the higher part of the ridge suffered (comparatively) but little. They generally fired over us, but the shells annoyed us considerably; but after a short time the cannonading ceased all at once, and the infantry appeared in solid columns in front of us, and deployed immediately, and a warm fire of musketry took place. Immediately after we had fired, say ten or twelve rounds, we discovered they had flanked us on the right and left. We were then ordered to retreat, which was quickly obeyed. Our retreat was down a steep hill; so we received but little injury from their fire, for they generally fired over us. Our loss by the first attack of the infantry was very considerable. We arrived within our breastworks a little before sunset, and the enemy returned back. We tarried on the ground a few days, and then Gen. Washington, with the principal part of the remains of the army, crossed the river to the New Jersey side, and our regiment moved up river to night Tarrytown, where we tarried till we were discharged, which was some time in November, and when we were

discharged we returned home. So ended the campaign of 1776.

Some time in the winter of 1776 and 1777, Congress proposed to raise a permanent army which should be engaged for during the war, or at least three years; and Massachusetts was required to raise fifteen regiments. The business now progressed rather slowly. However, enlisting orders came out before the spring. Your father was nominated as a lieutenant, and received enlisting orders accordingly; and he found a berth for me as sergeant-major of the regiment, if I would enlist, and although I was entirely sick of a soldier's life, yet when I considered of what importance it was in the cause in which we had begun, to have a strong and permanent army, I did not long hesitate, but engaged immediately, and about twenty-four or twenty-five others, or, at least, as many as the town was required to furnish; and about the first of May we all marched into Leicester and were enrolled and mustered by the State muster-master. From thence we proceeded to Bunker Hill Barracks, and were inoculated for the smallpox, about 900 in the whole. Here we suffered very considerably for want of attendance and necessary supplies. However, about 800 out of 900 recovered. Then we marched to Worcester, where our regiment lay at rendezvous, and continued there until the news arrived that Ticonderoga was evacuated, and our northern army was retreating before Burgoyne towards Fort Edward. On receiving the information we marched with all possible speed to Greenbush, to the eastward of Albany, where we left our baggage and sick, and took with us a shift of clothes, and proceeded with all possible dispatch to Fort Edward, from which place we sent out a strong detachment to reinforce our retreating army, who were then at Hubber-

ton, and a severe engagement took place the next day. The loss was considerable on both sides, but the enemy far exceeded us in numbers, and we were obliged to retreat back to Fort Edward, and in our retreat we destroyed the bridges and obstructed the road in such a manner that they were prevented from pursuing us very closely. On our arrival at camp we made every preparation for a further retreat down the North River, which we effected in a few days.

I shall omit particulars, and only say that we continued our retreat to the mouth of the Mohawk river, and encamped on Vandewark's island, where we made a permanent halt until the fore part of September. While we were here, Gen. Schuyler, our commander, was superseded, and the command of the Northern Army was given to Gen. Gates, about the time we arrived on the island. About this time Burgoyne sent a detachment of Hessian troops to Bennington, to capture an American guard, and take possession of a quantity of stores which were there, designed for the American Army, but by the spirited exertion of the militia under the command of Gen. Stark, they were wholly defeated and partly killed, and the remainder taken prisoners, with all their field artillery, arms, ammunition and baggage.

About this time Lieut. Ledyard, having been previously despatched from Burgoyne's army, up the St. Lawrence, by way of the lakes, to proceed to the attack of Fort Stanwix, or afterwards called Fort Harrison, if I recollect the name, Col. Garnsworth's regiment and the New York militia defended the Garrison. Lieut. Ledyard's forces consisted of British troops and a number of Tories, or Refugees (so called), with a considerable body of Indians. He de-

manded the immediate surrender of the garrison, which was refused, and bravely defended by the besieged. On receiving intelligence of the critical situation of the garrison, he despatched a brigade to their relief, with all possible speed, but before they arrived the Indians received intelligence of their approach, and left their general to shift for himself; and on his being informed of the desertion of the Indians, and the high approach of the American troops, he decamped immediately, leaving his tents, baggage, provisions, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, and made a rapid retreat back to the lakes.

The defeat of Lieut. Ledyard, together with the capture of the Hessians at Bennington, and a strong reinforcement of militia which was daily joining the American army, and having a new General to command us in whom we had more confidence than in our former commander (though perhaps no better), all these circumstances united to raise the spirits of the American army to a high pitch. We were soon ordered to march up river, and face Gen. Burgoyne, who had drove us thus far down stream, and we marched, and arrived at Bemis Heights, within about two or three miles of Burgoyne's camp at Saratoga. Here we made a firm stand, and remained till the 19th of September. The British General finding his situation had become very critical, he determined, if possible, to force our lines, and to proceed down river to Albany, with an expectation of meeting Gen. Clinton at that place. Accordingly they marched out, and gave us battle, which commenced about noon, and continued till about sunset, when each army returned to camp. The dead and part of the wounded were left on the field of battle until the next morning, when, by mutual agreement, each took away their own

dead and wounded. Both armies seemed to claim the victory, but neither had much to boast of. The action was severe, and the loss was probably about equal on each side. The loss of officers on the British side was, however, much the greatest. Each army lay tolerably peaceable in camp till the 7th of October. In this interval of time the militia marched to Fort Edward, and posted themselves at sundry places on the river, in such a manner as to prevent the British from retreating back to the lake, destroying all the boats they found in the river, and destroying the bridges and obstructing the road in such a manner as to make a retreat impracticable. On Burgoyne being informed of his situation on the 7th of October, he determined to make one more bold attempt to break through our lines, and, if possible, to reach Albany.

The battle commenced with spirit on both sides, and continued till towards evening, when the British retreated into their camp, which was well fortified. They left most or all of their dead and wounded on the field of battle, and a part of their field artillery and considerable ammunition. We stormed two Hessian redoubts, which were on the right of their camp. Our troops, who had been in the action, lay on their arms all night, under their breastworks, expecting to be reinforced in the morning, when we proposed to storm their camp; but in the morning all was still in their camp. We could see their cannon in the embrasures pointed towards us, the sponges, spears, etc., standing against the breastworks, but we could see no sentinels placed on the works. However, as soon as we were all ready for the attack, we found the breastworks and camp were all deserted, and the tents and baggage wagons were chiefly demolished and burnt, and their heavy field-

pieces, after destroying the carriages, were left on the ground. We pursued them until we found they had crossed Schuyler's Creek, and had made a stand on a height of land nigh Saratoga, old fort. Now we returned back to camp in good spirits. We daily sent out strong scouts to watch the enemy's motions, and we found them rather inactive. We sent a strong party over the river to the eastern shore, and then marched up to opposite the enemy's camp, and captured about one hundred boats loaded with provisions, and brought them down opposite our camp. This was to them an irreparable loss, as their communication was entirely cut off from any supplies.

In a few days after they met with this disaster, we received a flag from General Burgoyne, with proposals for a capitulation, which, after considerable altercation, was agreed to on the 17th of October, and, according to the articles of agreement, the British troops stacked their arms, and marched out of camp, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and after they had received provisions, &c., they marched for Boston, and the American army marched for Albany. This ended the campaign of 1777.

Our brigade principally quartered in Albany. I need not mention the enemy's burning Cherry Valley and the neighboring settlements, for I presume they are within your knowledge.

Some time about the 1st of April our regiment went on board vessels at Albany, and proceeded down river to West Point, just below the Highlands, where we pitched our tents, and with the assistance of the Connecticut troops, proceeded to fortify the Point. Our regiment began the building Fort Putnam, named so after our Colonel. Here I would wish to observe that your father and myself—then both being subaltern officers—with about

fifty men, struck the first stroke towards building the fort, which stands to this day. Permit me to digress from my historical sketch, and just observe that when we had finished our first forenoon's work, and returned to dinner, the rattlesnakes had come out of their dens to the number of about thirty, and when we returned in the afternoon we had nothing to do but slay and eat. We had a soldier in our party who seemed well acquainted with this kind of serpent, and to kill them in such a manner that none bit themselves. He then dressed and cooked them, and it was said that it was a very excellent dish. However, your father nor I, having no great liking to snakes, did not partake of the repast.

Whilst our regiment were building Fort Putnam, the Connecticut troops were fortifying two heights to the south of us. One was called Fort Willis, and the other Fort Webb—named after the two Colonels in the Connecticut line. In the course of the season, by the extraordinary exertions of the officers and soldiers, the forts were completed, and well supplied with cannon, mortars, &c. We had now the benefit of all the field artillery that was taken with Burgoyne's army, amounting to more than forty pieces of brass ordnance, exclusive of mortars and a large quantity of powder, balls, shells, &c. In the same season we stretched a chain across the river at the point to prevent the shipping from passing up the river. This chain was made of wrought iron of the best quality, weighing upwards of forty-three tons, and was made fast at each end, and defended by strong batteries. The fortifications above mentioned, with many other obstructions, apparently rendered it impossible for shipping to pass the point up river. However, the enemy never attempted it, until the treachery of Arnold in-

duced them to send a number of vessels up river as far as Stony Point and into Tappan Bay, but on the plot being discovered, they retreated back. The story of this affair is too notorious to need repeating.

The Continental troops were ordered to leave West Point previous to this affair, and marched into the New Jerseys, where they were stationed when Major Andre was executed. On the evening of the memorable day, I was taken with a violent fever, and was the next day carried out of camp some twenty miles or more, and the army marched towards Philadelphia, to a place called Totaway, where they encamped. I remained where I was carried about thirty-five days. The fever was very violent, and I was all the time deprived of my reason, or any kind of recollection of what passed. At the expiration of this time, your father came to visit me, and I but faintly recollected him. He said to me: "Park, what do you want I should do for you?" I immediately answered: "I want you should give me some cold water," which he immediately brought to me, and I drank something more than a pint. He then asked me what more I wanted. I answered I wanted he should take off some of the bed-clothes, which he did. "What more do you want?" was his request. I said: "More water;" and he gave me another pint or more. (This was about sunset.) I laid down, and was asleep in a few minutes, and awaked no more until morning, and when I awaked I felt perfectly easy, and all my rational faculties appeared to have returned, and I was in a most copious sweat, and the burning fever, which had almost destroyed me in body and mind, appeared to have totally left me, but it left me very weak and low for a long time; and towards winter our troops went to winter quarters. Our brigade went to West Point, and

they carried me to a place called Colla Barrack, where I spent the winter, and recovered my health but slowly; and my courage seemed to fail me, and I thought it best to resign my commission and leave the service. But my Colonel would not hear a word of my proposal, and said if I would tarry, he would have me appointed paymaster of his regiment, and the duty would be easy, and in the spring there was no doubt but I should be restored to my natural health; and your father appeared very anxious that I should tarry. As we had been so long together in the service, he wished that I would not think of leaving him. I readily consented to the proposal, and your father was appointed Quartermaster and I Paymaster of the regiment, and I soon recovered my health and spirits, and everything appeared to be pleasant. Nothing worthy of my relating occurred for a considerable time. In the beginning of the season 1781, our troops marched down in the vicinity of White Plains, and formed an encampment, and in the course of the season the French General, Count Rochambeau, came on with the French troops, and encamped on our left, where he tarried till perhaps the last of September, when the French troops, with part of

the American army, marched with all convenient speed to Yorktown, to look at Cornwallis, and see that he did no more mischief. His surrender, and the circumstances attending his surrender, etc., are historically related.

Our regiment, after the army had left White Plains, returned to the Highlands. The capture of Cornwallis, and the consequences attending it, are fresh in the mind of every American, without repeating. In the year 1782, the principal part of the northern army moved up river to Newburgh and built forts, and tarried there until the news of peace arrived, and on the 3d of June, 1783, the soldiers who had engaged for the war were then discharged, or, rather, furloughed, till called for, which operated as a discharge, and the officers and soldiers generally returned home. The feeling of the officers and soldiers at parting, after so long a connection, is much easier conceived than expressed.

I shall now close this narrative, and only add that I am, with every sentiment of friendship and esteem,

Your loving uncle,

PARK HOLLAND.

To Mr. JONAS HOLLAND, Schenectady, N. Y.

BOOKS OF THE PREROGATIVE OFFICE AND ECCLESIASTICAL RECORDS.

WE are enabled to copy from a report made upon the claims of heirs the within excellent advice and information to persons going abroad for the purpose of making investigations pertaining to property or genealogy:

The ecclesiastical law of Great Brit-

ain, which brought the property of persons dying without a will, or intestate, within the control of the bishops and clergy, made the church of each parish throughout the kingdom an office of record. The boundaries of these parishes were never well defined, and liable to change.

Under the civil law, like offices were established in various parts of the realm, which also became depositories of papers of the same character, and whose limits were fixed without regard to parish districts.

In the year 1858, these *depositories* of papers were found to number nearly four hundred, in many of which no care was taken of the books or papers, and nothing to prevent them from being mutilated or destroyed.

The difficulties incident to such confusion in lawful documents that surround the tracing of titles to estates, or the genealogy of families, are at once apparent, and impossible to overcome.

After many attempts to remedy this evil, an act of Parliament was passed reducing the number, and more clearly defining the boundaries of the districts, and also collecting these ancient and valuable documents into the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, principal registry of probate of the city of London, where they are *now* arranged and filed in a proper manner. Under the law named, every society, having records beginning with the organization of such society, must have their originals deposited in the proper offices of the Crown.

The registries spoken of, involve marriages, births, and deaths, the proof, entry, and files of wills, the granting of letters of administration and guardianship, the settlements of accounts of administration and guardianship, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, commencing in the

seventh century, and in many instances continuing until their removal.

The variety and importance of these records cannot be over-estimated, and when the work of collecting is completed, additional security will be given to *property*.

The records of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (previous to the additions named), commencing A. D. 1385, have continued to the present time, and, when taken together, show a mass of manuscript scarcely equaled in the world.

To make these papers accessible and of easy reference, rules have been adopted and rigidly adhered to, causing delay and expense to such as find it necessary to examine any part of their contents, yet entirely consistent with the end they are designed to accomplish. But few wills can be seen each day, the office hours being from eleven until three from June until November.

Should there be unclaimed dividends remaining in the Bank of England, as a preliminary step, the question of legitimate and lawful descent, as regulated by the Courts of Great Britain, must be settled, showing the blood relationship beyond doubt. This shows the *evil* of the *neglect* of persons in preserving records of their immediate or remote connections.

The proof of right heirs *must be furnished* before any questions are answered or any proceedings recognized. No Court, Chancery, or any other, can have control of property deposited in the Bank of England, unless proceedings are instituted by the repre-

sentatives of deceased persons. The property of persons dying intestate and without heirs is taken possession of, after a certain lapse of time, by the Government and invested. The interest accruing may be used or applied to some one's use—or, rather, such a course has been adopted. When the

capital is lost, the question of responsibility would apply, it seems, though we cannot say who would be considered legally bound. A sum of four hundred pounds, taken possession of after a chancery decision, in a suit of Clements vs. Child, was disposed of in this way, and lost in South Sea annuities.

ANCIENT SIGNS, WONDERS, AND AFFLICTIONS.

THE spring of 1647, according to the researches of Dr. O'Callaghan, was followed by events that were extremely disastrous. From March 29th to April of that year, the chronicles of the time give us some insight into the general intelligence of the people up and down the Hudson River, from New York to Albany. That careful historian of New Netherland relates that the winter which had just terminated was remarkably long and severe. The North River closed at Rensselaerswyck on the 25th November, and remained frozen some four months. A very high freshet, unequaled since 1639, followed, which destroyed a number of horses in their stables, nearly carried away the fort, and inflicted considerable other damage in the colonie. "A certain fish of considerable size, snow-white in color, round in the body, and blowing water out of its head," made at the same time his appearance, stemming the impetuous flood. What it portended, "God the Lord only knew." All the inhabitants were lost in wonder, for "at the same instant that this fish appeared to us, we had the first thunder

and lightning this year." The public astonishment had scarcely subsided, when another monster of the deep, estimated at forty feet in length, was seen, of a brown color, having fins on his back, and ejecting water in like manner, high in the air. Some seafaring people, "who had been to Greenland," now pronounced the strange visitor a whale. Intelligence was shortly after received that it had grounded on an island at the mouth of the Mohawk, and the people turned out in numbers to secure the prize, which was, forthwith, subjected to the process of roasting, in order to extract its oil. Though large quantities were obtained, yet so great was the mass of blubber, the river was covered with grease for three weeks afterwards, and the air infected to such a degree with the stench, as the fish lay rotting on the strand, that the smell was perceptibly offensive for two (Dutch) miles to leeward. The whale which had first ascended the river, stranded, on its return to sea, on an island some forty miles from the mouth of the river, near which place four others grounded, also, this year.





Henry Clews

HENRY CLEWS.

WE present in this number the portrait of Henry Clews, well known as one of our most enterprising and public spirited citizens. Among the eminent banking houses of New York, the firm of Henry Clews & Co. is distinguished both for its high character, and the zeal and energy with which it has aided some of the most important works of public improvement, where large expenditures of capital have been required; no banking house is now more generally and favorably known throughout the world; the London house of Clews, Habicht & Co. are the Bankers and Fiscal Agents of the United States Government for all diplomatic and foreign receipts and expenditures—a position of honor and trust for many years previously held by the wealthy English banking house of Baring Brothers & Co.

When the war broke out, with a forecast and sagacity remarkable in one of his years, he saw the golden opportunity, and did not permit it to pass unimproved. Convinced that the Government must become a large borrower, he aimed to distinguish himself in the negotiation of its loans, and to make his business chiefly that of dealing in Government securities. Timid men were then wavering and disheartened; these securities were not popular, a general distrust prevailed, and almost universal gloom overspread society. Disaffected people stood entirely aloof, and even many loyal bankers were afraid to invest.

Mr. Clews was one of the few bankers who showed unlimited confidence in the *success* of the Government, and the *perpetuity* of the *Union*. At this critical moment, with Jay Cooke, his firm stood foremost in the negotiation of the immense loans of the Treasury. They had *patriotism* enough to convince them that the bonds of the Government were *good*, and perseverance sufficient to infuse their own confidence into capitalists and the masses of the people. Notwithstanding the Treasury was absolutely empty, the public creditors clamoring for pay, and most bankers were hesitating to employ their means in securities deemed risky and unpromising, the enthusiastic confidence of a few young men, just rising into business life, surmounted all obstacles, and was the chief means of supplying the sinews of war. Among these few, Mr. Clews stood especially prominent, and in addition to the ordinary methods of presenting the subject before the country, he added the weight of his personal influence, arguments and solicitations. Many capitalists were induced to make investments in these securities by personal entreaties, contrary to their own judgment. Subsequently, in conversation on the subject, Mr. Clews remarked: "I used to talk to men by the hour, who sneered at my enthusiasm, but I felt that the Government was *right*, that the rebellion ought to be and would be subdued, and that the Government

securities were *good*." The perils and dangers in which the country was then involved, and the strenuous and praiseworthy efforts by which the Government credit was placed upon a stable foundation, are not, perhaps, sufficiently understood. A gentleman, one day in consultation with the late Hon. S. P. Chase (then Secretary of the Treasury), congratulated him on the success of the 5-20 loans. He replied: "I deserve no credit. Had it not been for the exertions of Jay Cooke & Co. and Livermore, Clews & Co., the loans would not have been taken."

This was undoubtedly correct, and reflects the highest credit upon their sagacity and patriotism.

The success of Mr. Clews' firm in the negotiation of the public loans at once gave confidence and character to his house, while it largely increased his capital. But Mr. Clews did not rest satisfied with his financial labors at this period, arduous as they were. In all the public meetings of the day, and in all measures designed for the support of the Government, Mr. Clews bore a distinguished part. In the year 1864 his firm was subscribing for the National loan at the rate of *five millions* a day, doing a business in Government and other securities to the amount of fifteen millions a day.

After the close of the war, Mr. Clews directed his attention to the foundation of a strictly banking business. In 1868 the terms of the copartnership were made so as to prohibit stock speculations on the part of the firm, or any individual member of it.

And the general conservative character of the business of the house has since placed it in the highest rank of credit.

About three years since Mr. Clews determined to establish a branch house in London, as increasing business demanded a closer connection with the European markets. With this view he selected for resident partner at London Mr. C. Edward Habicht, a well known and excellent business man, who, in his earlier years, was in the employ of Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., and later a partner of Samuel C. Ward, the American agent of that eminent London house.

Mr. Habicht was for twenty-four years Consul General at New York for the kingdom of Norway and Sweden, a position which he occupied with great credit. More recently, Mr. Alexander Taylor, a successful banker in Wall st. for thirty-five years, has been admitted a member of the firm. This London branch of the house of Henry Clews & Co. has been appointed the bankers and fiscal agents of the United States Government for all foreign countries.

In this capacity they pay, on behalf of the Government, drafts for the diplomatic and consular service in all parts of the world, receive on deposit the collections of the various agents of the United States at the different ports where consular fees are charged, and, in short, are the recognized financial representatives of the United States abroad, and its depository for foreign collections.

The United States have been at all

times represented in their financial affairs at London since the establishment of the National Government. The Bank of England held the position for many years, but the agency was transferred to Baring Bros. & Co. in 1843, in recognition of the eminent diplomatic services, connected with the Ashburton Treaty, of Lord Ashburton (at that time a leading member of the banking house of Barings). The honor conferred on Mr. Clews by the transfer of this business to his house is well deserved, in view of the noble services he has rendered to the Government.

In the canvass for the New York city election in 1870, Mr. Clews was tendered by the Republicans the nomination for the office of Mayor, but owing to the pressure of business engagements he would not allow his name to be used.

While he has never desired to be very active in politics, he has taken an enlarged and national view of public affairs. He has been elected a delegate to several of the Republican State Conventions. At the last one, held at Utica, to *him* is the credit due for the nomination of General Dix for Governor.

The memorable Cooper Institute meeting, which renominated General Grant for his second Presidential term,—represented as it was by the most formidable array of influential names for Vice-Presidents in the history of the city—was entirely organized by him. The effect of this meeting had a most potential influence upon the campaign.

Probably no other banking firm

has done more, in a financial point of view, for the material growth and development of our country since the close of the war, than Henry Clews & Co., and to this firm must be accorded the honor, upon the return of peace, of first proposing, and afterwards most liberally contributing, to aid in reviving the crippled and prostrate industry of the South. Shortly after the termination of the war, the people of some of the Southern States, through their constitutional conventions, most earnestly appealed to Congress to aid them in rebuilding their agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests, which had been so completely prostrated by the war as to preclude the hope or possibility of a change for the better, for years to come. But Congress could not grant the needed assistance. The want of constitutional power was an insuperable obstacle, although the proposed plan of general relief for the South was one which the highest statesmanship could not fail to approve, and sound policy, as well as the general sentiment of the North, dictated its adoption. With the failure to obtain Government aid, the last hope of the South seemed to have departed, and the general gloom and despondency that followed were dispelled more through the agency of Henry Clews than of any other one man in the country at that time. He promptly took the ground that Northern capitalists should employ their means in the South at once, and to an amount sufficient to cause a general revival of business in all the old cen-

tres and channels of trade—that thus the bitter feelings engendered by civil strife would be more speedily effaced—that the South in this way would be more surely and permanently reconstructed—and that, in the enjoyment of a general prosperity, peace and good will would naturally follow. The practical effect of these opinions, earnestly and persistently expressed by Mr. Clews in financial circles, was most beneficial, and the liberal and princely aid which he himself at once extended to those Southern enterprises to which his attention was given, attested fully the depth and sincerity of his convictions upon this vital question. Following his example, other capitalists contributed most generously of their surplus wealth, and new and important lines of railway communication were projected and vigorously prosecuted, while a general revival of business and activity was apparent on every hand. The “new drift of capital South” was the one theme of discussion among financial men in New York and in the North to such an extent as to attract the serious consideration of English and German capitalists, and heavy foreign investments to the amount of millions in Southern real estate, and enterprises speedily followed. The South had asked the Government for aid under such peculiarly distressing circumstances, that the request was hardly made at Washington when the answer was heard from New York, and then from other cities in the North, and finally from London, Frankfort and Amsterdam. The South then was poor, and

yet its credit at home and abroad was undoubted. Its integrity was unquestioned—its honor was beyond reproach. Instead of distrust, there was the fullest confidence. Repudiation was a word then unthought of in connection with Southern obligations, and hence it was that when our Government was appealed to by the South for assistance, the Old World and the New, without respect to kindred, race or tongue, most generously responded, until the “new drift of capital South” amounted to millions, and the ravages of war, which otherwise might have lasted throughout this generation and the next, are now fast disappearing, and in some places are scarcely visible at all.

Mr. Clews has also been largely and most successfully engaged in rendering assistance to Western railway construction, the public benefits of which will long remain as the evidence of his wisdom, foresight and energy in promoting the growth and development of that portion of our country whose commercial prosperity and increase in wealth are thus placed upon a solid and lasting basis.

As a financier of large and liberal views, Mr. Clews has already made an enduring reputation. His social and genial nature attaches him warmly to his friends, whose sympathy he keenly appreciates, and whose kind regards are cordially returned. Mr. Clews is still a young man, and a long career of usefulness is before him. As a generous and public spirited citizen, it is to be hoped our metropolis may long enjoy the benefit of his sagacity and

enterprise. Our citizens will remember him as among the first and foremost of those who organized, a few months ago, the famous "Committee of Seventy," to resist the action of a body of men who at that time were so firmly intrenched in power in this city and in the State that they were generally regarded as invincible. Their ambitious project to transfer their power from Albany and New York to Washington, and to manipulate the national finances after the manner in which they were moving in our city treasury, had caused general alarm, and fears were entertained of their ultimate success. At this critical juncture, Mr. Clews was found among the most zealous and active of our citizens, and aided untiringly in the warfare until success crowned his efforts.

The good citizen is ever jealous for the public welfare. And, in this respect, the usefulness of Mr. Clews in the future of our metropolis may be judged of from the cheerfulness and alacrity with which he has invariably discharged the duties of good citizenship in the past. He is now and has long been Treasurer of the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" (Henry Bergh, President), also of the "Geographical and Statistical Society," as well as of many charitable institutions; also of the New York State Republican Committee, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Union League Club, all of which institutions are composed of the first men of the city and State. His likeness in this number of the CHRO-

NOTYPE will at once be recognized by his numerous friends and acquaintances as truthfully life-like and accurate, and will be prized by them as a pleasing *souvenir* of one of the eminent men of our city and times.

The patronymic of Clews antedates the Norman conquest, and a direct interpretation of its meaning would lead the mind into the most suggestive channels of contemplation.

The term *Kles*, a word scarcely to be found in the nomenclatures, and not spoken of in *Patronymic Britannica*, expresses the real meaning of this name. It is identical with that of light, and from the same source emanates the good English noun, a clue, or guide to anything. It is needless to say that it admirably applies to the character of many who bear the name. De Clare, and Clare, the name of the Plantagenets, accord with similar understandings of the subject. Let the reader take into view the towns, counties, and titles that appear under this name, in the mother country, and they will form a proper estimate of the historical bearings of these suggestions.

Arms—Argent, a chevron gules, between three nails, sable.

Of these arms Guillim (page 304) remarks: "The Nail hath had his Use in military service as well as domestick Use. For with this did the prudent Lady Jael end the cruel War betwixt the Canaanites and Israelites, by striking a Nail through the Temple of Sisera, who was General of King Jabin's Host."

[For The Chronotype.]

JOHN PINTARD.

BY HARMAN C. WESTERVELT.

IN a recent discourse delivered before the New York Historical Society by the late Dr. John W. Francis, he stated that John Pintard, "our worthy founder," was personally known during a long life to a large majority of the citizens of this metropolis, and universally consulted by individuals of almost every order for information touching this State's transactions, and the multifarious occurrences in this city, which have marked its progress since the revolutionary struggle. Persons and things, individualities and corporations, literary, biographical, ecclesiastical and historical circumstances, municipal and legislative enactments, internal and external commerce, together with his general accuracy as to persons and dates, made him a living chronology.

This is a general summary of the traits of character and competency of one of the most remarkable men of this city, and his biography remains to be produced by abler hands; yet, in the absence of anything more thorough and extended, I propose to offer a few facts in detail.

As nearly as can be ascertained (and there are now very few left who were personally associated with Mr. Pintard), he was thus publicly identified with the leading institutions of the State, and more particularly with those of the city of New York, from

1789 to about the year 1833, or a period of about forty years.

Mr. Pintard was of Huguenot origin, and descendant of John Pintard (Alderman of Dock Ward from 1738 to 1747). He was a native of this city. Born May 18th, 1759, and died June 21, 1844, aged 85 years, and buried in the Pintard family vault at St. Clement's Church, in Amity street, June 23, leaving one daughter, Louise, wife of the late Thomas L. Servoss, a well known and respectable merchant of this city.

One of the earliest records of John Pintard is that he was a merchant, and an Assistant Alderman of the Dock Ward in 1789, 90 and 91. He was also the founder of the *American Museum*, established in 1791, under the patronage of the Tammany Society.

The object of this museum was for the "sole purpose of collecting and preserving whatever may relate to the history of our country, and serve to perpetuate the same, as also all *American* curiosities of nature and art;" and also to be provided with "books, pamphlets and papers." The Corporation granted the use of a room in the old City Hall, Wall street, for the reception of Indian curiosities and the like, which were received by John Pintard, the Secretary, at No. 57 King (now Pine) street.

In 1794 this collection was removed

to a brick building in the middle of the street, at the intersection of Broad and Pearl streets, called the Exchange. It afterward became the property of Gardner Baker, and was known as "Baker's American Museum." After his death, it was sold to W. J. Waldron, and, again passing through several hands, it became the property of Dr. John Scudder, and was known as "Scudder's American Museum," and as such I frequently visited it when it stood in Broadway Park, on the site where the New City Hall stands, but as late as 1826 there were no "historical records, books, pamphlets or papers," and it is supposed, if they existed to any extent (and *original* American books at that time were scarcely thought of), they were taken care of by John Pintard, who was also the founder, the Librarian and Recording Secretary of the New York Historical Society.

Of this Museum, Halleck, in his poem of "Fanny," says :

* * * "It remains

To bless the hour the Corporation took it
Into their heads to give the rich in brains
The worn out mansion of the poor in pocket,
Once the old alms house, now a school of wisdom,
Sacred to Scudder's shells and Dr. Griscom."

Mr. Pintard was, at various periods, Clerk of the Common Council, and, as we have said, a member of the Board, and the first City Inspector in 1804. He was also Secretary of the Mutual Insurance Company, Trustee of the New York Society Library, Treasurer of the American Academy of Fine Arts, Trustee of the Free School System, Secretary of the Chamber of

Commerce, founder, Secretary, and afterwards the Vice-President of the American Bible Society, Secretary of the Brooklyn Steamboat Company, then in its infancy ; first Sagamore of Tammany Society in 1790, one of the original incorporators in 1819 of the *first* Savings Bank (now in Bleecker street), and its President for many years ; also, a member of the New York State Legislature. He was the translator of the Book of Common Prayer from English into French. He also aided in establishing the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, assisted in the formation of the Apprentices' Library, and the Episcopal Theological Seminary, and it was through his influence that the royal titles of King, Queen, Duke, Princess, Crown, and other streets of New York, were changed to others more patriotic and acceptable.

The majority of the institutions here named continue after many years of service, having grown in wealth and usefulness.

One of the former landmarks of this city was the French Episcopal Church, which originated with the Huguenot families. This building, with "a graveyard attached to it," stood in Pine, near Nassau street, from 1704 to 1834 (or 130 years), when I remember seeing it demolished. Mr. Pintard was no doubt a regular attendant at this church, and he says that behind the doors were two boxes for contributions, and that at the conclusion of the services the minister never failed to add, *souvenez vous des pauvres*—remember ye the poor—upon which every

person, old and young, dropped a copper into the box.

(We learn that Elias Boudinot Ser-voss, a grandson of John Pintard, has in course of preparation an extended memoir of this gentleman, and

its issue would prove doubtless of more interest than anything heretofore published, affecting the period in which he left the impress of his wonderful genius. We call for its early publication.)

MEMORIALS OF EXISTENCE.

IN the earliest periods of authentic history a disposition was manifested for transmitting to coming ages a knowledge of those who had occupied the land. A living generation might be curious to know who had preceded them, and at what period. It was with that purpose in view the Babylonians were careful to stamp a record on every brick. They set up elaborate tablets in the walls of edifices, and even registered events of great interest on common pottery, that a complete chronological familiarity of the times in which those things were made might be authentically transmitted to their successors.

Unfortunately for archæological investigations, those very ancient inscriptions, those bibliographical bricks from the tower of Nimrod and the mounds of buried Babylon and Persepolis, were in a language that is lost to the world. How to construct an alphabet out of arrow-headed characters—and, if we could, the meaning of the words intended to be expressed—would present formidable difficulties in the way of literary researches.

Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, has happily succeeded in un-

raveling a few inscriptions. It has rather served to create an appetite for more, than satisfy scholars that a perfect key to a long lost language has been recovered.

If we, in our civilization and interest in the future, took half the pains of those old brickmakers on the banks of the Euphrates to inform people five thousand years hence that men had been on the earth before them, actuated by similar motives and engaged in pursuits of ambition, and the gratification of taste in art, those who may occupy American cities ten thousand years hence would be intensely delighted with authentic memorials a little more permanent and enduring than books. All Roman and Grecian documents and national archives are forever lost. Hewn stone, the bricks of their dwellings and their earthen pots have outlived their literature. They present themselves with authentic records which have outlived everything connected with the hands that wrought and the brains that directed their fabrication.

With these considerations, why not have all our bricks bear the year they were moulded, stamped by the mould in which they are formed?

LETTER FROM THOS. S. TOWNSEND, ESQ.

255 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK, May 20, 1873. }

ALBERT WELLES, Esq., President.

DEAR SIR: The death of the late Chief Justice Chase is so well calculated to turn attention to the remarkable events of the last decade, that, in lieu of the "Roll of Honor," I am induced to send you an article embodying some of the references from my Historical Records, in regard to the financial condition of the nation when Mr. Chase first became Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. In this connection I may be excused for publishing one of the letters from that distinguished man in reference to the *historical* importance of my work; and I may also state that probably the last letter ever dictated by Mr. Chase was *that* sent by him to me from Washington (as he was departing for New York, where he died), enclosing a check as an additional testimony of his approbation.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS S. TOWNSEND.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1871.

THOS. S. TOWNSEND, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Incessant occupation must be my apology for delay in acknowledging your great kindness in sending me an abstract of matters connected with the Treasury during my administration, contained in your valuable compilation. It is never too late, however, to repair such an omission, and I beg you now to accept my thanks for the favor you have conferred. The abstract is admirably prepared, and I hope the work itself will find an appreciation which it so justly merits.

Yours very truly,

S. P. CHASE.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND THE NEW YORK BANKERS.

From "Townsend's National Record."

THE death of Chief Justice Chase may well awaken memories of "times that tried men's souls" during the last eventful decade—connected as he was with convulsions that have left enduring impress on the records of the nineteenth century. And nowhere should these memorials be more vividly cherished than here in this commercial metropolis, among those who remember the condition in which our country was placed *when he first* held consultation with our New York bankers about raising money for armaments to preserve the National Government.

Obituary notices, abounding in newspapers everywhere through the land, have already given ample information concerning incidents of his

early life; and we, therefore, refrain from details not directly connected with his public history. The great fact that he occupied creditably nearly every official position which patriotic ambition might honorably desire—National Senator, State Governor, Secretary of the National Treasury, Chief Justice of the United States—is certainly sufficient to indicate a marked character, to which his descendants may refer with honest pride; and most particularly for his adoption of financial measures that quickly and permanently improved the public credit and currency, while replenishing a bankrupt treasury with the "sinews of war," for defending the Union amid difficulties unparalleled in the annals of mankind. His services in this respect were sufficient to place his name among the foremost characters of this or any age or nation; and to these points we chiefly devote this memorial of his honored career.

The selection of his Cabinet officers was one of the most notable evidences of the wisdom of President Lincoln; and Mr. Chase was his first choice for the office of Secretary of the Treasury. The right men, therefore, were in the right places; and the central figure in the group was the Secretary, on whom devolved the almost hopeless duty of providing *immediately* and largely the funds necessary to meet the enormous expenses of the impending contest. "The Rebellion must be put down," said Mr. Chase, at an early period of the war. "It must be put down, if we have to come to the old revolutionary standard, and pay a thousand dollars for a breakfast." But while he alluded thus to the nature of the depreciated national credit and currency, no man ever existed who so successfully consummated a Financial Policy, that not only supplied ample means for sustaining vast armaments, but furnished a *national currency* that is alone sufficient to render his name memorable to remotest times in the history of this country. It is so difficult at this time to comprehend the desperate pecuniary condition of our Government when it was called on to meet the immense expenditures inseparable from such a gigantic war as the Rebellion forced upon the country, that it is only by reference to the language of the contemporaneous journals of Europe and America, that the *true* state of the case can be fully realized, even by those who were familiar with the circumstances afterward developed.

"The fact is," said the *New York Herald*, early in 1861, "that the mal-administration of the Treasury Department by Secretary Howell Cobb, under Mr. Buchanan's administration, generated an utter disgust among moneyed men for everything connected with the pecuniary affairs of the Government, and caused them to view all attempts to raise money with distrust. They acquired the habit, from which they have not yet recovered, of turning away with loathing from a system of corruption and mismanagement with which they desired to have nothing to do."

There never was a period in the history of any

country so unpropitious for negotiating loans, as at the advent of Secretary Chase. His predecessor, Cobb, had crippled the resources and impaired the national credit to the utmost limit within his power, having intimated, at every application of the Government for loans, that *he* did not think there was any prospect of payment, and, but for the superhuman exertions of Mr. Chase, sustained by the New York bankers, the beginning of the war would have proved its ending, and this great and glorious Republic—to-day the pride and boast of the nations of the earth—would have passed into the shade and obscurity of a by-gone nationality, its history a by-word, and all the croaking prognostics of its enemies been fully confirmed.

The well known George Peabody, then a banker in London, wrote, in April, 1861, that

"The anticipation of a conflict between the North and South has already destroyed confidence in the United States Government stocks, and many of the States' securities, and millions have, within a few months, been sent home for a market in consequence."

On the 10th of April, 1861, while the Rebels were assaulting Fort Sumter, the *New York Herald* said:

"Now that civil war has commenced, it seems an unfortunate time for Mr. Chase to throw \$5,000,000 in Treasury notes on the market; and capitalists will be afraid to touch them at par—especially as owing to the operation of the 'Morrill' tariff, there is no prospect of revenue to pay those notes when they become due, and there is no other security to back them."

And afterward:

"The Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., doubtless partly under the idea that at this crisis in our American affairs there is very little danger of any large investments of British gold in American securities of any description."

When Secretary Chase came to New York to get his first loan, the *London Times* said he had "coerced \$50,000,000 from the banks, but he would not fare so well at the London Exchange."

The *Economist*, a prominent London financial authority, said:

"It is utterly out of the question, in our judgment, that the Americans can obtain, either at home or in Europe, anything like the extravagant sums they are asking—for Europe *won't* lend them; America *cannot*."

American credit in Europe, so far as financial affairs were concerned, was reduced to such a low state, and the destruction of the Union considered so certain, that the British agent at Washington for the London bankers, through whom our Government business was transacted, called on *Sunday*, after hearing of the first Bull Run battle, to have his "little bill" attended to; and requested the Secretary of the Treasury to *give security* for the payment of about \$40,000 of balance due.

The acting Secretary replied to this dunning request by directing the anxious inquirer to call

on Monday, as the Government would not probably break up before business hours next day.

The *London Times* also uttered this solemn announcement:

"No pressure that ever threatened is equal to that which now hangs over the United States; and it may safely be said that if, in future generations, they faithfully meet their liabilities, they will *fairly earn a fame which will shine throughout the world*."

The *London Times*, in March, 1863, concluded an article about Secretary Chase's stupendous operations by exclaiming:

"What strength, what resources, what vitality, what energy, there must be in a nation that is able to *ruin itself* (!) on a scale so transcendent and magnificent."

And "The Thunderer," a year later, complimented the American financier by declaring that

"The hundredth part of Mr. Chase's embarrassments would tax Mr. Gladstone's ingenuity to the utmost, and set the [British] public mind in a ferment of excitement."

In our own country, also, there were abundant misgivings as to the ability of the Government to maintain a Treasury up to the necessities of such a gigantic war drainage; and soon after we were fairly launched upon the dark, uncertain sea of civil strife, the securities of the Government were sold at a discount of 10 cents on the dollar at our centres of financial exchanges. We had little more faith in ourselves than ill-natured enemies abroad had in us.

The only doubt which the wisest of our people ever had of the competency of the Government to resist and finally suppress the rebellion, was a *doubt as to its power to meet the fiscal demands of the emergency*.

Said the *Saratoga Republican*, in an article widely quoted by other journals:

"The solution of this problem depended *entirely on the man to whom the finances of the country were committed*; and hence the question of the power of the Government to put down the rebellion became simply a question as to the *financial ability of the Secretary of the Treasury*. That officer has more than satisfied the hopes of the people. The wonderful success with which he has overcome apparent impossibilities, and supplied the Government with all the funds required by its extraordinary necessities, is unparalleled in the history of any country."

The concurrent statements just quoted, from among hundreds of similar manifestations in the records of the time, sufficiently indicate the bankrupt condition of our National Government when required to provide armaments for repressing the rebellion.

The *New York Tribune* thus briefly expressed the state of affairs in April, 1861:

"Never before has the Government been thrown upon a new administration in such total wreck and ruin, in every department, as at the present time. It is as if a fleet had been cast ashore upon Fire Island in a storm, and, being deserted, beat upon and dismantled, had been hastily commit-

ted to a new commander, with fresh officers, to do what they were for rescuing it from utter destruction."

As some prominent public men supposed that the difficulties would speedily be overcome—even Mr. Seward expressing opinion that all would be settled in about *ninety days*—it is not wonderful that financial arrangements, like our military affairs, should have been managed on a correspondingly limited scale, down to the date of the Bull Run disaster, and the virtual siege of the City of Washington. It was in this forlorn state that the National Government turned towards the commercial metropolis for relief—for instantaneous relief—and for future help adequate to the demands incident to a contest which it was now generally conceded must be of long duration and immense cost.

It was while news of the most appalling character was convulsing the popular mind respecting the Bull Run affair, that Secretary Chase invited a meeting of New York bankers, on the evening of the 8th of August, 1861, to devise measures for permanent financial operations, as well as for means of instantaneous relief. This consultation was held at the house of Mr. John J. Cisco, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Never was a meeting of business men convened under circumstances more memorable.

The sturdiest hearts could not avoid showing profound impressions concerning the calamities overhanging the whole nation. After interchange of opinions, in which the aspects of the times were reviewed thoroughly, a Committee of Ten was appointed to report the next morning on the momentous subjects.

As stated in the official report by Mr. George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange Bank, that Committee consisted of the following gentlemen, representing prominent moneyed institutions, viz., John A. Stevens, George S. Coe, Moses Taylor, James Punnett, Thomas Tileston, Reuben W. Howes, J. Gallatin, J. D. Vermilye, James M. Morrison, and John I. Jones.

It is a little remarkable that the *suggestion* for the issue by the Government of the \$150,000,000 Treasury notes, which proved to have been the salvation of the country, should have proceeded from one of our most eminent bankers—the Hon. Geo. Opdyke, who was the *first* to propose the scheme to the Secretary, who recommended it to Congress, and it was adopted. He also personally, at Washington, remonstrated with Secretary Chase against a second, or *over-issue* of Treasury notes, and *foretold* the consequent reduction in their value, and advance in gold, which followed the persistence in the course which he pronounced injudicious.

The report of the Committee, prepared by the Secretary, Mr. Coe, was received with general approval at the next meeting of bankers. Important suggestions were offered at this meeting by Messrs. John C. Williams, J. D. Vermilye, R. W. Howes, Henry F. Vail, A. V. Stout, Caleb Barstow, and M. M. Freeman. The proceedings were unanimous on the part of all present, and

as eighteen of the city banks were not represented in the meeting, Messrs. Moses Taylor, Shepherd Knapp, William A. Booth, and Charles P. Leverich were appointed as a committee to invite concurrence from those institutions, and it is to the honor of all concerned that *every bank* thus invited, promptly concurred in the course thus recommended for meeting the emergencies of the Government. The course of Secretary Chase elicited a complimentary resolution, which was unanimously approved, saying, "That he has confirmed the confidence which we had before entertained in the wisdom, integrity and efficiency of the administration of *his* department of the Government."

The spirit thus shown by the New York bankers had corresponding effect on bankers in Philadelphia and Boston, and the National Treasury was successfully rescued from impending bankruptcy. Well might the *New York Herald* of the 16th of August, 1861, say:

"The prompt response of the banks and bankers of the three leading cities, to the call of the Government for funds to prosecute the war, is *without parallel* in the *history* of the world. The financiers of England, who were astounded at the boldness of Congress, even when it was intimated that that body would call for its *hundreds of millions*, with the idea that it would be taken at home, will, now that the moneyed men of the country have stepped forward and PLEDGED ONE MILLION PER DAY, have good reason to open their eyes with wonder and amazement."

And in this connection it is proper to add the names of several of the prominent co-workers whose spirit and resources gave abundant aid in the well devised plans of the associated bankers—such names, for instance, as those of Mr. George Opdyke, Charles H. Russell, Moses H. Grinnell, John A. Stevens, Jr., Joseph Lawrence, and other prominent financiers.

The action of the New York bankers at this time found a ready response from our merchants and citizens generally, who, from the beginning to the close of the war, aided the Government, both by money and active service, prominent among whom may be mentioned Wm. H. Aspinwall, John Jacob Astor, Peter Cooper, S. B. Chittenden, Wm. E. Dodge, John Taylor Johnston, J. F. D. Lanier, A. T. Stewart, Henry Clews, Oswald Ottendorfer, Samuel Sloan, E. D. Morgan, John Anderson, John D. Wolfe, A. A. Low, Stewart Brown, W. W. De Forest, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mark Hoyt, Theodore Roosevelt, Frank E. Howe, R. A. Witthaus, Seth B. Hunt, and Wilson G. Hunt.

It is no exaggeration to say that the people of the whole Union are indebted to the wisdom, patriotism and liberality of the New York bankers for the preservation of the Government. It was well remarked at the time, and subsequent developments strengthen the assertion, that "the New York bank managers were the sole barriers against national bankruptcy and ruin. Their praises were sounded everywhere," then (1861), and they should never be forgotten in after time.

Besides sustaining the public credit financially, the New York bankers sent to Washington a committee, consisting of Mr. Stevens, of the Bank of Commerce; Mr. Coe, of the American Exchange Bank; Mr. Williams, of the Metropolitan Bank; Mr. Jones, of the Chemical Bank, and Mr. Taylor, of the City Bank, for the purpose of urging a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Among the many indications of public sentiment during that troublous time, was a letter from Mr. George Opdyke, then Mayor of New York, to Secretary Chase on the subject of "The Currency," about which the *New York Times* said, in February, 1862:

"It affords us pleasure to publish a well-timed letter from Mr. George Opdyke, on the use of a national circulation for the financial emergencies of the war. The letter is especially useful in pointing out the practical advantages of a national circulation of \$150,000,000 over the exclusive use of interest-bearing Treasury Bonds, to be left to the mercy of the open market, or the other alternative of paying out to public creditors the twenty years' stocks of the Government, which would inevitably become more seriously depreciated in market value."

The spirit instantly diffused through the whole land by the prompt and efficient action of the bankers may be inferred from statements like the following from a few of the many leading journals:

"The important question, the Governmental loan," says the *Herald*, August 15, 1861, "has been finally disposed of by the prompt and decisive action of the committees representing the moneyed interest of the three leading cities in the loyal States, at their convention held in New York yesterday. The banking interests of the three cities—New York, Boston and Philadelphia—pledge themselves to take one hundred and fifty millions of Treasury notes. This decision of the men who control and manage the financial interests of the nation, has secured to the administration, the necessary funds for a vigorous prosecution of the war."

And the same paper, of August 28, 1861, said:

"The success which has attended the new loan, is the most extraordinary in the history of financial affairs. Already, even before the notes are ready, 3,700 applications have been made for it."

The wisdom of the measures resulting from Secretary Chase's conferences with the bankers above mentioned, induced the remark from a prominent journalist "That if the members of Congress had given the time to thorough investigation, which the Secretary of the Treasury expended upon the subject, they would have come to the irresistible conclusion forced upon that officer, that no safe course was open to them other than that in which the Secretary had the courage to lead."

Respecting the results of the Treasury operations as shown in Secretary Chase's official report, the *Tribune* said:

"The document befits the high character which Mr. Chase has earned as a financial officer, since

the portfolio of the Treasury has been in his hands."

And the *New York Herald*, on another occasion, remarked that "The Secretary has not been less fortunate in his estimates than in his recommendations. The correctness of his calculations we have had frequent occasions to speak of. Whenever he has had the experience of the past working of our customs revenue system and war expenditure to rely upon, his figures have proved singularly correct."

One great cause of the confidence inspired by the financial projects of Secretary Chase, was his advocacy of *taxation* sufficient to sustain the loans required for the largest necessary expenses of the Government. The passage of the first taxation law, it was well said, "marked a new era in this country. Heretofore we had joggled along quietly and comfortably, and had amused ourselves greatly, by laughing at the overtaxed people of England, where a man is taxed from the cradle to the grave—where light, heat and water are taxed, and where not only the rich man, but the poorest peasant is obliged to pay largely for the privilege of existence and the blessings (!) of bad government."

"For the first time in the history of this country," said the *New York Herald*, "it has become necessary for the Government to levy direct taxes on a scale of gigantic magnitude."

— "Mr. Chase must be our Neckar or Colbert."

The *New York Tribune*, referring to Secretary Chase's use of the national credit, said: "Believing that taxation should be promptly and largely increased, and that the entire paper currency of the country should be directly and avowedly based on the national credit, he necessarily came into collision with Congressmen, who feared that to vote for heavy taxes would defeat their own re-election; with bankers who could not see the beauty of being required to redeem their notes, in order that they should give place to a currency based on the faith and credit of the nation." And it was remarked that "The passage of the bill *taxing banks* concludes the series of financial measures urged by the administration, and invests Secretary Chase with more power than was ever possessed by any other Secretary of the Treasury."

"Future historians," said the *New York Herald*, in 1862, "will have to give to the American republic the credit of gathering a larger army than has ever been amassed by either king or emperor in the history of the world. It is estimated that it will need \$66,000,000 to support an army of a million of men a month."

The principles which influenced Secretary Chase, in his sagacious and gigantic system of finance, are further shown in one of the Treasury Reports: "In the negotiation of his loans, the Secretary kept steadily in view, first, a moderate rate of interest; second, general distribution; third, future controllability; and lastly, incidental utility: all of which points he illustrates with force and ability, and the wisdom of which—especially the second and last—can scarcely be overrated."

"In short, then," adds the *Herald*, Aug. 4, 1862, "Mr. Chase's system is admirable in theory, and in comparison with any former system—that of Mr. Pitt not excepted. But, *in practice, it is still more admirable*. It has enabled us to carry on the war. It has given us a sound national currency. It is eagerly welcomed at the West, where the bank issues were based upon *Southern State stocks*, and became worthless when the war began. The people unanimously accept and prefer the Treasury notes." And the same journal said that "Chase devised the means whereby the national struggle could be exerted, the national power directed in the given channel, the national wealth transferred from hand to hand, and made available at the direction of the popular impulse. This was as necessary to the success of the nation in the war, as victory in the field; and power of this nature is, above all other things, necessary in peace."

In May, 1862, said the *New York Times*, "The public credit advanced rapidly. On Saturday, May 3d, the sales of the public funds of 1881 at par, at the Board of Brokers, was deemed an event so auspicious and gratifying, as to induce an exchange of congratulations between the President of the Board and the Secretary of the Treasury. These funds, in the summer of 1861, were awarded from the Treasury as low as 85 per cent., and fell at one time, on the Stock Exchange, to 80 per cent.—the accumulated interest being thrown out of the account."

Hallett's European Circular, in June, 1862, remarked:

"That, on the whole, the financial measures of Government have been wisely conducted, is proved by the steady appreciation in the market value of its securities, compared with a specie standard. The 6 per cents. of 1881 have commanded a premium, even in gold. A year ago they were at a discount of nearly 20 per cent., payable in gold. Such an advance, in the face of a civil war, and of enormous expenditures, is full evidence of the wisdom of the course pursued, and of the strength of the country."

And Secretary Seward, in his diplomatic circular of August, 1862, pointedly referred to the advancement of the public credit, by saying: "Our loan is purchased at par by our own citizens, at the aggregate rate of \$1,200,000 daily. Gold sells at 123 to 128, while, in the insurrectionary region, it commands 1,200 per cent."

The *New York Times*, by its "Veteran Observer," said, in 1863:

"I doubt whether Mr. Secretary Chase would have taken the seals of office, if he had been told that he must raise fifteen hundred millions in two years, for the public service. What man, bred as he was, in the old ideas of finance, would not have been startled out of his properties by such an astounding proposition? Yet he has done it, and can raise fifteen hundred millions more, just as easily; not only that, but the country has three-fold the amount of paper currency it ever had before, and all kinds of business is transacted much easier than it was ever before, and at much less cost."

In a speech concerning the condition of the country, in 1863, Horace Greeley said:

"In a contest which has taxed the energies and the resources of all patriots, *his has been the most difficult and undesirable task—that of providing the ways and means required to meet the enormous, ever-increasing cost of this tremendous war*. The campaigns of a minister of finance are bloodless—his achievements fail to dazzle the vulgar eye or thrill the popular heart—yet none are more essential, or more exacting in their demands of capacity, integrity, and indefatigable industry."

The *London Post*, of October 10, 1863, was forced by events to say, that

"One may well express astonishment that in the third year of the American war, the premium on gold should be less than half of what it was in the second, especially when we consider that the Secretary has increased the federal debt during the past twelve months by about one hundred and fifty millions sterling (about \$750,000,000)."

The *Richmond Examiner*, of November, 1863, remarked, that

"It is not to be denied that the Federal Secretary of the Treasury has conducted the finances of his Government with consummate ability. To check the speculation in specie, and to crush all adventurous gambling at the Stock Exchange, he has constantly kept fifty millions of gold in the hands of skillful operators in Wall street to 'bear' the market at the first symptoms of every merely speculative rise.

"With this powerful regulator constantly steadying, it is impossible for gold to rise except from the inevitable effect of supply and demand."

In a speech in Boston, about the same period (1863), Secretary Chase said:

"It has been my misfortune to be at the head of a department, during the most critical period of the country's history. Suddenly involved in a great struggle, of which *no man could see either the proportions or the end*, it became my duty to provide the means to carry it to a safe and successful result."

And that he promptly encountered and overcame the extraordinary difficulties, the concurrent testimony of all intelligent authorities, and the triumphant defence of the National Government, furnish glorious evidence.

Mr. Henry G. Stebbins, President of the New York Board of Brokers, said, in Congress, while speaking on the subject of one of Secretary Chase's reports:

"The Secretary's opinions commend themselves to my judgment, as the correct steps to a healthier and sounder state of things. They are all that any democrat should expect or demand. The Secretary has a claim to the support of this House in his efforts to gravitate toward a more solid system of finance."

The *New York Tribune* said, editorially, in January, 1864: "The Five-twenty Loan has been taken, with hundreds of applicants unsupplied. The eagerness with which it has been absorbed among ourselves, is the great financial event of American history. Next to the magnitude of the loan,

is the striking feature that it was taken by *our own citizens* and *at par*. We have thus triumphantly silenced the mercenary arguing of British hostility, whose earliest and loudest prediction was, that we should be compelled to borrow in Europe, and at rates dictated by London and Paris."

And by way of contrast, in the management of financial affairs, it is added, that "The last loan negotiated by Mr. Buchanan, by the issue of two year bonds, was negotiated at 12 per cent.—all of which debt, principal and interest, has since been paid in coin. The first loan effected by Mr. Chase was rapidly taken at *seven and three-tenths per cent.* The next, the five-twenties, was greedily sought after at 6 per cent. The ten-forty bonds, to be next issued, will bear an interest of only 5 per cent., and if a subsequent loan should be needed, the Secretary intends to offer only 4 per cent. interest on it."

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

One of the most valuable services which Mr. Chase rendered to his country, was the establishment of the National Banking Policy, through which the United States are enjoying the benefits of something like a responsible and uniform currency, in lieu of the "wild cat" shinplasters which disordered the paper circulation throughout the Union. This was a part of his plan for enlisting the banks with the people, in support of the measures which he deemed essential for sustaining the country, amid the necessities forced upon it by the war.

Concerning this National Banking Scheme, the Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, of New York, one of the "war democrats," who then sustained the administration, in and outside of Congress, said he "regarded it as calculated to strengthen the national credit, to provide a mode and means of selling Government debts in considerable quantities, and to prepare the way for the resumption of specie payments, and the gradual displacement of the legal tender."

In a speech at Indianapolis, the Secretary explained his views in a manner that won the approval of all loyal minds, saying: "I must confess to having endeavored to interpret the American heart, and do precisely what the American judgment demanded at the outset of this struggle. The great leader of opinion, or follower of opinion, I am not certain which—the *London Times*—said: 'Mr. Chase will soon come to England to 'borrow money, and we will not let him have any,' and then we will see what will become of their 'attempt to restore their vaunted republic.' What would you have me do?" asked Mr. Chase. "You would never have bidden me to go to England to get money. What was to be done? I borrowed all the gold there was in the country—\$175,000,000—and paid it out; but it failed to come back, and the bankers and capitalists said, 'We can't furnish gold any longer unless you pay such prices as will enable us to buy it in England.' That did not suit my ideas. It was very clear that if they did not furnish it we could not get it, and we had

no time to make it. The next thing was, 'Will you take the paper of our banks, and pay us 6 per cent. in gold?' What would you have me do? You would have said, 'Here is Jones, a farmer; Smith, a manufacturer; Robinson, a soldier, and so on—all reliable, worthy men, whose paper is as good as that of any banks—why not give such people the preference, and make greenbacks representing the wishes of the people?' I did so. I have issued a great many greenbacks. At first, many people thought this was a very great exploit; many bankers predicted a failure, while others said, 'You are right—go ahead.' Many disloyalists said, 'It will break us down,' and several refused to receive the money. But we told them they could take it or none, and we made it a legal tender. It was necessary to go one step further, and establish a means by which *the national currency should be permanent, and the national banking system was inaugurated.*"

Robert J. Walker, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter to Senator Sherman, a member of the Finance Committee in the Senate, said in regard to the National Banking System: "If your bill shall become a law, the nation will owe to you and to the Secretary of the Treasury a debt of gratitude for rescuing the Union from extreme peril."

No man was ever more jealous of paper money than Thomas Jefferson, but his letter of Sept. 10, 1814, to Mr. Cooper, is an emphatic endorsement of the principle developed in Mr. Chase's banking scheme, as the only one under which our Government can carry on war.

Speaking of Secretary Chase's Annual Report for 1862, the *New York Herald* said:

"The duty devolved upon him was alike complicated and perplexing. He meets the emergency by a statesmanlike review of the resources of the nation." * * "Coupled with these views, he again submits, and it must be confessed, in advance of the state of financial sentiment on the subject, his plan for a National Free Banking System."

"The above recommendations were carried out with singular confidence in the judgment and foresight of the author of the report."

The extraordinary and successful exertions made in raising the large "Popular Loans" required by the Government in after years, has justly rendered other names prominent in the financial annals of the times. History would not be true to itself if it failed to make known and record, the invaluable services of the bankers of the commercial metropolis, whose promptness in supplying the large sums requisite for defence, when the Government was tottering on the verge of destruction, shed lustre amid the gloom, and first inspired that confidence among the people which facilitated the raising of the "thousands of millions" afterwards required.

The value of the services thus rendered, will vividly occur to all who remember that dark period when we were taunted with inability to raise any loans in Europe—such papers as the *London Times*, concurring substantially with the *London*

Post (of the 15th of January, 1862), in declaring that

"National bankruptcy is not an agreeable prospect, *but it is the only one* presented by the existing state of American finances."

However true it may be that "Under the rule of men, the pen is mightier than the sword," it may be well remembered, and the existence of our National Union at this time furnishes additional proof of the fact, that "the purse" is sometimes mightier than either "pen or sword."

The vastness of the aggregate amount of the national loans, the raising of which was commenced by the New York bankers, and carried out on a wonderful scale by Livermore, Clews & Co., Jay Cooke & Co., and other prominent bankers, cannot be adequately comprehended from figures, but may possibly be more impressively understood in another way. Calculating our debt to have been \$4,000,000,000, it would weigh in silver dollars 125,000 tons, and would require 125 ships, of 1,000 tons burthen each, to carry it. It would take a man 365 years and 40 days to count it, estimating that he would count \$60 per minute, working ten hours a day and six days a week.

It is also a very extraordinary fact connected with the history of the late war, that, notwithstanding all the financial difficulties, the immense cost of the vast armaments, and the unprecedented taxation, the country, on account of the enhanced prices of everything, the spur to activity, enterprise, and the development in every department of industry, particularly the agriculture (as we were blessed by the Almighty with very heavy crops), the whole country was *growing richer all the time*. Furthermore, alone and unaided by any foreign government, our own people sustained and carried the war to a successful termination, the *results* of which are seen to-day everywhere, even in the remotest regions. Witness the Pacific Railroad, and other similar stupendous enterprises. Apparently nothing is too vast for the ambition and enterprise of our capitalists.

(To be continued.)

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

SUCCESSING numbers of the CHRONOTYPE will contain *impartial* memorials, from the records in "Townsend's National Record," of the lives and services of some of our public men, including

Charles Francis Adams,	Samuel J. Tilden,
Wm. H. Seward,	Augustus Schell,
Thurlow Weed,	Gerritt Smith,
Lyman Tremaine,	Wm. M. Evarts,
Fernando Wood,	John J. Cisco,
Gideon Welles,	Horatio Seymour,
Geo. B. McClellan,	Reuben E. Fenton,
A. E. Burnside,	John T. Hoffman,
August Belmont,	Jay Cooke.

EDITORIAL.

THE most creditable, and noblest evidence of the "progress of race" is in the illustrious lives of the eminent men of the present era; and it is a little remarkable that so few of those who have been the "architects of their own fortunes" should be so oblivious or reticent in regard to their derivation; and yet there are some who, having solid and modest pride of character, acknowledge that they do not owe to their progenitors their present position. The principles of this great republic foster individuality. Hon. Edward Everett said: "The great ocean of national existence is made up of individual life and action."

The personal history of the representative men of the present day, which it is proposed to embody in the columns of the CHRONOTYPE, is exceedingly valuable to the *young*, and should be studied with care and attention.

In jurisprudence, science, art, literature, commerce, finance and enterprise, there are men in this city and country who, in the present century, have made the most wonderful advancement, and to-day almost rule and direct the world in their various fields of emulation.

The account we give in this number of Mr. Holland in the Revolution, his adventures in and around this city, is valuable history; and of Hon. S. P. Chase and of Mr. Clews, a great study for those who are just entering the field of finance.

WE call attention to Whitney's improvement in Sewing Machines. It reduces the number of parts used in the construction from between 250 to 300, down to 65; therefore, it runs with a *single thread* for pulley band, makes no noise, requires but the slightest power to run, and *accomplishes* everything performed by all the others.

We are enabled to give one page of the subscribers, in this number.

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SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,
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A part of the line (202½ miles), from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important routes coming into the city of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL bonds issued by the Company, AND ITS RECEIPTS FOR 1872 WERE MORE THAN \$395,000 GREATER THAN IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

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AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN
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At which price they yield over 9 per cent., and
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\$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN
GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end
of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold
last summer,

IS NOW FINISHED,

and will be opened for business, in connection
with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other
Western Roads, at a very early day. THE CHI-
CAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or west-
ern end of this line, is now being rapidly built,
and the Company expect it to be finished during
the present year.

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AND

Michigan Southern

RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON
AND REGISTERED.

\$6,000,000

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven
per cent., payable semi-annually, April and Octo-
ber, at the office of the Union Trust Co., New
York.

\$600,000, or Ten per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annu-
ally by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.....\$1,000 each.
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Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

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BANKERS, No. 18 BROAD ST.

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Offer the same facilities to Depositors
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Of £10, £20 and £50 on the

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Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.
Railway Loans negotiated.

The Indiana & Illinois Central Railway

Is now opened and in operation for sixty miles
westerly from the Wabash River, over which its
Bridge is completed. Twenty-five miles more, to
Decatur, will be done by May 1, completing the
Western Division of eighty-five miles.

Rolling Stock sufficient for a large traffic is pur-
chased, and the Road will open with a passenger
and freight business amply sufficient to pay ex-
penses and bond interest.

Large and permanent orders for delivery of
Coal over the whole Line have already been re-
ceived.

The First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds,
thirty years to run, with ample Sinking Fund, are
for Sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Agents
of the Company.

NOTICE.

The COMPLETION of the HOUSTON
AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD was
accomplished on the 11th of March,
thus forming a through route by rail
from Galveston to New York.

The negotiation of the \$10,000,000
First Mortgage Seven per cent. GOLD
BONDS is nearly closed, less than
\$500,000 remaining, which can be had
at 90 and interest, in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall Street.

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FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE

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TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS of money made in EU-
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The Vault impregnable; also protected by
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Is the main artery for travel across the State of Arkansas.
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MOUNTAIN RAILROAD, and under the same manage-
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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD and the TEXAS
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a straight line but six miles. It passes through the most
thriving counties and the capital, LITTLE ROCK. The
LAND GRANT of 1,926,400 acres "is one of the most ex-
tensive and valuable ever made to any road by Congress.
160 miles now in operation, and trains running from St. Louis
to Little Rock, 100 miles additional graded, and the iron now
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Vol. I. No. 6.

JUNE—JULY, 1873.

THE
CHRONOTYPE

An American Memorial of Persons and Events.



A MONTHLY JOURNAL, PUBLISHED BY THE

American College of Heraldry
AND
GENEALOGICAL REGISTRY,

No. 67 University Place, Society Library Building,

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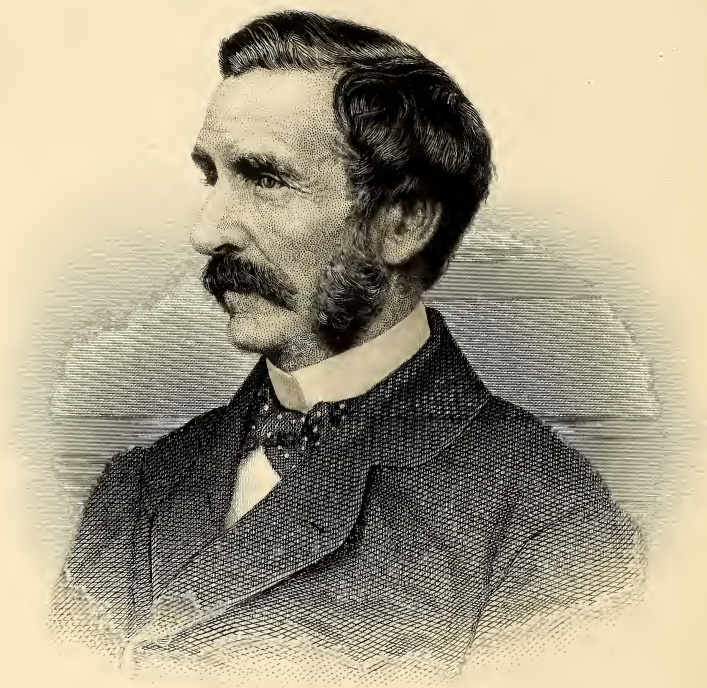
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Engr'd by R. OBRIEN.

Yours respectfully
George Apdyke

"*Esto Perpetua.*"

The Chronotype,

AN AMERICAN MEMORIAL OF PERSONS AND EVENTS.

Published by the

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No. 67 University Place (Society Library Building),

NEW YORK.

M. TURNER FORMAN, *Secretary.*

ALBERT WELLES, *President*

"Precious is the Memorial of the Just."—*Evelyn.*

"And the Lord said unto Moses, write this for a Memorial in a Book."—*Ex. xvii, 14.*

Vol. I.

JUNE—JULY, 1873.

No. 6

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THE OPDYKE FAMILY.

BY A CONTRIBUTOR.

To the Editor of The Chronotype:

IT is seldom that the historian has so pleasing a task as is here presented in preparing a memorial of the Opdyke family in this country. The progenitor of the race here was a distinguished man among the early settlers of the city of New York, then Nieu Amsterdam.

The third Director-General of the West India Company, William Kieft, arrived at Manhattans the 28th of March, 1638, in a vessel named Herring. Among the officers of Director-General Kieft, was Gysbert op Dyck, who was appointed to the office of Commissary to the Company, and soon after had charge of Fort Good Hope,

near the mouth of the Connecticut River.

In the next year, 1639, Gysbert op Dyck had command of a body of soldiers, and resisted the aggressions of the English, who were determined to drive the Dutch out of the State of Connecticut. In 1640 the troubles were renewed, and Commissary op Dyck warned Governor Hopkins, of Connecticut, against permitting any of his people to interrupt him in the sowing of the ground about the fort. The quarrel continued until he was obliged to withdraw his men. It was in vain that op Dyck protested, or the Director-General remonstrated. The Dutch lacked either the means or the

will to vindicate their rights, and the people of Hartford treated them accordingly, and on the 28th of October he set sail for "Fatherland" (meaning New Amsterdam, or Manhattans, and not Holland), and J. Hendrickson Rosen was appointed Commissary of Fort Good Hope in his stead.

"In 1642 a new church was projected within the fort at New Amsterdam, and in May a contract was made between Director-General Kieft, as church warden, and John and Richard Ogden, of Stamford, for the church to be built of 'rock stone.' Done in Fort Amsterdam, New Netherlands. Signed, William Kieft, John Ogden, Richard Ogden, Gysbert op Dyck, Thomas Willett." (Alb. Rec., 3, 31.)

A marble slab was placed upon the front of the church, with a copy of the contract. Judge Benson, writing in 1817, says that "when the Fort was taken down a few years since, the marble slab was found with the Dutch inscription upon it, buried in the earth, and removed to the belfry of the church in Garden Street, belonging to the Dutch Reformed Congregation." On the destruction of this church by the great fire of 1835, this slab totally disappeared.

Gysbert op Dyck was the near friend, counsellor and companion of the Director-General Kieft, and evidently a man of great influence with him. In 1643, there was much trouble with the Indians about Manhattans, and the Director-General was frequently called upon to issue orders, or permits, to various bodies of men to

attack them. On one of these documents, which permitted persons who were attacked to defend themselves, the names of the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, Ensign Van Dyck, Gysbert op Dyck and Oloff Stevenson appear.

A meeting of the Council was held April 22d, 1645, at which the Director-General, M. Le Montagne (lately appointed), the Attorney-General, Captains Underhill and Derines, Ensign de Leeuw, Oloff Stevenson, and Gysbert op Dyck, Commissioners, and Jan Evertsen Bout and Jacob Stoffelsen, Delegates, attended, to take some of the friendly Indians into the public service.

A patent was issued by the Dutch Government May 24th, 1644, to Gysbert op Dyck, of Conyen (or Coney) Island, in the Bay of New Amsternam. (O. C. N. N. App., p. 583, Vol. II.)

Gilbert (Gysbert) Updike, supposed to have been the eldest son of Gysbert op Dyck, of New York, born about 1640, in New York. Removed to Newport, R. I., in 1664.

"He was married in Newport about 1665, to a daughter of Richard Smith, of Narragansett, Connecticut. His son was Lodowick Updike, born in Newport about 1666. His son, the Hon. Daniel Updike, Attorney-General of the Colony, and Lieut.-Colonel of the Islands, was baptized by immersion in Peluguamscat River. He was the son of Lodowick, and grandson of Dr. Gilbert Opdyck, who fled from New Amsterdam (now New York), to Rhode Island, when it was surrendered to the British, under Colonel Nicholas Austin, in 1664. He mar-

ried the daughter of Richard Smith, of Narragansett," etc. (See Updike's History of Narragansett Church, p. 119.)

The Opdykes, Opdyckes and Updikes of this country, are all believed to be descended from Gysbert op Dyck, who was born in Holland about 1610, and emigrated to New Amsterdam, as a member of the Dutch West India Company, in the year 1638. He occupied prominent official positions under the Company for a number of years, and, at the surrender to the English, he removed and settled on Long Island, about 1664, where he died, at an advanced age. He is reported to have had ten children. His eldest son, Gysbert, or Gilbert, removed to Rhode Island in 1664, and changed his name to Updike. Joshua Opdyke, great-grandson of the first Gysbert, was born on Long Island about 1710, married and removed to Hunterdon County, New Jersey, where he died about 1795. His children were: ¹Richard, ²Luther, ³Catherine, ⁴Hannah, and ⁵Margaret. Luther, the second son, born in Hunterdon County, N. J., about 1740, was a farmer, miller, justice of the peace, and Baptist preacher. He married, in 1766, Gertrude Hall, and had seven children: ¹George, ²Joseph, ³Amos, ⁴Luther, ⁵Hall, ⁶Gertrude, ⁷Lucy. He died in 1830.

George Opdyke, first son of Luther and Gertrude (Hall) Opdyke, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., about 1769. He was a farmer, and resided on his farm all his lifetime, and died in 1847. He married, in 1794, Mary,

daughter of Reeder Stout, of Hunterdon County, N. J., and had ten children: ¹Joseph, ²Sarah, ³Elizabeth, ⁴John, ⁵Gertrude, ⁶George (ex-Mayor of New York), ⁷Nancy, ⁸Fanny, ⁹Horatio, ¹⁰Reeder Stout.

THE HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.

ALL men of cultivation, and possessing a genuine ambition, make use of these qualities in such a manner as to leave behind them some grateful emblems of the work they have accomplished. The wish to survive the mere fleeting of the breath, and have the soul sit in the memory of our survivors, originates much commendable action, and it is a minister in the hands of fate to bring about the most valuable ends and purposes of existence. Without such incentives, the efforts that urge us are our bane, for bad eminence stings the peace of future days. When we are conscious that all good men are favoring our designs, and that the indwelling spirit of beneficence in society, is satisfied with the choice made in selecting its leaders, the work begun bears along with it an honorable testimony of merit. Notwithstanding that just deeds may fail to bring about just estimates, a recourse remains in the future, spoken of where a distribution of fame is obtained. Before such a tribunal, worthy acts are viewed without prejudice.

The career of Mr. Opdyke is in harmony with these suggestions. His early manhood was spent in acquiring a competence, ere he exercised his gifts for the public advantage. He

was not, consequently, open to the charge of interested motives in accepting office, or liable to accusations of dishonorable conduct in performing official duty. He repaid the suffrages of his fellow-citizens in their own coin, and gave back to them a kindred testimony of uprightness.

The Opdyke family is historical both in Europe and America. Time and events gave them a commission of control there and here. There are always emergencies arising in which these influences recall the descendants of such families upon the active stage of life. The various turns of fortune lavish rivalries upon each other, and the ascending influence sends its votary upon the embassy of success through the world. In approval of such a law, the subject of this memoir was taken from the cultivation of his ancestral acres in New Jersey, at the early age of sixteen. He afterwards became a public teacher of youth, that noble calling which brings so large a recompense of blessings to others. This is a sphere of duty that contributes much to remember, and those memories must be now prominent in what he then accomplished. Later, the world of commerce in the West offered inducements, and the city of Cleveland, Ohio, was selected as his first field of enterprise, where success crowned his efforts. Desiring a wider scope, he transferred his operations to New Orleans, where the experience and enterprise of the merchant proved valuable, and he remained in that thriving mart for a while, until he

transferred his business to New York in 1832.

A reverend gentleman of our city has said that "there are no self-made men; God makes them." This is true. God and nature bid them rise, and it is a sin not to obey such mandates. Neither of these can make mistakes in selecting leaders.

In conformity with this intention, Mr. Opdyke was elected to the Legislature in 1858, where he opposed the duplicity and foul-dealing, often too apparent in reckless legislation. He became a reformer of the right stamp, and his correctness, united with his information upon various subjects, called into immediate requisition his practical and useful services.

The eminent policy manifested during his mayoralty of the city in 1862 and 1863, a period requiring far more than ordinary capacity, is exemplified by the impressions, experiences and results of succeeding years. These services have all been turned to benefactions since. Time, the test of ill or good success, confirms also the actions of Mr. Opdyke in the convention for the Revision of the Constitution of the State of New York, during the year 1868.

The literary efforts of the ex-mayor embrace a treatise upon the subject of Political Economy, a matter closely allied to the spheres of commerce and finance. This is a science, the laws of which vary with the varying contingencies of human affairs. However eminent the previous achievements of others, many opinions must be surrendered in view of different methods

and alterations prescribed by the present.

National banking, and paper currency, are subjects that eventuate vast consequences pertaining to public prosperity, and the community is com-

pelled to acknowledge the superiority of those who penetrate the *arcana* of the laws of finance, and who are consequently able to relieve banking of complications and fluctuations.

OLD STREET SIGNS OF NEW YORK.

BY HARMAN C. WESTERVELT.

IT might be time well-directed to examine more fully the history of signs—not those of an inward and spiritual grace, nor marks of distinction, nor typical representation, but the ordinary designation by which one's name and place of business is recognized in passing along the streets.

Street signs, like other things of man's production, have been progressive; depending upon the whim or caprice of the originator, they are suggestive of personal recollections, and have acted as public guides for friend or foe in all ages; but how this ancient custom originated, or who was the first sign painter, or who first brought them into practical service, we have at present no available means to determine.

New York, less than a century since, possessed the characteristics of a country village, and one of its attractive features was its early tavern signs, swung between two upright posts, ornamented, perhaps, by a crude representation of the old four-horse post-coach, a picture of John Gilpin, a horse and cart, or some simple drawing not requiring any artistic skill, and any one of which might have

called out the early skill of a Dunlap, Trumbull, Vanderlyn, Shays, Morse, or Jarvis. One of the earliest signs mentioned as a feature of Manhattan Island, was a swinging sign of the "Wooden Horse," between two high posts standing in front of an eating house, kept by one Jan Ger-aardt,* on the *Heese Straat*, or Broadway, between the Bowling Green and Wall Street.

In 1693, Bradford, the first printer, was found by the "sign of the Bible." By reference to the *New York Gazette*, published in 1752, we find advertisements of a newly opened tavern near the widow Rutger's brew house, known by the sign of the "Bunch of Grapes." Jonathan Ogden (now one of our prominent names), was originally a tavern-keeper, known by the sign of the "Black Horse." The sign of Moses Taylor, brazier, was that of the "Cat and Kettle." The sign of Jacob Reed, tailor, was the "Blue Ball." The sign of William Anderson, tailor, was the "Hand and Shears." Other signs, where the

* This was probably one of the illustrious ancestors of the unpretending Gerard family, who we recollect once sounded their name as if it was spelled *Gerod*.

names are not given, were those of the "Unicorn and Mortar," "The Chair-wheel," "The Dial," "The Riding-chair," "The Horse and Cart," "The Duke of Cumberland," and others, indicating "fare for man and beast," and the numerous means whereby to live.

As late as 1751, stores and dwellings were without numbers, and were described in the advertisements by the locality of some well-known person, or the former occupant, or by reference to some prominent sign in the near vicinity.

When the "Fireman's Hall" stood back in a yard on Fulton, near Gold Street (the site for years of Wilson's cracker bakery), there was a flaming sign over the entrance picturing the fury of the devouring elements, and which attracted considerable attention as a work of art, supposed to have been painted by one of the Mounts.

About the year 1830, Wall Street was very inaccurately numbered. A certain Mr. Lewis, a dealer in fancy articles at No. 3 Wall Street, advertised his next door neighbor, having a similar number, and who was in the same business, by pointing with a gilded hand as a caution to the public to "beware of No. 3," and as the hint was rather equivocal, and doubts existed which of the numbers three were intended, the joke was considered harmless. One of the picture signs of the city, and a very good one, was that of the famous William Money-penny, dyer and scourer, a name indicative of a numerous and worthy people of that persuasion, almost anywhere along the lower part of Green-

wich Street, toward the Battery. This sign represented Mr. Money-penny (or at least I supposed it was Mr. Money-penny), standing high and dry over a small tub, neatly equipped with a white apron, with sleeves rolled up, and stained arms, in illustration of his calling. Those who ever knew anything of early New York, have not forgotten the signs and the race of the ever acceptable Money-pennys. A John Money-penny is still engaged in the business. On Broadway, near Courtlandt Street, was a huge sign, representing the hat establishment of Elisha Bloomer, where all sorts of people, ornamented with every variety of hat, were gazing out into Broadway.

There was an old sign in Centre (then called Collect Street), "Good wine has no need of a bush," but it was in French, "Le bon vin, n'a pas besoin d'enseigne."

The old gilt sign of the head of Benjamin Franklin, over the doorway of "Johnny Lang's" *New York Gazette*, on Hanover Square (lost in the fire of 1835), was once very attractive, and the occasion of much wit, as "auld lang syne," &c.

There was a very famous sign of the "Pewter Mug" (an immense Dutchman, seated, and holding the "foaming tankard" extended in his hand), representing an old-established ale-house on Frankfort Street, near Tammany Hall, which was the resort of Woodworth, the poet, author of the "Old Oaken Bucket," and where, it is supposed, that quaint poem received its first inspiration. If so, it must have been on account of the prominent

instance of the ill-effects of "guzzling" around him, and the poem might have been intended as a temperance address, to the old Tammanyite frequenters, who gathered there preliminary to the meetings in the "Great Wigwam."

In "Tammany Hall" of olden time, there was a back stair influence, like many other great institutions of yore. The side door on Frankfort Street, adjoining the "Pewter Mug," furnished the most convenient access, through which the leaders might be introduced into the "Grand Council Chamber," before the crowd should be oppressive. When the grand doors of the Council Chamber were opened at the urgent call of the "great unter-rified," and the rush was made for the platform, there usually appeared thereon the old chiefs and most active warriors of the party, temporary chairman, movers of addresses, &c., &c., and the meeting progressed.

A very curious and incomprehensible picture sign was on Fletcher Street, extending entirely across the front of a tavern. It represented a large tub occupied by a negro boy, nude, on each side was a woman busily engaged in soaping and scrubbing the Ethiopie (who could not change his skin). Underneath was a motto, - "'Tis labor in vain, for he won't be white."

The appropriate sign of an immense padlock was hanging, in 1806, over the door of James Jenkins, in the suburbs of the city, at the corner of Barclay and Greenwich Streets. Builders' hardware being in great demand in

that vicinity, the sign proved to be a great success. The sign was originally put up by a Mr. Clements at a period beyond this century.

The store of Stephen Gould, law bookseller, for many years at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets, was known by the sign of Lord Eldon; and David Banks, of the firm of Gould & Banks, conducted the same business in Nassau Street, near the well-known law-blank store of T. & B. Jansen, with an illustrated sign of Lord Eldon.

When lottery tickets were extensively sold in New York, and the prize numbers drawn from a glass wheel in presence of the public, in the rear of the Old City Hall, by one of the Seixas family, some one of the many dealers in lottery tickets, on Broadway, suspended a lot of these tickets (*all prizes*), from the top of the chimney to the awning post on the sidewalk, which answered all the purposes of a sign. The stout John Barleycorn was recently represented on a sign in North Steet, in the act of quaffing a little of the "home brewed," or the "real Anno Domini," from a pewter mug.

In the days of our boyhood we remember a sign posted over the door of a school-house, formerly in Collier's Lane, near St. John's Church, in the Fifth Ward, with a quotation from Pope:

"'Tis education forms the common mind;
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

It remained long after Hudson Street was built up in that vicinity,

by what were then considered elegant private residences.

Joseph Bonfanti, who kept a fancy store, with two very large show windows, on Broadway above Chambers Street, had inscribed over one of the large square windows the words :

"For things of use, and things of sport,
The gay and curious here resort."

Over the other,

"Use and beauty here combined,
To charm the eye and please the mind."

The variety of this establishment was such, that anything not found elsewhere, could be found at Bonfanti's on demand, such as old pulpits, foot-stoves, tinder-boxes, &c.

The later system of lettering signs in gold-leaf letters, surrounded by sparkling blue or green sand (called smalt), was long a matter of competition with "Childs," "Mount," "Plum," and others, who placed their names in a modest corner, and who found favor with the public in accordance with the merit displayed.

The Harpending "coat of arms" (which is scarcely more than an illuminated-sign), was latterly suspended over the pulpit in the North Dutch Church, still standing on a small part of the valuable estate inherited from John Harpending, after whom John Street of New York is named. The origin of this coat of arms is uncertain; whether it represented the heraldry of the worthy family of John

Harpending, cordwainer, one of the members of the shoemaker's association, and who carried on his trade in Broadway, above Maiden Lane, or whether it was the coat of arms of his more chivalrous ancestors, in the wind-mill interest, it certainly represents something more like a seive or sheaf of wheat, than anything suggestive of pegs or wax-ends. Counsellor John Leveridge (now an octogenarian), recently stated that he had satisfied himself that a sheaf of wheat was intended, but that he had no special authority for his belief.

As the fine arts had not advanced very far prior to 1830, and as illustrated signs, especially by native talent, were then of rare occurrence, ornamental painting was confined to Free Masons, Temperance and Sunday-School banners, and the backs of fire-engines, then occasionally and rather ingeniously illustrated by Mr. John Quidor, who had received some good suggestions in the arts from Jarvis. Occasionally a tavern sign exhibited the head of General Washington, swinging between two upright posts, or a horse head, or a crude representation of a steamboat, but the ambition of sign-painters seldom developed itself beyond the representation of hats and boots, the intentions of which were made more positive by the name of the thing signified being painted underneath.

WASHINGTON'S LAST LETTER.

12 m
Mount Vernon 12 Nov 1799

Gentlemen

M^{rs} Washington and myself
have been honoured with your polite invita-
tion to the assemblies in Alexandria, this
Winter; and thank you for this mark of your
attention. — But alas! our dancing days
are no more. — We wish, however, all those
whose relish for so agreeable, & innocent an
amusement, all the pleasure the season
will afford them. — and I am

Gentlemen

Your Most Obedient and
obliged Humble Servant.

Mess^{rs} Jonathan Swift
George Deneale
William Newton
Robert Young
Ch^o Alexander J.
James H. Rose. }

Mess^{rs}

G. Washington

THE fac-simile of the autograph letter of General Washington is valuable, as it was probably the last letter he ever wrote, and written within thirty days of his decease. The original, preserved in the museum at Alexandria, was destroyed with the building by fire only a few years ago.

We shall give some account of the family connections and descendants of those gentlemen who composed the committee of the "Washington Assemblies," as the weekly *soirees* were called, held at Alexandria; the invitations extended to Washington City.

THE NEWTON FAMILY.

BY W. WALTON HARPER.

WILLIAM NEWTON, eldest son of John and Mary (Thomas) Newton, and grandson of Major William and Margaret (Monroe) Newton, was born on the 26th February, 1765, at the old Newton homestead, "Little Falls Plantation," in Stafford County, Virginia. His ancestor, John Newton, son of Thomas Newton, of Hull, England, settled in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in the year 1660, as a planter. The mother of William Newton was born at "Poplar Grove," in the County of St. Mary, Maryland; his paternal grandmother, born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, was a sister of James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States.

In youth, Mr. Newton settled at Alexandria, Virginia, at that time a seaport of considerable importance, and there commenced his commercial pursuits. In a few years he became one of the largest and most prominent merchants of that active city. In the earlier part of his business career Mr. Newton was associated with his friend John Thomas Ricketts,

a well known and highly esteemed gentleman of Alexandria, under the firm name of Ricketts, Newton & Co., who carried on an extensive business with England, the West Indies, and South America.

Mr. Newton married Jane Barr, daughter of William and Jane Barr Stuart, of "Cameron," near Alexandria, Virginia. An editorial in the *Alexandria Gazette*, of December 30, 1814, says: "On the 26th inst., in the 52d year of his age, Mr. William Newton departed this life, long an useful and respectable citizen of Alexandria. His remains were yesterday attended to the Presbyterian burying ground by the reverend clergy, the members of the Board of Common Councilmen, and a numerous and respectable assembly of citizens, and interred, with every testimonial of respect in their power to evince.

"In the death of this gentleman society has sustained no common loss, and by his family and friends it will be felt with a poignancy of grief equalled only by the ardency and

tenderness of that affection which his pre-eminent virtues and the affectionate discharge of the duties of husband, father and friend had inspired.

"His life was pious and exemplary, his death calm, resigned and happy. With sincerity did the friend, while he dropped the tributary tear, exclaim, 'May I emulate his virtues; may my last end be like his!'"

By his wife, Jane Barr (Stuart) Newton, he had issue :

I. Commodore John Thomas Newton, U. S. Navy, born at Alexandria, Va., 20th May, 1793; died at Washington, D. C., 28th February, 1857. He was twice married: first to Amelia, daughter of Thomas Kirk, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., by whom he had six children, viz.:

- ¹ Sarah (married to Henry Worthington, of Brooklyn, N. Y.), ² William, ³ Charles, ⁴ Thomas, and ⁵ Gordon (married to Emma, daughter of Capt. Farron, U. S. N.), and ⁶ Amelia (married to Floyd Bailey, of N. Y.);

And, secondly, to Adela, daughter of a naval officer, residing near Charleston, S. C., by whom he had three daughters—

Adela, Lizzie and Lelia.

Of John Thomas Newton, the *Alexandria Gazette*, of July 14, 1815, says: "Our fellow-townsmen, we have no doubt, will be much gratified by the honorable mention made in the despatches, of Lieut. Newton (son of the late William Newton, Esq., of this town), by Capt. Biddle, of the sloop-of-war *Hornet*." "This is the third naval victory in which this young officer has had the honor of participating, and the singular good fortune to have escaped without injury." "We earnestly hope that our Government will soon have an opportunity of promoting the officers of the little navy, and that the son of William Newton may, at some future day, have a standing as respectable in the navy as his father had in society." The citizens of Alexandria presented Lieut. Newton with a sword.

At the time of his death, Commodore Newton was in Washington, in attendance upon the Naval Retiring Board, of which he was President. His remains are resting in the Presbyterian Cemetery near Alexandria, Va., where there is a monument to his memory, bearing the following inscriptions: "John Thomas Newton entered the navy in 1809, was an officer in active service during the war of 1812, and died while in the performance of his duty, having devoted forty-eight years of his life to the service of his country." "Be ye therefore ready also, for the Son of Man cometh at an hour

when ye think not." "He is in safer hands than ours." "The world passeth away, but he that doeth His will abideth forever." "His remains repose here, beside those of his parents, in accordance with his own request."

II. Mary Ricketts Newton, second child of William and Jane Barr Newton, was born at Alexandria, Va., March 12, 1795, married December 20, 1814, to Francis Adams (son of Josias Peake Adams (and Elizabeth Price Crump, daughter of Benjamin Crump, of Fauquier County, Va.), and grandson of Abednego Adams, of Fairfax County, Va., and Mary Peake, daughter of William Peake, of same county).

Francis Adams was of the firm of Adams, Herbert & Co., located at Alexandria, Va., who did an extensive shipping business with England, Germany, Holland, West Indies, and South America.

Mr. Adams was a vestryman of Christ Church, Alexandria, from 1815 to 1818, United States Consul at Trieste, Austria, in 1819, and United States Consular Commercial Agent at Matanzas, Cuba, in 1823. He died at the latter place, May 3, 1825, and was buried on his estate, "Mount Vernon," aged 32 years. By his marriage with Miss Newton, he had issue:

- ¹ Jane Newton Adams, married to Col. James B. Goddard, of Brooklyn, N. Y. (only son of Calvin Goddard, of Shrewsbury, Mass. (Judge of the Supreme Court, and member of the Hartford Convention), and Alice Cogswell, daughter of Rev. Levi Hart, D.D., of Preston, Conn.), by whom he had Francis Adams Goddard, Calvin Goddard, of Orange, N. J. (married to Caroline, daughter of Caleb Atwater), and William Newton Goddard (married to Ella, daughter of Col. John Taylor).

- ² William Newton Adams, only son of Francis and Mary Newton Adams, was born in Alexandria, Va., on the 15th of September, 1818. He is a merchant, doing business in New York, and resides in Brooklyn, where he is an influential citizen. Mr. Adams was United States and Venezuelan Consul at Santiago de Cuba, and a partner of the house of Brooks & Co., merchants of that place. He married, September 29, 1844, Carnien, daughter (by his first wife, Carmen Salias) of Don Vicente de Michelena y Rojas, of Caracas, Venezuela, President of the Tribunal de Comercio of Caracas, and Administrator of Customs at Laguayra. Mr. Adams was, from 1865 to 1873, a member of the firm of Moses Taylor & Co., of New York city, and is now manager of the New York branch of the old house of Brooks & Co., of Santiago de Cuba, of which he was for many years a partner. Mr. Adams has the following children:

- ¹ Mary Eliza (married Theodore Brooks, of Santiago de Cuba).
- ² Wm. Newton (married Elizabeth Harper, eldest daughter of James L. Truslow, of Brooklyn).

³ Amelia Louise (married James L. Tru-
low, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.).

⁴ Charles Frederick, lawyer, graduate of
Harvard Law School.

⁵ Thomas Brooks, merchant.

⁶ Francis Vincent, ⁷ Ernest Henry, ⁸ Fred-
erick Augustus, ⁹ Henry Augustus, and

¹⁰ Caroline Mathilde.

³ Mary Ricketts Adams, third child of Francis
and Mary Ricketts (Newton) Adams, mar-
ried Gardner Greene, son of Hon. William
Parkinson Greene, of Norwich, Conn.

⁴ Louisa Howland Adams, fourth child of
Francis and Mary Ricketts Adams, married
Arthur Moore Beardsley, son of Judge
Samuel Beardsley, of Utica, N. Y.

III. Col. William Stuart Newton, third child of
William and Jane Barr Newton, born at Alexan-
dria, Va., 30 November, 1796, died while in com-
mand of the Fort at Baton Rouge, La., 10th March,
1837. He married Miss McCandless, of Win-
chester, Va., by whom he had a daughter, Roberta,
born at "Fortress Monroe," married to Col. W. H.
Moorhead, of Virginia.

IV. Carlván Newton, U. S. N., born at Alex-
andria, Va., 17th October, 1798, lost at sea in
1829.

V. Edwin Barr Newton, U. S. N., born at
Alexandria, Va.

VI. Jane Eliza Newton, sixth child of William
and Jane Barr Newton, born at Alexandria, Va.,
married to Charles William Woolsey, of New
York City (son of George M. Woolsey and Abby,
daughter of Joseph Howland, of Norwich,
Conn.*). Children—

¹ Abby, ² Jane, ³ Mary (married to Rev.
Robert S. Howland, D. D., of New York
City), Georgiana (married to Frank Bacon,
M. D., of New Haven, Conn.), ⁴ Eliza
(married to Joseph Howland, of New York
City), ⁵ Harriet (married to Henry Lennox
Hodge, M. D., of Philadelphia), ⁶ Caroline
(married Edward Mitchell, of New York
City), ⁷ Charles William Woolsey (married
Arixene Southgate, daughter of Professor
Smyth, of New York).

VII. Hon. Thomas Willoughby Newton, sev-
enth child of William and Jane Barr Newton, born
in Alexandria, Va., January 18, 1804, married May
4, 1829, to Mary K., daughter of Col. John Allen
(of Shelby County, Ky.), who was killed at the
battle of Raisin River, in the war of 1812. Mr.
Newton removed from Lexington, Ky. (where he
had resided for several years, engaged in the
practice of law), to Little Rock, Ark., where he

entered into copartnership with Gen. Albert S.
Pike in the practice of the law. After a success-
ful career as lawyer and politician, Mr. Newton
was elected a representative to Congress from
the Little Rock District. By his first marriage
he had issue several children, one of whom was a
cadet at West Point, but resigned, became a law-
yer, and settled at Little Rock. Secondly, Mr.
Newton intermarried with Mrs. Cordell, a widow
lady, whose husband was a brother of Dr. Cor-
dell, of Charlestown, Virginia. Mr. Newton died
suddenly, some years ago, while in New York
city.

VIII. Albert Orlando Newton, eighth child of
William and Jane Barr Newton, was born at
Alexandria, Va., married to Julia Hurlock, of St.
George's, Delaware, by whom he had an only son,
Col. William Hurlock Newton, a lawyer, residing
at "St. George's," Delaware.

IX. Sina Ann Newton, ninth child of William
and Jane Barr Newton, born at Alexandria, Va.,
Nov. 9, 1807, married March 12, 1829, to George
P. Wise, son of George Wise, of Alexandria, and
Martha Newton (sister of William Newton, the
father of Sina Ann (Newton), wife of George P.
Wise). Mr. George P. Wise was for some years
Mayor of the city of Alexandria; he is now resid-
ing upon his estate in Loudoun County, Va. By
his wife, Sina Ann, who died he has issue:

¹ Peter Wise, born at Alexandria, Va., mar-
ried to Alice, daughter of Major W. D.
Nutt, of Fairfax County, Va.

² Jane Stuart Wise, born at Alexandria, Va.,
January 5, 1832 (married to John Whit-
well, May 15, 1865).

³ Edwin, born at Alexandria, Va., married to
Henrian, daughter of Dr. Davies, of Bed-
ford, Va.

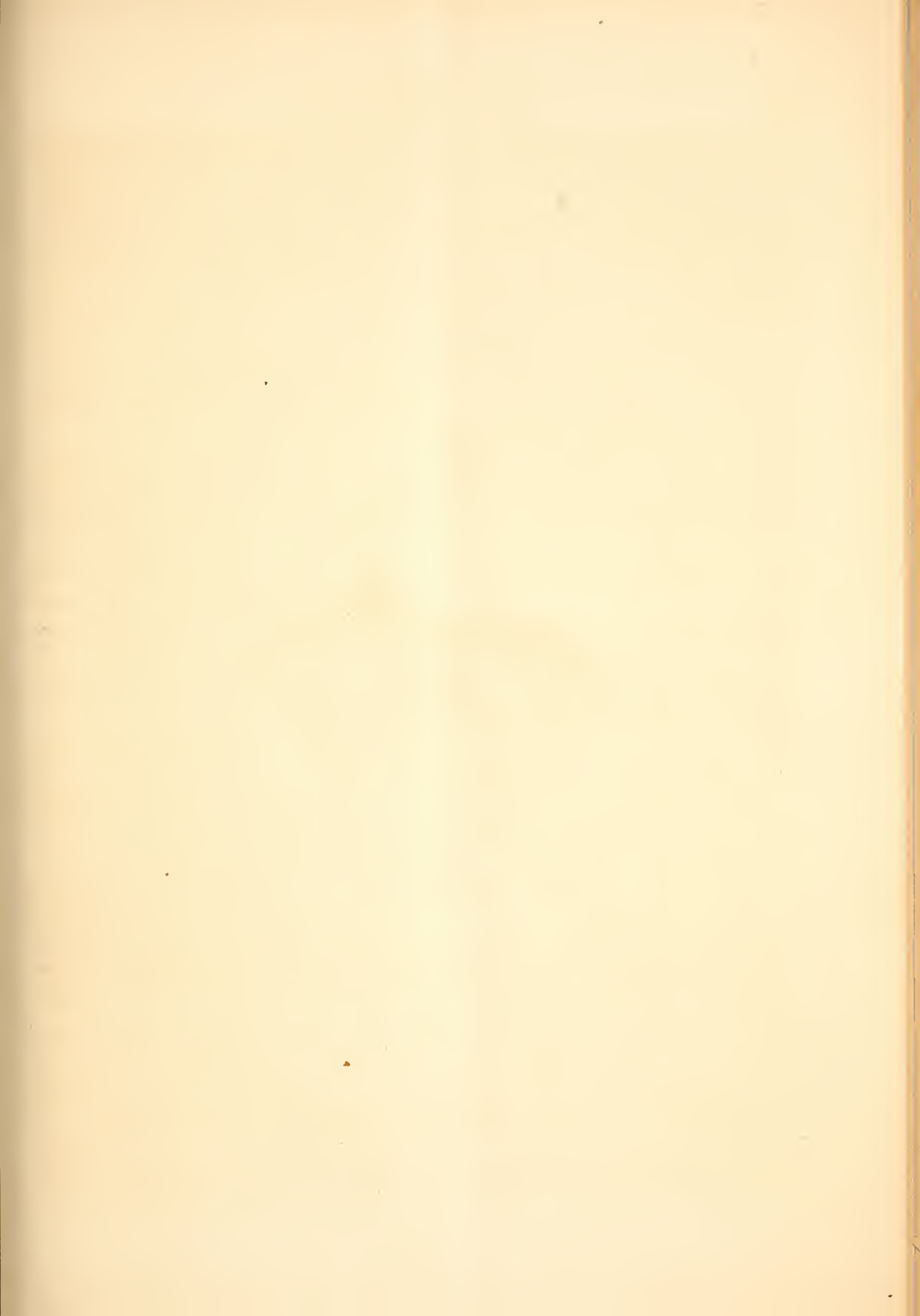
⁴ Mary Newton, ⁵ Martha Newton, ⁶ George
(married to Ida, daughter of James E.
Smoot), ⁷ Frank (married to Miss Stewart,
of Maryland), ⁸ Martha Ann, ⁹ Wm. New-
ton, ¹⁰ James Cloud.

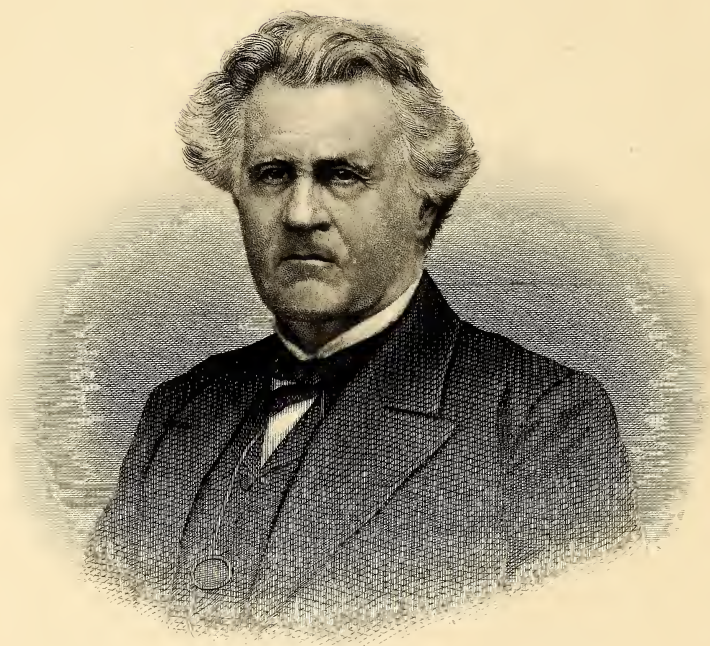
X. J. Monroe Newton, tenth child of William
and Jane Barr Newton, was born at Alexandria,
Va., married to Mary, daughter of
Rev. Elias Harrison, D.D., for fifty years pastor
of the First Presbyterian Church at Alexandria,
and widow of Capt. Wm. Claggett, of Alexandria,
descended from Rev. Thos. Claggett, D.D., first
Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, born October 2,
1742, at White's Landing, Md., died August 2,
1816, son of a clergyman.

XI. Augustine Fenwick Newton, eleventh
child of William and Jane Barr Newton, born at
Alexandria, Va., July 1, 1812.

Mrs. Jane Barr Newton died at
Alexandria, February 26, 1815.

* Edward J. Woolsey, of Astoria (married to Emily, daugh-
ter of John Aspinwall), and George Woolsey, are brothers of
Charles William Woolsey.





Shepherd Knapp

HON. SHEPHERD KNAPP.

It may be said truly that every man has a mission in life, and his endeavors, in whatever sphere directed, are simply to carry out the objects of this mission. The field may be wholly different from that of the achievement of personal ambition, and yet the reputation acquired be brilliant, and wholly sufficing, without any individual anticipations of such results.

When Horace wrote the line: "*Exegi Monumentum aere perennius*," he must have referred to such monuments and honorable memorials as these. Laudations do not constitute fame. The deeds and thoughts which deserve it are built in the masonry of the memory, and sealed with the approval of other generations.

Such must be the esteem in which men like Mr. Shepherd Knapp are held. A career of sixty years of unsullied honor and ability, although always felt and acknowledged by contemporaries, shines with more steady and serene lustre the farther it is removed from the influence of those contemporaries.

Men, it is said, inherit the characteristics of their progenitors, consequently, those attributes of exalted manhood seen in the career of Mr. Knapp, were transmitted. The old Bay State has the honor of owning him as one of her sons, where he was born in the town of Cummington, Hampshire County, January 7, 1795.

His father, like nearly all the descendants of New England, followed

the honorable and dignified calling of a farmer. He lived on his own acres, where God had given many generations to earth. The family were of Puritan descent, and in this respect Historical. When the Banner of the Revolution waved its crimson fold over the confederation of infant states, the ancestors of Mr. Knapp took sides with the weakest, a resolve that must be deemed disinterested, since they dared all dangers and braved all consequences for those who most needed help. Shepherd was the fifth son, and born just after the subsidence of the tempest.

This eminent period made the results of productive labor more precious than gold, and the subject of this brief memoir helped to cultivate the paternal acres. Self assistance was a part of the education of all youth in those days, and the elementary branches of intellectual culture were mastered during the winter months, when nature rested and man was no longer a toiler.

This occupation could have had only a brief existence, for at the early age of 17, in 1812 (just on the threshold of which year stood the image of a new war), Mr. Knapp entered the Counting Room of the late Hon. Gideon Lee, to whose wife he was related, and there entered upon his commercial career.

Mr. Lee was a prominent representative of the enterprises of his day, having been Alderman and Mayor of

New York, and Member of the Legislature and Congress. In 1819, Mr. Knapp was admitted to a partnership by Mr. Lee, as he had shown himself to be a young man of rare capacity for business.

Gideon Lee was a man who had more distinctiveness as a public character, but in their business and social relations, the characteristics of each seemed to have left its impress upon the other; and as Mr. Knapp goes farther and farther along the pathway of life, the noble peculiarities of the men of the earlier generations to which he belongs, are just as conspicuous and as much to be admired. Their systematic habits of business, unswerving integrity and rules of personal deportment first made the New York merchant an honored name and a power on the earth. "The elements of Mr. Knapp's character," writes another, "springs from the source of all virtue and truth, without affectation." In 1825, he became very prominent in connection with Mr. Lee and Elisha King, in regard to certain proceedings against the Tradesman's Bank, wherein the newly elected directors of the bank were restrained by an injunction from making any further loans or dividends. The failure of the Life and Fire Insurance Company, with other insolvent institutions, followed, and caused an unparalleled excitement at the time.

Honorable industry, united to corresponding moral characteristics, brought their legitimate results. Prosperity filled the garner of his needs, and the thriving merchant was

as prodigal to the less successful as fortune was to himself. During all the vicissitudes and variations of his life, Mr. Knapp has always met promptly every pecuniary engagement, and to the very hour and minute.

Mr. Knapp retired from the leather business in the Spring of 1838, having been associated with Mr. Lee as clerk and partner for some twenty-five years. Mr. Lee retired at the same date.

In 1832, Mr. Knapp was appointed one of the directors of the Branch United States Bank in New York. Five years later he was elected President of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York. In 1838 he was elected President of the Mechanics' Banking Association, a new institution just going into operation. At this time, the Mechanics' Bank, with the late Jacob Lorillard as its President, was in some embarrassment. Mr. Knapp had hardly entered upon his duties at the new bank, when Mr. Lorillard died through mental and physical exertions in behalf of his bank, and Mr. Knapp was called to the Presidency. The result was the revival of the credit of the Bank, and he has now been at the head of the Institution for a period of about thirty-five years. For many years Mr. Knapp was City Chamberlain, holding the custody of the public funds, which were deposited in the Mechanics' Bank.

Throughout his whole career, Mr. Knapp has been actively identified with the public institutions of the City and State. Banks, Savings Banks,

Insurance Companies and Benevolent Institutions, have all received a share of his attention.

Mr. Knapp has distinguished himself alike in the fields of commerce and finance. He brought a large experience and other capabilities into the banking business, and the Institution with which he has been so long connected has been managed with marked success. His sound judgment in regard to all the affairs of life, his safe conservative policy under all trials and circumstances, combined with his shrewd deductions as to individual character, give him a peculiar fitness for his position.

His success has been attained by many sacrifices. Amidst the alternations which have occurred in commerce and finance, the experience could not have been otherwise than harassing. What solemn hours must have been passed in measuring the integrity and good faith of associates, in crises where promises of success and confidence were shaken by half-conscious surmises of possible violations of honor and rectitude. He has been one of the trustees of Dr. Spring's "Brick Church" for thirty-six years, and is now President of the Board.

He is known and honored for the kindness of his heart, liberality, and devotion to the interests of the City and State; in addition to which he possesses a sound judgment, and a large share of that valuable quality so useful to the community—common sense.

Like the radiant hues that Autumn throws over the world, there gathers

around the ripest years of such a man the benign, serene tokens of a well spent existence. His accomplishments will be rightly prized by his posterity; and there will settle upon his memory the light of kindred blessings, shedding their lustre upon all that he has performed.

The family in the early history of Massachusetts, fell out of all correspondence with the Government. John, of Boston, was dismissed the Church at the time Underhill was indicted, in 1641. All the Boston Knapps got involved and confused, at the time of those religious troubles. William incurred the displeasure of the Government by indulging in some freedom of speech against Sir Harry Vane, and was ordered to give security for £100.

Aaron, of Taunton, and Rehaboth, kept out of troubles, and served the Government of Plymouth. He was Grand Jurymen, 1664; Freeman, 1670; Constable, 1673. He was called Aaron, Senior. His wife was Elizabeth, who was granted letters of administration after his death. He was deceased in 1676. He left a son John. (We copy from the Colony Records of Plymouth.)

It is accepted generally that the family of Knapp is of German origin. Cosgrove derives it from Cnaep, the top of a hill. Knapp Castle was situated in Sussex, and annexed to Washington, a place that was, doubtless, at an early period inhabited by the Washingtons.

There are numerous other places of the name of Knapp in England founded

by the family. There are villages of the name in York and Norfolk. Napton, in Leicestershire, is another variety or change of the cognomen. Napton was a township represented by lords who participated in important events and in the history of early times. The recorded transactions are fruitful of suggestion. Napton, or Knappton, for a succession of generations was held by a Norman adherent of Duke William. It was in the Episcopate of Constantine. Edwin, father of Alvine, Earl of War-

wick, was the original owner, and in time the estate was transferred to the Earls of Warwick again.

A family of Knapp was resident at Great Killingham, England, 1635, members of which immigrated to Holland.

The period of the immigration of the family to New England was 1630, when Nicholas was at Waterton, Mass.; William, also (born 1578), was at Waterton, Mass., in 1636, and Aaron was at Taunton, Mass., in 1643.

UNIVERSALITY OF LIFE.

WHEREVER there is atmospheric air there is life in some form. There is no place so obscure, or an abyss so deep or dark, that organized beings are not found to astonish naturalists by the singularity of their structure and adaptability to sustain themselves as individuals, with reproductive powers for keeping the race to which they belong, in existence.

For ages it was the settled opinion of philosophers, that in the profound depths of the sea it would be impossible for any living creature to exist. First, on the presumption that no air penetrated in those regions of imagined darkness; and next, because hydro-

static pressure from such an immense body of water above would crush life out of anything that might be forced into that condition.

It has now been ascertained that solar rays are both felt and seen in the deepest recesses of the sea. And further, dredging at the bottom, over one mile perpendicularly, brings up a strange variety of lively, animated marine beings. Each and all of them are fitted precisely for carrying on labors in those, to us, gloomy abodes beneath rolling billows, important in the economy of the globe. Science, therefore, is compelled to acknowledge that creation is without limitation.

ON the left of the caravan route from Bagdad to Hamadau, in Persian Kurdistan, and in the ancient Medean territory, is found the Rock of Behistan (the Mount Bagistan of the classi-

cal geographers), rising to a height of 1,500 feet. On the face of the cliff is a colossal bas-relief, with an inscription relating to Darius, his accession, and the incidents of his reign, 514 B. C.

SOME OF THE REGICIDES.

BY H. H. CLEMENTS.

JUDGE STILES, of Connecticut, wrote a history of the American Regicides, viz., Goffe, Whalley and Dixwell, but did not give any full account of their origin or families. Noble, of London, also wrote a history of the whole body of regicides, but failed also in the above particulars; the book being too brief and imperfect to be of much value to genealogists. The object of the present article is to give such information regarding some of their families and derivation, also their connection with other families in this country and in England, as has not hitherto been published, and may be of great value to explorers in the field of "human inquiry." The events which were connected with and caused the unhappy war, which resulted in the death of Charles I., may be briefly stated:

Charles I. of England desired to annul *all* legislation, that he might become sole dictator and absolute king. Commencing in 1642, he dissolved Parliament after Parliament, but each succeeding one proved more refractory than the last. These proceedings at length ended in a total rupture between the King and the Legislative Council, convulsed the country, and ended in the establishment of the Commonwealth in 1649; and in 1653 Oliver Cromwell was chosen Lord Protector by the Parliament, army, and people.

The "Regicides" were those who were appointed by the Parliament to try the King on the charge of high treason against the Commonwealth.

The principle of a king's rebellion was grounded upon the provisions of *Magna Charta*, wherein it is stated, that *twelve* of the Barons have, at all times, the right of opposing the royal prerogative, in favor of the legislative authority.

The following list comprises the names of those who signed the death warrant of Charles I., January 17, 1648:

Jo. Bradshawe, Thos. Grey, O. Cromwell, Edw. Whalley, S. Linesey, John Okey, J. Danvers, Jo. Bouchier, H. Ireton, Tho. Mauleverer, John Blakiston, J. Hutchinson, Willi Goffe, H. Waller, Tho. Pride, Pe. Temple, T. Harrison, S. Hewson, Hen. Smith, Per. Pelham, Ri. Deane, Robert Tichborne, B. Simonds, Daniel Blagraue, Owen Rowe, William Persoy, Tho. Scrope, James Temple, J. Garland, Edwin Ludlowe, Henry Marten, Vinct. Potter, Wm. Constable, Rich. Ingoldesby, Will. Cawley, Jo. Barkstead, Haa Ewer, John Dixwell, Valentine Wauton, Symon Mayne, Tho. Horton, J. Jones, John Moore, Glbt. Millington, T. Alured, Robt. Lilburne, Will. Say, Anth. Stapley, Gre. Norton, Tho. Challoner, Thos. Wogan, John Penn, Gregory Clements, Jo. Downes, Tho. Wayte, Thos. Scot, Jo. Carew, Miles Corbet, G. Fleetwood.

The acts of the judges of Charles I., whose decisions sentenced him to capital punishment, have been deemed of doubtful authority, although the judges were appointed by the Parliament, their decisions sanctioned by the great National Council, and Oliver Cromwell himself signed the death warrant. The trial and condemnation were thought by some to be an encroachment upon all legitimate power. The deliberations of the Parliament, and the administration of justice by the judges of the king, have, by others, been looked upon differently. A Parliament that had the power of conferring patents of nobility (from which source several eminent families derive their present dignities), ought not to be considered as wholly irresponsible.

It is not our purpose to examine the validity of the law which the judges put in execution, or to state the limits of the royal prerogative, but to trace the historic relations of some of those judges, afterwards called regicides, and to notice families with whom they were allied in blood and kinship.

The overthrow of the royal government by an organized assembly, called the Commonwealth—the administrative power of the country—caused a pacific termination of the difficulties, after some years of turbulence, and afforded an opportunity for the triumphant party to put their principles in practice.

The three judges of the king, best known in America, were Dixwell, Whalley, and Goffe. Though they assisted to carry out measures unde-

sirable to many, and actually reflecting upon their humanity by their severity, the men themselves, their characters and histories, and the antecedents of their families, have not been sufficiently made known to the world. These three united with a majority in favor of the King's death, and at the Restoration they were denounced as regicides by the King, and learning their danger, they barely escaped with their lives from London. The whole issues of the contest seem very unjustly to have fallen upon them and a few others. Two of them, Goffe and Whalley, were secreted by their friends in London, until they found an opportunity for embarkation, and landed in Massachusetts the 27th of July, 1660. After a brief sojourn, they removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, where they lived four years in a cave.

No sooner was their escape known, than His Majesty Charles II. called upon his faithful subjects to secure the persons of the fugitives. Two catchers came across the sea for the purpose of apprehending them. These persons were named Kirke and Keland, two merchants of London, whose unsuccessful mission was compensated by grants of land, on the part of the colony. Before they arrived, King Charles sent out a proclamation to Governor Endicott for the apprehension of those "lately arrived in New England, where they hope to shroud themselves from the laws."

Goffe and Whalley were not known to be refugees or outlaws in Massachusetts until after the proclamation

of the king. Reports had been spread about in London that the fugitives were at the head of an army in America. Lord Say arose in his place in the Council and silenced the false report.

This was the Lord Say who procured from Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick, the patent of Connecticut, and Saybrook was named from him.

The Rev. William Goffe was rector of Stanmer, Sussex, and he had three sons. The oldest, Stephen, was chaplain to Charles I. John, the next brother, was a churchman, and he was expelled by the Puritans from his living. William, the third son, styled the "Regicide," was apprenticed to a dry-salter. He embraced the cause of the Parliament, and rose to a high rank in the army. He represented Yarmouth and Hampshire, and was afterward appointed one of the Protector's Lords. The Lords Fairfax, and the Dukes of Northumberland derive their titles from this identical source, viz., Cromwell's Lords.

The office of Major-General of Hampshire, Sussex, and Berkshire was added to his other promotions. Mrs. Goffe's grandfather was Sir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchinbrook. Gen. Goffe was one of the signers of the death-warrant of Charles, and his seal is opposite his name. He married the daughter of General Whalley. It seems that the Parliament nominated the lords, and General Goffe was selected for this honor in September, 1656.

William Goffe was a Major-General in England, a member of the "High

Court of Justice," selected by the minority of the Long Parliament to sentence Charles I. to death in 1648. He removed to America with his father-in-law in 1660, and arrived at Boston, Mass., July 27. He tarried a short time at Cambridge, and in February following went to New Haven, reached that town the 7th of March, in company with Lieutenant-General Edward Whalley, whose daughter Frances he had married. They lived in concealment some years, but in October, 1664, took up permanent residence at Hadley, with Rev. John Russell, where he outlived Whalley some years, and died about 1679. Dr. Stiles, in his history, mistook the grave-stone at New Haven of Deputy-Governor Matthew Gilbert, marked M. G., 80, for his; but he was, we know, buried without any mark at the grave, with his father-in-law, at Hadley, more than a hundred miles off, and our fathers probably could not have violated the sanctity and secrecy of their resting-place, under an idle pretence of doing honor to their memory. In our own days the remains have been discovered, close to the foundation of Russell's house. He was son of Rev. Stephen, of Stanmer, in the County Sussex, England. His three children, Elizabeth, Ann, and Frances, if this last be not, as sometimes said, Frederic, remained in England, with his excellent wife, of whom three letters are in print, one in appendix to Hutchinson, I., 532, second in 3 Mass. Hist. Coll., I., 60, and third in Hutchinson Coll., 432.

William Goffe, Major-General un-

der Cromwell, and a regicide, born about 1605, died at Hadley, Mass., 1679. He was a fervent Puritan, a devoted adherent of Cromwell, and one of the best officers of the Parliamentary army. He left London before the Restoration, and with his father-in-law, General Whalley, arrived at Boston July, 1660. Well received by Governor Endicott, they resided at Cambridge till February, 1661, when, learning that they were not included in the act of indemnity, they removed to New Haven, and were secreted by Deputy-Governor Leet and Mr. Davenport. They afterwards lived in a cave at West Rock, and in the neighboring towns, eluding their pursuers by removing from house to house, living in mills, in the clefts of rocks on the sea-shore, and in forest caves, but in October, 1664, removed to Hadley, and were concealed fifteen years in the house of Rev. Mr. Russell. When the Indians attacked that town, September, 1675, Goffe, placing himself at the head of the townspeople, attacked and repulsed them. He immediately disappeared, and the astonished inhabitants, to whom he was unknown, regarded him as an angel sent for their deliverance.

General Whalley had engaged in the wool-dying business in London, a calling that did not thrive.

"After the execution of Charles I., in 1648, Whalley served under Cromwell as one of the Major-Generals, to whom the country, in military districts, twelve in number (like the tribes of Israel), was made subject, as if martial law could forever con-

tinue. Of that power, after a short time, although he was a relative to the great Protector, Cromwell's iron will was compelled to strip him. He fled from England on the Restoration, and with his son-in-law, William Goffe, reached Boston in July, 1660. In the following spring they resorted to New Haven, and, through various sufferings, found hiding at last—the shelter of Rev. John Russell's house, at Hadley, in Massachusetts, where he died in a few years, and was there buried. The stone which was (fondly) supposed, from the initials E. W., to have been erected over his remains at the rear of the First Presbyterian Church at New Haven, belongs, no doubt, to the resting-place of Edward Wifflesworth, and bore date 1653; which was clumsily attempted to be altered to 1673 or 8, as this might have been the year of Whalley's death. It is stated that General Whalley left connections or relatives in Connecticut."

"The Whalleys are descended originally from Wyamarus Whalley, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and was staunch and brave at the battle of Hastings, in 1066. Edward Whalley, the Regicide, Major-General in Cromwell's army, was of this family."—*Burke*.

A Rogerus de Whalley is mentioned in a procuration from Roger, Bishop of Litchfield, in 1248, as the former proprietor of the advowson or deanery of Whalley. In 1425, William Whalley was the eighth Abbot of the Convent of Whalley, and died in 1434, after an active and useful presidency

of seventeen years. And an Edward Whalley is also mentioned as a friar of the same convent about 1484.

The Whalley family has been highly distinguished in the annals of these realms for its wealth, consequence, and influence, particularly during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, King Edward VI., and Oliver Cromwell. There have been several branches of it, viz.: in Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, Huntingdonshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire. These branches all bore on their arms three whales, and probably spring from one common ancestor. The family had respectable alliances, and lived at Norton Hall, County Somerset. Edward, the "Regicide," married a daughter of Thomas Middleton, who was M. P. for Horsham, Sussex. At the breaking out of the war, Middleton acted with the Parliament, but trouble checkered the future's promise. In 1661 he was ordered to London by Charles, and magnanimously admitted to compound for his own property. Hills Place, a noble mansion near Horsham, he saved by paying one-fourth of its value redemption money. Charles the Second was more inclined to leniency towards Middleton. An order of knighthood, called the Royal Oak, was contemplated, and Middleton was intended to have this decoration. (See *Sussex Archæology*.)

Thomas Morley, a decided and most efficient Parliamentarian, was connected with the Whalleys. Morley's mother was Ruth Hampden, a daughter of John Hampden. Morley's only son married a daughter of John Tre-

vor. Sir William Springet, another zealous Puritan, married also a daughter of Sir John Trevor.* Springet left a widow at the age of 22, and she married second, Isaac Pennington, son of the Lord-Mayor of London. Her daughter Gulielma married in 1672, William Penn, Lord Proprietor of Pennsylvania. Edward Pennington, youngest son of Isaac, and half-brother of Gulielma, was Surveyor-General of the province of Pennsylvania. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Samuel Jennings, first Governor of the province. Edward Pennington died in 1701, leaving a son Isaac. Sir William Springet's mother was a daughter of Sir E. Partridge, of Kent.

Herbert Springet, of the Broyle, Sussex, was equally zealous on the side of the Parliament. In 1642 that body passed a vote of thanks to him for his zeal in raising troops, and he was requested to go on with vigor and resolution. His second daughter married Colonel John Whalley. Charles the Second, at the period of the "Restoration," created Springet a baronet.

On the eve of the breaking out of the war, Herbert Springet favored a suspension of all intercourse with the Bishops. He subscribed to the covenant of the "Assembly of Divines," and subsequently was enrolled among the "Protesters" of Ringer Church, in 1641. He got his name (says a writer in *Sussex Archæology*) from the Thomas family, whose early name

* The Second Lord Trevor of this family married a daughter of Timothy Burrell, formerly of Northumberland, connected with the Percy family.

was Herbert. Mark Thomas was M. P. for Rye, and an ardent friend of the Parliament. The Thomas family of Maryland may find some connections in this relationship.

Sir Thomas Pelham, another supporter of the Parliament, brought to bear all that council and concert of action could effect, in giving triumph to his party and principles. He was an uncle of Herbert Pelham of Massachusetts. These were the old gentry of the country. A daughter of Herbert married John Bellingham, and Governor Richard Bellingham, of Massachusetts, married Penelope Pelham.

Another Parliamentary leader was Colonel Edward Apsley, a son of Sir Edward Apsley. Sir Edward's mother was a daughter of Edward Shelley. Henry Shelley was a colleague of Colonel Morley, referred to. A sister of Sir Edward married Thomas Wass, or Washington. The Morleys of Glynde originate in Wiston, a manor attached to the barony of Wassington.

Sir John Temple, the third Baronet, was a Parliamentary commissioner in 1647. James represented Bambre in Parliament. Thomas was a cornet, under the Earl of Essex. All these discharged, with great fidelity, the duties they had imposed upon themselves during the troubles.

None of the Temple family were imprisoned except James, who signed the death-warrant of the King. He died in the Tower. A long succession of generations of gentry rise in the mind at the mention of this name.

They connected with the Shirleys, one of whom, Henry, assumed the name of Ireton, and was, doubtless, the ancestor of General Ireton, one of Oliver Cromwell's generals, and married a Cromwell. The name of Sir John Temple is associated with Governments, Legislatures, and all other official duties in America, and many of our best citizens derive their origin, in the female line, from this time-honored race. The name embraces the ancient pillars of Saxon and Roman state, almost beyond the alleged origin of laws or records. These ancient Earls of Warwick and Leicester have struggled through the difficulties of empire for more than ten centuries. Always foremost in the world's history, their services have ever been on the side of justice, liberty and the rights of humanity.

There is positive proof of the respectable origin of the Dixwell family. They possessed a manor and other estates in Kent.

Edward Dixwell married a daughter of Hawksworth, of Caton, County Warwick. Hisson Maurice, of Broome Para, married a daughter of Matthew Reed, of Foulkstone, Kent. His first son, Sir Basil, married a daughter of Sir Thomas Payton. His second, John, the Regicide. The second wife of Sir Basil was a daughter of George Oxenden.

Judge John Dixwell, of New Haven, came in 1664, it is said, after long concealment in Europe or elsewhere, flying from persecution, as one of the regicides, but it is supposed his first quiet residence was at Hadley, with

Goffe and Whalley, under the shelter of Rev. John Russell, though the length of time was unknown. At New Haven he was called by himself and others, James Davids, and married, 3d November, 1673, I think for second wife, Joanna, widow of Benj. Ling, with whom (who died in a few weeks) he obtained comfortable property, and he married again, 23d Oct., 1677, Bathsheba How, and had Mary, born 9th June, 1679; John, 6th March, 1681; and Elizabeth, 14th July, 1682, who died young. He was admitted into the church at New Haven in full communion, by the names of Dixwell and Davids. His widow died at Middletown, 27th Dec., 1729, aged 83, so that she was 39 years younger than her husband. His concealment was perfect, but his real name was known to one or more of the chief people, and confessed by himself shortly before his death, 18th March, 1689, in his 82d year. His only daughter, Mary, married 23d Dec., 1707, John Collins, of Middletown. The family was, and still is, highly respectable in Kent, and in the great civil war, the head of it, Sir Basil, stood and suffered for the royal cause.

John, Boston, son of the preceding, took his father's true name, was in good esteem at New Haven, married 1st Sept., 1708, Mary, daughter of John Prout; removed to Boston, was a goldsmith, a ruling elder of the New North Church, died 2d April, 1725, of small pox, by inoculation, leaving his second wife Abigail and children, Basil, born 7th July, 1711, and Elizabeth, 1716, and John, born 1718, who

were all by first wife. Their Uncle Prout was guardian of all the children. The first left small estate, no will, and his son John (who was of Artillery Company 1741), died 1749, without male issue. By wife Abigail Bridgham, of Boston, married 18th April, 1723, female line perpetuated the stock, and John Hunt, H. C., 1796, a descendant, was permitted to assume the surname of the Regicide.*

Another family annexed to New England history, and to the future prospects of the country, was in alliance with these old Sussex gentry. This was William Jaffray, of the Manor of Chillingly, afterward in New England. Anne, niece of this William, married William Goffe, a nephew of the "Regicide." William was rector of Ripe, 1634.

William Jaffray, who settled at Newport, R. I., traced his origin from the time of Edward IV., 1469. Thomas lived in 1541. His children were John and Thomas, who married a daughter and heir of Howell. Thomas had Elizabeth. William, obit at Chillingly, 1611, married Audrey, daughter and heir of Thomas Harvey, of London. They bore for arms, azure fretty on a chief, a lion passant guardant. William, in New England, mentions his mother Audrey in his will. Jaffray came with Winthrop, and was made freeman, 18th May, 1630. He died Jan. 2d, 1675, and left Thomas, Mary, Pricella, Susanna. His wife was Mary Gould.

Gregory Clement was a merchant of London, extensively engaged in

* Savage's Dictionary, Vol. II., p. 55.

commerce with Spain. He was therefore a good subject for Charles' extortion in levying "ship money." His large pecuniary resources enabled him to purchase the Manor of Porterne, in Suffolk. Noble says that he was descended from the Kent family, and that Major William Clement was thought to be in the same line of descent. This we think an error, as investigation affords no ground for the supposition. His immense estates were all confiscated. It is said that all his kindred, some of whom settled in America, deprecated the course he had taken. Individually, he never tried to escape, and at his trial, made no concealment of his course of action. The sentence, literally carried out, was wholly barbarous, and the grounds for it were his large possessions. The question is patent, why three or four, Harrison, Jones, and Clement, were made to suffer such extreme penalty, and others should be honored with titles?

Never was reaction so great as that

which took place at the "Restoration." The Puritans had entered upon a prosperous voyage to be shipwrecked at the end through the mutiny and insubordination of their own crew. The Parliament had gained unrivalled reputation and success, and in the trial of the King they had instituted a Court of Judicature which regulated that defiant procedure. The judges of that court acted entirely from the instructions of the only legislative power of the kingdom. It was the great National Assembly of England, acting according to its avowed rights, and the judges had to defer to that tribunal. It would have been suitable to have included them all in the amnesty. According to the general consideration *they* had only done what was unfit and improper, and others who had dictated measures equally severe were rewarded with estates and titles afterward.

A Gregory Clement was a resident of Suffolk County, Mass., 1669.

FIRST SETTLEMENT ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

It has been satisfactorily established by researches made by A. D. Phelps, Esq., of Lexington, Massachusetts, a distinguished voyager and archæological student, that the first settlement

on the Columbia river by civilized man, was commenced by Capt. Nathan Winship, of Boston, a bold, enterprising navigator, who was in pursuit of furs.

THE armor worn by knights, concealed their face and figure so fully that it was *necessary* to use certain devices painted upon their shields, by

which they might be known. These devices became hereditary, and the origin of heraldry.

To the Editor of the Chronotype :

SIR: In the article "Chief Justice Chase and the New York Bankers," in the May number of your journal, you do *more* than justice to the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, by making him, inferentially at least, the author of the National Banking Law. This is more, I think, than he ever claimed for himself, as it is well known that at the time which you fitly name as the one that "tried men's souls," when he was casting about for ways and means to carry on the Government, when his issues of Treasury notes, Certificates of Indebtedness, and 7-30 notes were thought to be full, but the demands on the Treasury were incessant, a representative from this State, Hon. Elbridge G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, a member of the House Committee of Ways and Means, knowing how well the admirable banking law of his own State worked, founded as the note issues were on the pledge of public stocks, urged upon Mr. Chase the superiority of that system, which, with slight modifications, was adopted as the National Banking Law, based upon the issue of Government bonds. He was thus enabled to market a large amount of his 5.20 bonds, to give a nearly uniform currency to the country, and to protect the billholders against all hazards, except the actual destruction of the Government.

It is curious to know something of the history of this law, which still serves such a good purpose. In 1842, when the North River Bank was applying for a renewal of its *special* charter, the Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies, the Hon. Solomon Townsend, of this city, made a *minority* report against this sort of special legislation, and urged, in a very able document, the necessity for a general law to be applied to all the banks in the State. *Vide Assembly Documents, 1842, IV., 79.* Mr. Townsend finishes his report in these words :

"Let the period arrive when the only paper circulation in our State, upon which the issuers thereof are shielded from individual responsibility by our laws, is such as is secured by the provisions of the general banking law, which require a pledge of one-half in the stock of this State and one-half in bonds and mortgages, the security of our paper currency will have reached the highest point that one not based upon an equal deposit of coin can attain, and *gain for itself a confidence throughout the Union.*"

The theory of this report was adopted by the then Legislature, against most potent and corrupt influences, thus controlling the action of *their* successors until the Constitutional Convention of 1846 fixed the policy indicated, and made general laws, secured circulation, and limited liability, a part of the organic law.

To Mr. Townsend, if to any one, should the honor be given for urging and arguing in his report against the expressed views and actions of every one of his fellow members on the Committee, one of whom, at least, had been a former Speaker of the Assembly, and most of whom were men of powerful influence.

Two years later, in 1844, this secured circula-

tion feature was adopted in England by the "Peel Act," and still later, in 1861-62, after Secretary Chase's report, in which he stated the precedence due to the State of New York in its legislation over *all* other States on this subject, the United States Government adopted it as the National System; but, by so doing, trenching upon the reserved rights of the individual States, so far as it departed from its legitimate duty of controlling the currency or money by assuming to create banking corporations, engaged in the business of discount and deposit solely.

J. P. T.

New York, June, 1873.

SOME OF THE FIRST AND LAST THINGS OF THE LATE WAR.

FROM "TOWNSEND'S NATIONAL RECORD."

PRESIDENT GRANT probably holds more commissions for brave and meritorious conduct than any other man ever did. He has been sworn in and commissioned at least fourteen times.

No public officer is entitled to more honorable consideration than the Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States. "Never, in the history of any country, have financial operations passed under the supervision of any one man to the extent that has signalized his administration of the United States Treasury Bureau during the last twelve years, and the precision and integrity which have marked his official career, places his name deservedly high on the roll of faithful public officers."

THE suggestion for the issue by the Government of the \$150,000,000 Treasury notes in August, 1861, which proved to have been the salvation of the country, was made to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Hon. George Opdyke, of New York.

THE term "contraband," as applied to the negroes, did not originate with Gen. Butler, but was probably first made use of by the Hon. George Opdyke of New York in his work on Political Economy, published in 1859.

THE last attack made by Gen. Lee on the Union lines was at Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865.

THE Tenth Massachusetts Battery had the honor of firing the last gun of the war at the enemy, that was fired in the Second Corps, and, with one exception, the last that was fired in the Army of the Potomac.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., was the first city captured from the Rebels.

THE 1st Michigan Regiment was the first regiment to arrive at the seat of war from any point west of the Alleghany Mountains.

THE first colors inside the Rebel works at Petersburg, Va., in April, 1865, were those of the 10th Vermont Regiment.

CAPTAIN (afterwards General) Abner Doubleday of New York, is said to have fired the first shot from Fort Sumter in 1861, but a man named Michael Cummins (who died in 1865) had in his possession letters from Major Anderson, showing that *he* fired the *first* gun at the rebels, and discharged the *last* shot previous to hauling down the Stars and Stripes.

THE first Hussar regiment raised in the country for real service in the war, was organized at Trenton, N. J., by Colonel Andrew J. Morrison of the 7th New York Cavalry, and subsequently of the 26th New Jersey Infantry.

THE 1st New York Cavalry Regiment claims to have captured more prisoners and property up to 1864 than any other cavalry regiment in the service. They had taken 3,000 prisoners.

GOVERNOR LETCHER of Virginia said he was the first man who, as a candidate for office, openly advocated secession on the "stump" in Virginia.

GEN. JAMES MCPHERSON, confirmed brigadier-general in the United States Army by the Congress of 1864, was the youngest man who ever held that position.

THE Choctaw Indians.—This was the first Indian tribe to enter the Confederacy, and the first to raise troops for the Rebel Army.

THE first Confederate flag raised in the Confederacy is now in the "Flag Museum" at Washington.

It has been generally conceded that Ohio had the most beautiful flags in the service.

THE last message that came over the wires from Washington to New York in April, 1861, was from Secretary Cameron to Thurlow Weed. It was as follows: "Charter steamers, and despatch troops to Annapolis."

THE 4th New York Volunteer Regiment was the first to enter the service of the State, having been mustered in April 22, 1861.

THE 61st New York Regiment was the first to land at Baton Rouge, La., when Gen. Grant took possession of that city.

ILLINOIS was the only State, in March, 1864, that had furnished *all* the men called for by the Government.

THE first charge made on Rebel cavalry was by Companies F, I, and E, of the 5th New York Cavalry, near Woodstock, Va., in the summer of 1861.

THE first to respond to the call for funds to relieve the families of the New York volunteers was Mr. John Anderson of New York.

THE first cavalry organization that volunteered for the war, was the 1st New York (Lincoln) Cavalry. It drew pay from May 18, 1861.

THE first successful military expedition of the

war originated with Secretary Seward—the re-enforcement of Fort Pickens.

THE first shot of the war was fired by Edmund Ruffin of Virginia at Fort Sumter. At the close of the war he committed suicide by blowing out his brains.

THE first Civil Governor elected in a Rebel State was Michael Hahn, of Louisiana. It was due to Louisiana to thus lead off in the great work of restoration.

THE first negro prisoners recognized as "prisoners of war" by the Rebels, were James W. Carn and P. F. Lewis, of the 5th U. S. Volunteers, and R. P. Armstead and John Thomas, of the 6th U. S. Volunteers. They were received at Libby Prison, March 7, 1864.

LOUISIANA was the first State to institute the system of compensated labor.

THE last Union paper printed in the South was edited by Gen. A. B. Norton, formerly Adj.-Gen. of the State of Texas. He was the only man who published the Inaugural Message of President Lincoln.

THE 67th New York Regiment was the first regiment sworn in for three years.

THE 82d New York Regiment claims the credit of first inaugurating a Vigilance Committee for the protection of the regiment, both prisoners and such as were disabled by wounds or sickness.

THE 6th New York Cavalry Regiment was the first N. Y. Cavalry Regiment to re-enlist.

THE 131st New York Regiment was the first to receive the bounty money tendered in behalf of the State by Governor Morgan.

IN no regiment from New York State had there been so many promotions from the ranks to September, 1863, as from the 132d.

THE "Chesapeake Case" was the first under the treaty and act of Parliament that called for judicial investigation in the Province of New Brunswick.

THE first motion made in Parliament for an investigation into the legality of the sailing of the Alabama, Florida, &c., was made by Mr. J. Shaw Lefevre, member for Reading, son of the late Speaker.

COL. D. C. McCULLUM, head of the United States Bureau of Transportation, was the first man to conceive the idea of using the telegraph in connection with the running of trains, and demonstrated by practice, the ability of a single track to do, by the assistance of this handmaid, that which was universally considered as only to be done by a double track along the whole line.

PETER HART, of New York, nailed the first flag to the mast at Fort Sumter after it had been shot away by the Rebels, and Lieut. Johnston Livingston De Peyster, of N. Y., Aid to Gen. Weitzel,

planted the Stars and Stripes over the city of Richmond in 1865.

THE 12th Connecticut Regiment was the first regiment to ascend the Mississippi river after the capture of Forts St. Philip and Jackson by Admiral Farragut.

THE first time during the war that a passenger train was captured and robbed, was in February, 1864, when the Rebels captured the Baltimore Express train for Wheeling.

TUNNELING, as a means of escape, was first attempted at Libby Prison, in August, 1861, when some of the Bull Run prisoners made such efforts to escape.

GEN. GARFIELD, of Ohio, said in 1864: "The only white regiments raised in the South were raised by myself, in the summer of 1862, when my command was lying in the forests of Decatur, Alabama."

PORTSMOUTH, Va., was probably the first instance of an important place being confided exclusively to the care of colored troops (1st U. S. Colored Infantry). This was in January, 1864.

COL. ADAMS, of the 67th New York Regiment, said: "The 67th was the first regiment in the State of New York to offer its services for the war."

THE Secretary of War said that "no other regiment had done so much for the United States Government as the Harris Light Cavalry, of N. Y."

THE first military movement of the war in the West, was to order the Illinois militia to Cairo.

THE first *actual conflict* of the war was in St. Louis, on the 10th of May, 1861, on the occasion of the *coup d'état* of Gen. Lyon.

THE first boat to descend to New Orleans, after the capture of Vicksburg, was the Imperial.

THE first New England regiment to re-enlist for three years was the 5th Vermont.

THE first school for negro children south of Cairo was established at Helena, Ark., in 1862.

THE battles of Chattanooga, November, 1863, were the first ever fought by the "Army of the Cumberland" on purely defensive principles.

THE first pardon under President Lincoln's proclamation—he exempts the Rebel General E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, from the penalty of treason.

THE first official recognition of negro troops as *equals* by the Confederates, was in December, 1863, when a flag of truce, borne by Major John C. Calhoun (grandson of John C. Calhoun), was received at Hilton Head by Major Trowbridge, of the 1st Loyal South Carolina negro regiment. The first negro killed in the war was named John Brown, and it was fitting that the first Rebel officer whose duty it became to recognize officers commanding negro troops should be named John C. Calhoun.

THE first punishment of a surgeon under the enrollment act, was in the case of Dr. Samuel Salisbury, of Connecticut.

THE first stoppage of navigation was by the Rebels at Memphis, Tenn., and almost simultaneously, the first intimation given to any boat on the Mississippi was to the Westmoreland, a Cincinnati bound craft.

THE last vessel to get through the Mississippi was the Fred Kennett, afterwards destroyed in the Yazoo river.

THE first Union prisoner captured in the war was Lieutenant Worden, afterwards celebrated in connection with the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

THE first boat captured by the Rebels was the steamer Ocean Belle, captured at Helena, Ark.

THE first point at which the Rebels commenced the erection of works for blockading the Mississippi river was at Vicksburg.

GEN. PHILLIP KEARNEY was the only American officer ever decorated with the Legion of Honor by the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

THE late Hon. Hiram Walbridge is entitled to the credit of first pointing out to President Lincoln the importance of securing Port Royal and Beaufort, S. C.

THE only flag captured by our troops at the battle of Fair Oaks belonged to the 22d North Carolina Regiment, and was taken by the 65th New York Volunteers.

THE 37th New York Volunteers decided the fortunes of the day at Fair Oaks, in a brilliant charge, led by Gen. Kearney.

THE longest pontoon bridge ever constructed in this country, was built by Company F, 50th New York Volunteers. It extended across the Chickahominy river, and was erected on the occasion of the withdrawal of Gen. McClellan's troops from Harrison's Landing.

THE first deserter from the Union army was John or George Clark, of Company K, 3d regiment New Jersey Volunteers, which was at the time of the battle of Big Bethel.

THE youngest lieutenant-colonel in the army (1862) was Lieutenant-Colonel W. Cary Massett of the 61st New York Volunteers, killed at the battle of Fair Oaks.

THE first New York regiment for three years in the war, was the 70th New York Volunteers (1st Excelsior Regiment).

THE youngest general in the army (1862) was General George D. Bayard.

THE first fort taken by storm during the war was by the 9th New York Volunteers at Roanoke Island.

THE first proposition for emancipation in the

District of Columbia was made by Hon. William Slade of Vermont on the 18th of December, 1837.

THE first time when a balloon reconnoissance was successfully made during a battle, is believed to have been at the time of the battle of Fair Oaks—certainly the first time in which a telegraphic station was established in the air, to report the movements of the enemy.

THE first two prisoners captured by the Army of the Potomac, were taken by the 25th Regiment N. Y. S. M. They were two Rebel horsemen, who, together with their horses, fell into the hands of a scouting party of the 25th.

THE first instance of the arrest of a colored man for abetting the enemy occurred June 17th, 1862.

THE first man killed in the war was Daniel Howe of New York, at Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, by the premature discharge of a gun, while the troops were marching out of the fort.

THE first fight in the history of the world between iron-clad ships, was between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

THE first draft in this country since the war of 1812, took place at Hartford, Conn., September 10, 1862.

THE first 15-inch gun was used on board the monitor Passaic.

THE first regiment to enter Washington when it was beleaguered in 1861, was the 6th Massachusetts, and it was also the first national regiment to set foot on the soil of the State of Louisiana.

THE first Union flag found in Alabama was nailed to a staff, which was placed upon the housetop of Hon. George W. Lane of Huntsville. Mr. Lane was in 1862 a United States District Judge, and was the only Alabamian who had accepted an office under President Lincoln.

UNDER the law conferring full citizenship for one year's faithful services, the first recipient of the honor was Patrick Castello of the 37th Regiment New York Volunteers.

THE first case of emancipation under the President's proclamation, was that of three negro boys who escaped from Kirby Smith's army, and appeared before Colonel Spies, Military Governor of the towns of Covington and Newport, Kentucky, September 23, 1862, and were by him given free papers.

THE first Rebel officers hung as spies during the war were Captain Lawrence A. Williams and Lieutenant Peter. Captain Williams was formerly of Gen. Scott's staff.

THE first attempt to arm negroes and put them in the field as soldiers was made by the Rebels. The Memphis papers of May 9th, 10th, and 11th, 1861, contained the following notice :

"Attention Volunteers! *Resolved*, by the Committee of Safety, that C. Deloach, D. H.

Cook, and A. Greenlaw be authorized to organize a volunteer company, composed of our patriotic free men of color of the City of Memphis, for the service of our common defence, etc.

"F. TITUS, President,
"F. W. FORSYTHE, Secretary."

THE 2d New York Volunteer Regiment was the first regiment to land in Virginia.

THE first colored regiment raised in the Northern States was the 54th Massachusetts.

THE 5th New York Regiment is said to have furnished more officers for the Army than any other volunteer regiment in the service. The 3d New York Volunteers claim the second honor.

THE first real cavalry fight in force was at Beverly Ford, or Brandy Station, June 9, 1863.

WE first really obtained command of the Mississippi river in April, 1863, when Admiral Porter's fleet ran by the rebel batteries at Vicksburg.

THE first Federal Court organized in the Rebel States was opened at New Orleans April 1, 1863.

THERE was no march on record during the war up to May, 1863, that could compare in rapidity with that of Gen. Banks on Opelousas, La.

THE first cavalry raid of the war, was the expedition under General Stoneman at the time of the battle of Chancellorsville, in May, 1863.

THE first trial of a newspaper suppression case by the judicial authority was in Philadelphia, February, 1863.

THE *Knoxville Whig* of January 30, 1863, said : "For the first time since the war began each Southern army is held at bay by a superior mobilized Abolition force."

THE first West Point commander of a colored regiment was Captain Henry G. Thomas, of the 11th U. S. Infantry, a native of Maine.

THE first real cavalry battle of the war, took place at Kelly's Ford, Va., about the 15th of March, 1863.

THE first instance of infantry routing cavalry was at Winchester, Va. The second was at Rolling Fork, Ky., when Colonel Harlan's 10th Kentucky Regiment attacked and routed the guerrilla Morgan.

THE first time the body of a rebel soldier was returned to his kindred and friends, was on the 9th of January, 1862, when the body of Captain Lawton, who was wounded and captured by our forces at Fredericksburg, was delivered to his relatives.

THE first colored provost marshal was Major W. O. Fisk, appointed by General Banks in Louisiana, in 1863.

THE first instance of a commissioned officer being reduced to the ranks, was the case of Lieutenant Joseph Ennis of the 71st Ohio Regiment,

who was found guilty November, 1863, of forging an order.

THE first instance of a cavalry regiment being ordered home for the purpose of being organized as a "Veteran Regiment" was the 12th Illinois Cavalry, in November, 1863. This distinguished mark of favor was granted solely upon its brilliant record of past services.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, of New York, and Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, were the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for 300,000 men in October, 1863.

THE first formal execution of a guerrilla recorded, was that of John Nichols, who was executed at St. Louis on the 30th of October, 1863.

COL. RIVERS ELLET.—He was in the battle before Memphis, and was the first officer to land in that city, over which, with his own hands, he placed the Stars and Stripes.

THE first colored minister commissioned chaplain, was Rev. H. M. Turner, of a church in Washington. He was commissioned chaplain of the 1st U. S. colored regiment in Nov., 1863.

THE 1st Louisiana Regiment was the first regiment contributed to the Union army from a seceded State.

MISSOURI was the first State to accept emancipation.

THE last Southerner who graduated at West Point was Frank A. Reynolds, who became Colonel of the 39th North Carolina Regiment,

THE 1st South Carolina Regiment was the first colored regiment mustered into the army.

THE "first gun" in the Rebellion, on the Mississippi river, was fired by Commander L. Paulding, of gunboat St. Louis.

THE first sufferer from secession was Mr. Merriam, of Georgetown, S. C. He was imprisoned for over a year, when he managed to escape to Washington, where he died in poverty, a martyr to the cause of liberty.

THE first case under the President's proclamation suspending the "writ of habeas corpus," was that of John Baldinger, of the 173d New York Volunteers, who, while drunk, went to the war as a substitute for a man named Windsor.

THE first paper to renominate Mr. Lincoln as his own successor was the Savannah (Mo.) *Plain-dealer*.

THE first review of colored regiments in connection with white troops took place on Morris Island, September 24th, 1863. They were reviewed by Gen. Gilmore.

THE first naval engagement on the Mississippi took place at Memphis.

THE first "Veteran Regiment" to march from New York was the 17th Volunteers.

THE first horse stolen under Rebel pretences in the Southwest, and which introduced a practice that cost the secessionists of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana so dearly, was stolen by the guerrilla John Morgan, of Kentucky.

THE appointment of Maj. Bradford, of Virginia by the Rebel authorities, to collect the tithes of North Carolina, led to the first public meeting held in North Carolina to oppose the action of the Confederate authorities.

FOR the first time in the history of siege operations a "two-hundred pound Parrot gun" was brought to bear against Fort Sumter, August 1st, 1863.

TWO battery companies from Reading and Pottsville, Pa., were the first to arrive at Washington to defend the city, after the President issued his first call for volunteers in 1861.

COL. J. T. WILDER, of the 17th Indiana Regiment, who commanded a brigade in Gen. Reynolds' division, had the honor of giving the city of Chattanooga the first hostile salute it received at the time Gen. Rosecrans marched on the city, in August, 1863.

THE first exhibition of loyalty to the Government on the part of the inhabitants of Memphis, Tenn., was on the 25th of August, 1863, when a grand evening entertainment was given to Gen. Grant.

THE first time that an entire Rebel brigade was driven from the field by a single Union regiment was on the third day of the battle of Gettysburg, when the 1st Michigan Cavalry Regiment engaged and defeated Hampton's Brigade.

THE first intimation that Gen. Grant was to take command of the Army of the Potomac, came from the New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Daily News*, in a letter to that paper dated August 1st, 1863.

THE greatest capture of men mentioned in modern history was made by Bonaparte at the battle of Austerlitz, where he took 20,000 prisoners. Gen. Grant took 31,000 at Vicksburg, in 1863. Napoleon's spoil at Austerlitz was one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery—Grant's at Vicksburg was about two hundred and thirty-eight.

LIEUT. A. L. SANBORN, of the 1st District of Columbia Colored Regiment, murdered by Dr. Wright at Norfolk, Va., was among the first, if not the first officer of a colored regiment to meet the horrible fate, in vindication of their principles.

THE 2d N. Y. S. M. (82d Volunteers) is the oldest militia regiment in the State of New York, and was the first to volunteer for the war.

THE first time in the history of war that such enormous shells as 268 pounders were used, was at the battle of Malvern Hill.

THE only representative of the Empire of China

in the Army of the Potomac was John Tommy, of the 70th New York Regiment, killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

THE oldest volunteer regiment in the service was the 1st Minnesota.

AT Elk Creek was the first battle of the war fought south of the Arkansas river.

IN April, 1864, Col. John McConihe, of the 169th New York Volunteers, was the youngest Colonel in the army.

REV. W. H. GUILDER, of the 40th N. Y. Regiment, who died in April, 1864, was the oldest chaplain in the Army of the Potomac.

HON. S. S. COX made the first speech in Congress against secession, backing up Stephen A. Douglass in his views.

GENERAL WARREN was the youngest Major-General in the army in 1864.

ASSISTANT Medical Purveyor J. H. Baxter was the only volunteer attached to the medical service, that ever received a position in the regular army higher than Assistant Surgeon, which made his promotion a distinguished honor.

LIEUT. COMMANDER FLUSSER, of the gunboat Miami, was killed by a piece of shell from his own gun rebounding from the Rebel ram, against which it was discharged. There was no other such accident among all the strange casualties of the war.

HISTORY OF "UNION SQUARE," NEW YORK CITY.

FROM "TOWNSEND'S NATIONAL RECORD."

Portion of an Address delivered by the Hon. S. B. Ruggles at the opening of the Union Square Buildings of the Sanitary Commission Fair, in April, 1864.

WE stand on ground pre-eminently classic and historical, and consecrated by some of the most eventful scenes in our Revolutionary and National history. Immediately at our feet, and nearly bisecting the present elliptical inclosure of Union Square, the antiquary may find the lines of the veritable highway, old as "Nieu Amsterdam," and leading out from the "Bowery" of the brave and gallant Governor Stuyvesant to the rural and lofty retreats of the Dutch burghers at Bloomingdale and Harlem. It was in the darkest hour of 1776, more than a century after the capture of New Amsterdam from the Dutch, that an overpowering English force compelled the broken and nearly disheartened army of Washington to retire over this very road into Westchester, and thence by his most masterly but melancholy retreat through the Jerseys. But thanks to the God of Battles and Architect of Nations, Trenton and Saratoga and Monmouth and Yorktown were yet in reserve, enabling our patriot chief, after seven long years of fearful

struggle, to return and reconduct the Army of the Revolution down this very road into the despoiled and desolated city, that had so long lain captive. Such are the Revolutionary lights and shadows of "Bloomingdale Road," upon which the statue of the Father of his Country now sits steadily and solemnly looking.

The miseries of the war of the Revolution were by no means terminated with the peace. Need we record the dismal story of the jealous and distracted, bankrupt and ruined States, practically disunited for every high political purpose, and just ready to fall to pieces under that most miserable apology for a Government denominated the "Old Confederation?" What American does not know and fully appreciate the magnificent civic achievement of our own peerless Hamilton and his immortal associates, which, gathering up these discordant and disorderly fragments, and uniting them firmly by a common Constitution under one common Sovereignty, brought into being the "American Union?" It is a curious historical coincidence that among the illustrious architects who founded our Government on the basis of the Constitution was Gouverneur Morris, excelled by few if any of his colleagues for breadth of vision and splendor of creative genius, especially in things material, and that to his lot it should afterwards fall to plan the fundamental framework of the city we inhabit.

It was that same Gouverneur Morris who gave the finishing touch to the draft of the Constitution, who, as Commissioner of the State of New York under the act of 1807, stamped indelibly upon the map of this our Island of Manhattan the large public square known as "Union Place." With eagle eye piercing the future, Mr. Morris selected the very spot on which we are now standing—then far away from the dust and din of the city—to become the very centre and heart of the great metropolis discerned by his prophetic vision—to bear the name and to be forever consecrated to the memory of that glorious and immortal Union which he had labored so successfully to call into being.

As early as 1834 it became evident (at least to some of our people) that Union Square, as the type and exponent of a great Continental Union, was much too small to fulfill its legitimate office, and it became necessary to add to its then irregular area the two large triangular tracts of land on the east and on the west. By that conjunction the whole was fused into one common mass, and then re-issued to the city and to the nation in its present spacious and rectangular condition. The venerable old Bloomingdale Road, the witness of the defeats and of the triumphs of Washington, by a little gentle and kindly persuasion, was deflected just a trifle from its ancient course, thereby permitting the erection of the stone fence on the outer line of the present elliptical and symmetrical area. Inclosing nothing but open space, the very creation of God himself, subject to no decay, and impervious to the "tooth of time," it is destined, like the Square of imperial Rajah in the Eternal City, to remain for all com-

ing time the type of our Continental Union, and the bright and imperishable jewel of the city. It is an interesting fact, and made the more so by our recent history, that when this elliptical form of inclosure was proposed, cutting off large open spaces at the four corners, to be occupied by arid pavements, the plan was seriously objected to, and it was only after the earnest assurances of its advocates that in the great public exigencies of the country requiring the assemblage of large masses of our citizens in public meetings, the time might come—and probably would come—when these large open spaces would be needed. Has not the history of the present rebellion most singularly and fully verified this prediction? Can any man or woman in this immense assembly ever forget the eventful and memorable April of 1861? Can we cease to remember the sublime and all but instantaneous assembling of the four monster meetings that were congregated at once in this same square, in these same spacious national openings, to find a theatre adequate to the utterance of the national voice, a fitting altar for the solemn and undying vow of those multitudinous masses to devote all of life, of fortune, and all they held dear to defend and preserve for themselves and their descendants forever, the glorious and sacred Union, which they had inher-

ited from their fathers? Still less shall we ever forget the scenes of the following day, when our friends, brothers, sons were found already equipped in battle array, and hurrying in regiments from this very square, to save the National Capital from the ineffable infamy of Rebel assault and capture. My friends, Union Square has fairly won its place in American history, and intends to keep it. The little nucleus of defenders sent forth for the defence of Washington has steadily swollen until it contains the largest army of modern times. The scale on which it acts is necessarily enormous. Its inevitable vicissitudes, whether for good or ill, are measured not by individuals, nor yet by thousands, but by tens and hundreds of thousands. I have no present occasion for exhibiting the wonderful working operations of the Sanitary Commission; and yet I cannot refrain from adverting for a moment to the rare and singular forecast of that little handful of friends and neighbors—all of them living in the immediate vicinity of that same Union Square—who planted the first germ of the splendid organization which now overspreads half of the continent, gathering up and enfolding within its tender and loving embrace every sick and suffering soldier on that broad expanse.

In 1796 Daniel Ludlow built a house corner of Broadway and Exchange place (then called Flatbarrack Hill, where many of our elderly readers will remember "coasting" in their boyhood days), at a cost of \$50,000. It was believed to be the finest house that ever had been or ever could be built in this country. The marble for the basement was brought from Leghorn at a great expense, and thousands went to admire its beauty.

The property corner of Varick and Charlton streets was, in 1804, the country seat of Aaron Burr, and was called Richmond Hill: that portion of the city was then full of beautiful country seats, fine orchards, fields and cultivated grounds.

In 1804 there were but two or three insurance companies in the city. Nearly all the insurance was done by out-door underwriters. Then individuals would take a line of one to five hundred dollars on each risk. To insure \$40,000 it required from 100 to 150 persons to unite in a policy, and in case of loss and litigation, as many suits to be brought. Insurance companies were therefore resorted to in preference to individuals, and in 1809 out-door underwriting, as it was called, ceased altogether.

In 1795 the Bank of New York and the old United States Bank were the only banks in the city.

In 1820 London had about 1,500,000 inhabitants and New York about 120,000. During the succeeding forty years London increased about 100 per cent., making her population in 1860 3,000,000. During the same period New York increased in population near 700 per cent., that is, we had grown from about 123,000 in 1820, to over 800,000 in 1860, and, including Brooklyn, to about 1,100,000. New York and Brooklyn can be called one city with as much propriety as both sides of the river Thames can be. If the two cities increase in population in the same ratio for the next forty years (commencing with 1860), New York will have half a million more people than London.

ACCORDING to a statement of one of the prominent charities of this city in 1860, the amount of metropolitan indigence coming within the scope of its operation had been considerably reduced during the previous seventeen years, to not less than 142 per cent. below the normal average, as compared with the increase of population.

In 1790 the largest private residence in New York was owned by William Edgar and occupied by Alexander Michael. It was worth the enormous sum of \$25,000.

In the year 1824 stages for Greenwich left the corner of Pine and Nassau streets at 10, 2 and 4 o'clock each day, calling for passengers at their residences; fare, 25 cents.

WE are enabled to give one page of the subscribers, in this number.

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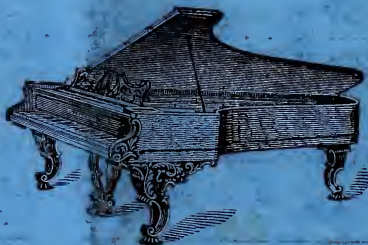
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AUGUST—SEPTEMBER, 1873.

THE
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An American Memorial of Persons and Events.



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"Precious is the Memorial of the Just."—*Evelyn.*

"And the Lord said unto Moses, write this for a Memorial in a Book."—*Ex. xvii, 14.*

Vol. I.

AUGUST—SEPTEMBER, 1873.

No. 7.

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THE WASHINGTON GENEALOGY.

BY H. H. CLEMENTS.

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[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 138.]

WHEN we commenced the Genealogy of the Washingtons in this magazine, and a narration of the events connected with their history, it was not without an anticipation of kindling some degree of opposition, and of arousing the criticism of those inclined to view the matter differently. The details were so variant from those accepted, that they would naturally be considered without sufficient data, and grounded upon doubtful authority. To those who surrendered themselves to such impressions, we say, that there was very little advantage to be gained by such deception, and any writer

must appropriate ill effects to himself by putting forth such groundless pretensions. There was in our effort no encroachment upon legitimate facts, although, in the hurry of preparation, disagreeing points, destitute of significant intimacy and connection with the whole purpose and tenor of the essay, made it appear incomplete, and difficult fully to comprehend.

In compliance with the requests of many readers, we have been encouraged to formally review the subject, and to compact the matter into a more satisfactory form.

The question at issue is one that

addresses itself to the whole American people; for if all previous views upon the subject were fairly a cheat, any efforts to controvert them, and elucidate the whole truth, are surely laudable. As the issue is now left, a doubt actually rests upon the lineage of the ancestors of George Washington. Who were they? is the question asked, and without a satisfactory reply, conjecture gains ascendancy over intelligence, veiled in darkness through the inefficiency of research. This desire to cut off investigation, and muzzle the voice of History, is an incentive to exertion in the contrary direction.

Mr. W. H. Whitmore, of Boston, has replied to our several articles, ridiculing our pretensions, and refusing all credence in Sir Richard Washington, of Hungerford, Bucks. He is perplexed to understand how there were any other members of the family existing, because *he* was unacquainted with them. They could not have been born, nor lived, nor died, for the reason that *he* is ignorant of such life and death. Such logic may convince others that they are bound in honor to sanction his opinions, though it has little effect upon us.—*Credat Judæus appellus non ego.*

It has been accepted by Mr. Chester, Mr. Whitmore, and others, that Lawrence Washington, of Brington, and Margaret, his wife, had *seventeen* children. There are many very discouraging difficulties in the way of such belief. In Mr. Chester's mind, the announcement appears to be deprived of every shadow of doubt,

because it is impossible to controvert the inscription on a tombstone.

Nothing can be subversive to the support given to this assertion by some engraved letters on a memorial tablet. What a pity it is that security cannot forever be given to our genealogical rights hereafter by the marble-cutter.

Robert Washington, father of this Lawrence, is said by Baker to be aged 40 at the 26th of Elizabeth (1583). He joined with his son (Lawrence) referred to by Chester, who must have been fourteen at least, to make the transaction legal. He (Lawrence) died in 1616 (according to Baker and Chester), aged 47, and allowing him to be 14 years of age on the 26th of Elizabeth (1583), he must have been only 19 years of age when he married in 1588, and he had *seventeen* children *subsequent* to this period of life, all born within a period of 28 years, or between his marriage, 1588, and his death, in 1616. Can any one really acquainted with these facts sanction such deductions? A severe mental contest ensues in giving credence to the notion that a man had 17 children within 28 years, and he is not mentioned in any record.

By the ancient statutes of England, a boy fourteen years of age was free to transact business, to make depositions in Court, and legally qualified to enter into such a compact as Lawrence Washington made with his father in 1583. As his father was then 40, as stated by Baker, his son was born when his parent was 26. This is data that corresponds with all the other details.

We showed in our previous article (accidentally omitted by the printer), that Lawrence Washington, when he left Stotesbury, settled at Whitechurch, county of Warwick. (See Dugdale's Warwickshire.) He left that place very soon.

Anthony Wood's "*Athenae Oxoniensis*." There are several Washingtons mentioned, in the index of this work. It is a credible history of the Graduates of Oxford College, and most of the matter was copied from the College Registers. The Washingtons were there clearly, and they correspond to the parties noted in our article. In the index to Vol. IV. the name of Lawrence is given *without date*. In Vol. I., page 469, Richard is entered without anything further than the name.* William is mentioned at 83d page, Vol. II. It is certainly true, that *our* Lawrence was another graduate, and not the Lawrence of Baker, and Chester, and Whitmore, paraded in their pedigrees with so much certainty. We stated in the CHRONOTYPE for April (page 103), that Sir William Washington was a son of Sir Richard of Hungerford, Bucks. We are now persuaded that he was a brother. There is no reason for any other retraction.

What is the true interpretation of these names of the Washington family in the Index of *Athenae Oxoniensis*? There is nothing in the text of the book that refers to them. It is no puzzle, and becomes a mute voice of

appeal, that confirms long substantiated traditions. Losses and misfortunes caused their retirement from Oxford before graduating. In previous reigns, the ruin of Sir Thomas Moore, with whose family they were allied, was shared by many members of our President's race. Through all the generations there is nothing observed but change, vicissitude and loss. It is no wonder that obscurities should occur in records, the clearing up of which should entail labor, difficulty and doubt.

This branch certainly bears witness to an earlier generation than Lawrence, who is described by Mr. Chester, as "*apparently* the 6th son of Lawrence and Margaret Butler." The *latter* Lawrence was born in 1602, and *could not* have been a *brother* of Sir William, as Chester has described him, although Lawrence of Westbury, Bucks, *was*, beyond question, a *brother* to William, who was a son of Lawrence, of the Rectory of Leicestershire College.

The family were living in those parts, and remained there. Lysson, page 267 of his Berkshire, says that "the Manor of Badham from 1696 to 1718, was the property of Henry Washington, Esq., whose family, by the tradition of the place, was supposed to be the ancestors of the family of the President Washington."

This Lawrence of Westbury, Bucks, a brother of Richard and William, corresponds to the Lawrence of Baker, claimed to be the American immigrant. He disappeared from Westbury, and was afterward of Bollington,

* Richard, of the Pedigree of Chester, one of the *seventeen* children, was apprenticed to Richard Brent of London, 1614. He *could not* have been at Oxford, therefore.

Leicestershire, as stated by Berry; also referred to in a previous article of the CHRONOTYPE. We think that Boddington was a *Manor*, owned by the family of William, subsequently noted as the first of the Wiltshire branch.

The birth of Anne Villiers, wife of Sir William Washington, was in the year 1583-4. (See pedigree of Villiers family.) It will not be a mere conjecture, to place the commencement of his own existence near to this date, thereby suiting his age to hers. He must have been born 1588, agreeing nearly enough with the second Lawrence of Westbury, Bucks (pointed out in this essay), who left this residence in 1639. No other person can be found at all corresponding to him, but Lawrence of Bollington, and the American immigrant.

It is advisable to point out another incongruity. Mr. Simpkinson states, in a note of his "Washington," page 325, that Henry Washington, son of Sir William, was born in 1615, and that he married in 1689, at which period he was aged 75 years.

Sir William, to whom we have given a distinct and separate existence from what he has had hitherto, was of this Leicestershire family. We have identified his two brothers, Lawrence and William; also Richard. These have no reference to Northamptonshire, and are of a different generation from those mentioned by Baker, Heard and others.

The Lawrence referred to by Mr. Chester and Baker as of Gadsden, is identical with the gentleman quoted by Mr. Whitmore, in his reply to us.

He says: "The Rector of Sulgrave referred to Lawrence and Anne, his wife." It is stated that they had 11 children (five sons and six daughters). These figures might be mistaken for 17.

This forms the basis of Mr. Chester's deductions; also, those of Whitmore and Baker. (See *Heraldic Journal* for October, 1866, page 146.—"Preliminary investigations of the alleged Ancestry of George Washington.") Mr. Chester says: "The actual number of the children of Lawrence and Margaret Washington was seventeen, with the most of whom we have nothing further to do at present, except to say, that as the marriage of their parents took place on the 3d of August, 1588, and their father died 13th December, 1616, it is not difficult to determine at least the approximate dates of their respective births."

Mr. Chester evidently accepts this account as literally true.

In view of such disparities, we shall dare to interfere with the account of the old tombstone, and substitute actual records.

Almost every one is aware, that tombstones were often left to be erected by legacy. The will of the deceased prescribed this duty, and frequently the monument was completed long after burial. It is easy to conceive that the task of inscription, left to others, long subsequent to the death of the deceased, *might* have been erroneously inscribed.

There is evidently another generation to be accounted for. This assertion amounts to nothing unless backed

by records; and we proceed to give the names, dates, and many other particulars of the missing members of the family.

William Washington, Wiltshire, the first of the name there, residing at Charlton, 1485, *temp* Henry VII.

Sir Richard Washington, Kt., 23d Henry VIII. (1532), styled of Towhitfield, Lancaster; wife Amey. (See *Ducatus Lancastriæ*, page 148.)

William Wassington and Hellen his wife, of Panketh, County of Lancaster, 1547. He had a suit with Sir Richard Wethyll, concerning lands in Leicestershire.

The widow of Richard (Amey) had a suit with Thomas Washington, concerning lands, about 1540. The facts appear to point to Thomas as her son.

William and Hellen (above) had two sons, Lawrence and Sir Richard of Hungerford, Bucks, 30th of Elizabeth (1588). He was one of the Burgesses of Hungerford. (See Calendar of Pleadings, page 226.) Of the identity of Lawrence, his brother, evidence is very strong.

Lawrence Washington, the 20th Elizabeth (1578), and his wife, were the lessees of a house called the "Rectory of Leicestershire College." (See Calendar of Pleadings, page 309, Vol. II.) He was of Leicestershire. That he resided there, no possible doubt can exist; and it is a proof of the peculiarly distinct sources from which writers have derived their information concerning the family.

Harmonizing with the other facts and circumstances, and giving shape

and congruity to the documents we have discovered, follows his son Lawrence. The father, as confirmed by the dates, was born about 1555, and the second Lawrence 1580.

There can be nothing obscure or uncertain in the fact that this Lawrence Washington lived at Westbury-Manor, Bucks,* in 1621. The Verney papers, in the Camden Miscellany, confirm this. At page 283 of this volume, it is stated that he was appointed "as a receiver of money raised on privy seals, and was of Westbury, Bucks." Thomas Washington, generally considered to be his brother, is referred to in the same volume by Sir Edmund Verney. He says: "In the service of the Prince (Charles I.), a page there was, a Thomas Washington, probably from Buckinghamshire, that was a branch of the well known family of that name (page 112). Whilst at Madrid, Washington died of a disease incident to hot climates. During his illness, Verney's attachment to *Buckinghamshire*, was an additional spur for his bestowing more than ordinary attention upon his dying friend."

It is clearly apparent, that this Lawrence of the Rectory, Leicestershire, could not have been identical with Lawrence, son of Robert of Sulgrave, Northampton, 26th of Elizabeth. Lawrence of Leicestershire is described as of the Rectory, 12th of Elizabeth (1569), living there with his wife. Whereas, the other was a boy of 14 at this date.

* Concerning this Manor of Westbury Bucks, It passed, says Lysson (page 660), to Sir L'Estrange Mordaunt, who sold it to the Washingtons in 1620.

In Surtee's Durham, in his history of that county, he has these remarks: "Arms of Washington.—Argent, two bars and three mullets in chief, gules. It is probable that from cadets of this ancient house descended the Washingtons of Ardwick-le-Street, Co. York, and those of *Leicestershire, ancestors of the American President.*"

In earlier documents we have shown that the name was convertible with Vaux, or Vallibus, Wass and Wassing. Curiously enough, Peter de Vaux, or de Vallibus, lived at South Cave and was lord of a Manor there called Flaxteed, 8th Richard I. (1196).

The family of Vaux lived at Wassing, Buckingham, which Manor, says Lysson, belonged to the "College of Vaux." William Vaux, called William Wass, 1st of Edward IV. (1461), was attainted. He held estates in Hertford, Worcestershire, Cornwall, and *Buckinghamshire*, and the Manor of Stanton Barry. The name was changed to *Fowler*.*

Was the College of Vaux, referred to, the same as the "College of Leicestershire," whose Rectory Lawrence Washington leased of the Dean and Chapters, the 12th of Elizabeth (1572)?

The extract made from "Berry's Pedigrees," published in our second article on the Washingtons, is beyond question perfectly authentic. Robert Keverill married a daughter of Sir Adam Clemence, of Napton. The Keverills merged into the James, the James into Willis, and the latter into

the Grants of Northbrook (in Warwick). Matthew Grant, the first town clerk of Hartford, Ct., was a cotemporary of Richard Willis, and they were confederated together in the foundation of the colony. Matthew was the ancestor of General Grant, and the historical analogies assure us that the Grants of Northbrook were the ancestors of the President.

The presumptive proof is all on the side of the inference, that the Lawrence Washington herein mentioned, was the father of John and Lawrence, the two brothers *who immigrated to Virginia, and that their father came with them.* John had married in England and lost his wife there, and married secondly in Virginia. We can point to innumerable instances where fathers have been confounded with sons, and children with fathers, and the latter dropped out of record and knowledge wholly. Old men have been brought over with the families of their children, and dying soon, were entirely forgotten. Such facts are brought to light daily, and investigation gives them constant sanction.

John Washington must have been born 1618-20, Lawrence 1616 (and died 1675), Lawrence by Mary wife of John, born in England, and died in Virginia 1697.

His second son, Augustine, was father of the General, by second wife, Mary Ball, a family that took their name from Ballington.

Robert Washington claimed to be the brother of Lawrence, whom we have identified as living at Boddington Pava, Leicestershire, in 1600. He

* Budd Wass, of this same family, continued the name down to a very recent period. The Sussex family is the same. (See Berry.)

sold this estate to Earl Spencer, and this place is probably the Bollington of Berry. It had both names. Robert went to reside at More Hall, Essex, an estate that belonged to an offshoot of the family of Sir Thomas More, with which the Washingtons were allied. No descent of Robert is given, though he is beyond question closely allied to the American family. Mr. Chester makes a Robert Washington, uncle of Lawrence, the supposed emigrant, and he copies his wife's will in attestation of the presumption. It is not likely that a nephew would inherit Boddington, and marry Anne Merry there.

One or two more points require to be noticed. The boundaries of the various counties of England, at the remote period written of, were very in-

distinctly defined. This caused some confusion and error often among genealogists. As an example, we quote from the *Calundarium Rolls*. "The Diocese of St. Peter, Northamptonshire, was anciently annexed to the County of Lincoln. The Church of St. Gregory was here situated, and Henry VIII. appointed William Earnstead, clerk. *Lawrence Washington, Richard Humphrey, Lawrence Manley, and William Wolger, to Hold Court there. Commissionarios termino Michaelis anno trissimo octova dei domini Regis in curiam permiuibus et decimibus introduct ac virtue cujusdam.* The Commission ending at Michaelmas, the third year of our Reign, The Court agreeing, the Commissioners to decide according to the powers they possess."

THE HUNTINGDON PEERAGE.

MR. WHITMORE states (American Historical Register, Lossing, June, 1873, page 255) that "there never was a John, Earl of Huntingdon." George Hastings, of Ireland, a descendant of John Hastings, claimed to be heir apparent to the title, and actually commenced a suit for the recovery of the title, about 1818. He withdrew his claim, assigning as a reason his old age and childlessness. The claim was proved invalid, for a sufficient reason—George did not get the descent correct.

Our point is to prove that there was *actually* a John, Earl of Huntingdon.

Bell's "*Huntingdon Peerage*" was the *authority* for settling the disputed title, by the highest source of appeal in England, and the *Pedigree* consequently, as given, must be correct. It says:

"Hon. Henry Hastings, of Woodlands, was the 4th son of George, 4th Earl of Huntingdon. John, 4th son of Sir George, and brother of Henry, died, it was stated, without issue. John married Elizabeth.

"George Hastings, of Ireland, claimed the peerage in 1818, as a descendant of John, son of Sir George. Hans Francis succeeded as Earl of Huntingdon. This John, buried in 1659, was the real heir."

CURIOSITIES OF HISTORY.

ON the authority of the chronicler, Dio, the Roman Senate refused to give credit to the report of Pompey's death, till Julius Cæsar exhibited to them the signet ring of the great man, which had engraven upon it three trophies, and that was a confirmation of the sad intelligence.

The signet ring of Mæcenæ was a frog. Formal written proclamations in his day seem not to have been made for the consideration of the people, as in modern times, when any measure of government was to be put in force. An impression of the king's ring was quite enough to show that what an officer demanded was legal. Hence, when they saw the frog, the public mind was struck with a panic, because it usually was followed by a peremptory request to hand over the money which was wanted for the use of the reigning power.

Astrological signs seem to have been studied in the most enlightened periods of ancient Rome, with a full conviction that the sign of the Zodiac under which a child was born, actually determined his or her position in life. Augustus Cæsar, having been ushered into being during the control which Capricorn had over destiny, used to have his cameo (many of which are presumed to be in modern collections) by his horoscope, Capricorn. The Romans appear to have been quite sure that a man born under Aries

would be a great traveler; under Aquarius, honest, chaste and religious; under Cancer, a sailor. Leo and Virgo were favorite influences.

There are thousands of well-informed persons in this age of common sense, who have implicit faith in these old heathen notions. An almanac most in request, is one that bears the figure of a nude man, on which lines are drawn to the signs of the Zodiac, to show which part of his corporeal substance is in charge of the horribles, in the circle that surrounds him.

Dinocrates, the architect of Alexandria, Egypt (which, long before the Christian era, was a magnificent city), commenced building a temple in honor of Arsinoë (wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus), entirely of loadstone, under the idea that an iron statue of the queen would remain suspended in air equidistant from the magnetic walls. In consequence of the death of Ptolemy, the structure was never completed. Out of this historical fact the story of Mahomet's coffin being self-balanced in mid-air, probably had its origin. An experiment upon an India-rubber balloon, of small dimensions, inflated with gas of any kind, coated externally with iron filings, could not be kept quiescently in one position, by any adjustment of magnets, however varied or ingeniously arranged.

SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AND THE
TRAGEDIAN, JAMES K. HACKETT.

WASHINGTON, 19th Feb'y, 1839.

James K. Hackett, Esq., New York.

DEAR SIR: I return herewith your Tragedy of Hamlet, with many thanks for the perusal of your manuscript notes, which indicate how thoroughly you have delved into the bottomless mine of Shakespeare's genius.

I well remember the conversation, more than seven years bygone, at Mr. Philip Hone's hospitable table, where, at the casual introduction of the name of Hamlet the Dane, my enthusiastic admiration of the inspired (muse inspired) Bard of Avon—commenced in childhood, before the down had darkened my lip, and continued through five of the seven ages of the drama of life, gaining upon the judgment, as it loses to the imagination, seduced me to expatiate at a most intellectual and lovely convivial board, upon my views of the character of Hamlet, until I came away ashamed of having engrossed an undue proportion of the conversation to myself. That my involuntary effusions and diffusions of mind on that occasion were indulgently viewed by Mr. Hone, so as to have remained with kindness upon his memory to this day, is a source of much gratification to me, and still more pleasing is it to me, that he should have thought any of the observations which fell from me at that time worthy of being mentioned to you,

I look upon the Tragedy of Hamlet as the masterpiece of the Drama—the masterpiece of Shakespeare—I had almost said the masterpiece of the human mind. But I have never committed to writing the analysis of the considerations upon which this deliberate judgment has been formed. At the table of Mr. Hone, I could give nothing but *outlines* and *etchings*—I can give no more now—snatching as I do from the morning lamp, to commune with a lover and worthy representative of Shakespeare, upon the glories of the Immortal Bard. What is Tragedy? It is an imitative representation of human action and passion, to *purify* the heart of the spectator, through the instrumentality of *terror* and *pity*. This in substance is the definition of Aristotle; and Pope's most beautiful lines, in the prologue to Cato, are but an expansion of the same idea.

Hamlet is the personification of *Man* in the prime of life, with a mind cultivated by the learning acquirable at a University, combining *intelligence* and *sensibility* in their highest degree, within a step of the highest station attainable upon earth, crushed to extinction, by the pressure of calamities inflicted, not by nature, but against nature—not by physical but by moral evil. Hamlet is the heart and soul of Man in all their perfection and all their frailty, in agonizing conflict with

human crime, also, in its highest pre-eminence of guilt. Hamlet is all Heart and all Soul. His ruling passions are, filial affection, youthful love, manly ambition. His commanding principles are, filial duty, generous friendship, love disappointed and subdued, ambition and life sacrificed to avenge his father.

Hamlet's right to the throne has been violated, and his darkest suspicions roused by the marriage of his mother with his uncle, so speedily succeeding his father's death.

His love is first trammelled by the conflicting pride of his birth and station, operating upon his ambition, and although he has made "many tenders of his affection" to Ophelia, and "hath *importuned* her with love in *honourable* fashion;" yet, he has made no proposal of marriage to her—he has promised her nothing but love; and cautioned both by her brother and her father, she meets the advances of Hamlet with repulsion. Instead of attributing this to its true cause, he thinks she spurns his tenderness. In his enumeration of the sufferings which stimulate to suicide, he names "the pangs of *despised* love," and his first experiment of assumed madness is made upon her. He treats her with a revolting mixture of ardent passion, of gross indelicacy, and of rudeness, little short of brutality—at one moment he is worshipping at her feet, at the next insulting her with coarse indecency—at the third taunting her with sneering and sarcastic advice, to go to a nunnery—and is this the language of splendid intellect, in alliance

with acute feeling? Aye, under the insupportable pressure of despised love, combined with a throne lost by usurpation, and a father murdered by a mother and an uncle; an incestuous marriage between the criminals, and the apparition from the eternal world of his father's spirit, commanding him to avenge the deed.

The revelation from the ghost caps the climax of calamity. It unsettles that ardent and meditative mind. You see it in the tone of levity instantly assumed upon the departure of the "perturbed spirit;" you see it in the very determination to "put on an antic disposition." It is the expedient of a deadly but *irresolute* purpose. He will execute the command of his father, but he will premeditate the time, the place, the occasion, and to fore-arrange the most convenient opportunity, will feign occasional madness, with intervals of clear and steady rational conversation. And thus it is that "the native hue of resolution is sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought."

This perpetual action and reaction between the mind and the heart; the feeling spurring him on and the reflection holding him back, constitute that most admirable portrait of human nature in its highest estate, little lower than the angels, little above the Hottentot of the African Cape, which pervades every part of the character and conduct of Hamlet. The habitual turn of his mind is to profound meditation. He reflects upon life, upon death, upon the nature of man, upon the physical composition of the universe;

he indulges in minute criticism upon the performance of the players; he reads and comments upon a satire of Juvenal; he quibbles with a quibbling grave-digger, commemorates the convivial attractions of an old jovial table companion, whose bones the good man Delver turns up in digging the grave for Ophelia, and philosophizes upon the dust of imperial Cæsar, metamorphosed into the bung of a beer barrel. During all this time he is charged with the command of his father's vision from the dead, to take the life of his murderer, to execute Divine justice in the punishment of his crime. He is firmly resolved to execute this command; has frequent opportunities for the execution of it, which he suffers to escape him, and is constantly reproaching himself for his delays. He shrewdly detects, and ingeniously disconcerts the practices of the murderers against his life, discloses to his mother his knowledge of her guilt, kills Polonius most rashly, *pretending* to kill a rat, and *intending* to kill the king, whom he supposes to be the person behind the arras, and to have been there listening and overhearing his terrible expostulations with his mother. When he discovers that the person he has killed was not the king, but Polonius, instead of compunction and remorse, he begins by a cruel joke upon the dead body, and finishes by an apologetic burst of indignation at the wretched, rash, *intruding* fool who had hidden himself behind the arras to overhear his interview with his mother.

Yet the man whom he has killed is the *father* of Ophelia, whom he loves to distraction, and whose madness and death are immediate consequences of this murder of her father. Shakespeare has taken care not to bring Hamlet and Ophelia into the presence of each other after this event. He takes no notice at the grave-digging scene that the grave over which he so pathetically and humorously disserts upon the bones of Yorick, the king's jester, was about to receive the corpse of *Ophelia*. Afterwards, at the funeral scene, he treats Læertes as roughly, but finally apologizes to him and desires him to attribute his violence and unkind treatment to his madness. The reasoning faculty of Hamlet is at once sportive, sorrowful, indignant and melancholy. His reflections always take the tinge of the passion under which he is laboring, but his conduct is always governed by the *impulse* of the moment. Hence his madness, as you have remarked, is sometimes feigned, and sometimes real. His feigned madness, Polonius, without seeing through it, perceives has *method* in it. His real madness is *towering passion*, transient, momentary, the *furor bravis*, which was the ancient definition of anger. It overwhelms at once the brightest genius, the soundest reason, and the kindest heart that was ever exhibited in combination upon the stage. It is *man* in the ideal perfection of his intellectual and moral nature, struggling with calamity beyond his power to bear, inflicted by the crime of his fellow man, struggling with agonizing ener-

gies against it, sinking under it, to extinction. What can be more terrific? What can be more piteous?

This is the hasty outline of my view of the character of Hamlet. I regret that time will not allow me to fill the canvas with lights and shades borrowed from the incidents and dialogue of the play. But, after bestowing so much of my own tediousness upon you, I can only repeat my thanks for the perusal of your own very ingenious comments upon this incomparable tragedy, and add the assurance of my best wishes for your health and happiness, and of my cordial sympathies with your devotion to the memory of the immortal bard.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

22 CHARLOTTE ST.,

BEDFORD SQUARE,

LONDON, 24th July, 1839.

To the Hon. John Quincy Adams, Boston.

DEAR SIR: I have at length an opportunity to acknowledge your obliging favor of 19th February last, which was duly received by me at New York, prior to my sailing thence for this Country. That you should have esteemed me worthy of such pains will remain graven on my memory as one of the most gratifying incidents of my life, and your autograph document shall be treasured in my archives.

The elements of which that matchless character, Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, is compounded, are generally as justly analyzed by you as they are through-

out beautifully described; but there are some causes you impute as contributing essentially to his madness, about which I beg leave to differ, and quote here and there a sentence of yours, the better to refresh your memory. "*Love disappointed and subdued.*" Now I have always considered *filial piety* in both Hamlet and Ophelia, the most prominently developed trait of character. A father's fate in both cases operates so powerfully on their sensitive natures as finally to overthrow the seat of *reason*—their love for each other was quite secondary. In pursuance of his voluntary oath to the Ghost that "thy remembrance all *alone* shall live, &c., unmixed with baser matter," Hamlet's first scheme is to feign madness, and he begins "to put an antic disposition on" in the presence of Ophelia, for whom he was reputed to entertain a tender affection, in order, as it seems to me, that she may (as she does) tell her father, and that Polonius' garrulity may advertise the whole court of his being mad for her love—a cause and effect calculated to mislead and calm the apprehension of the guilty *usurper*, and better enable Hamlet to scrutinize his unguarded behavior thereafter.

Had Ophelia's love for Hamlet been strong, she would naturally not have yielded so readily to become the medium of assisting the espionage of her parasitical father and the complotting King, when it is proposed, in her presence, to let her loose to Hamlet, whilst they watch them behind the arras; and here let me remark upon your sentence "*He treats her with a revolt-*

ing mixture of ardent passion, of gross indelicacy, and of rudeness little short of brutality," that, from his previous conduct, when she was sewing in her chamber, he knows she esteems him *mad*, and will not feel wounded at anything he may say—for example, when he is most censorious of her father, she prays, "Oh, help him, you sweet heavens!" Further extenuation may be found in another and not unreasonable *supposition* that at the *time* Hamlet had some lurking suspicion of her unfair position, else why change his tone so suddenly from the incipient complimentary supplication, "Nymph, in thy orisons be all my sins remembered," to such pointed rebuke? When asked, "Are you *honest*?" she evades a categorical answer by, "My Lord!" Then he follows, "Are you *fair*?" and explains to her why, if she is both, and would preserve her honesty from the contaminating influences of beauty, she should not admit them to any discourse with each other; because the power of *beauty* will sooner transform honesty from what it is, into a (corrupt) bawd, than the force of honesty will translate beauty into his (honesty's) likeness. Now the time gives proof (as here is she herself, for instance, allowing the effect of her *beauty* upon him, to be used by her father for a sinister purpose, and at the expense of her honesty). He "did love her once," but, upon consideration, "loved her not," finding that she has inherited so much of her "old stock" (*viz.*, her father's courtier-like insincerity), as to render her nature incapable of thorough honesty, "for

virtue cannot so inoculate our old stock but we shall relish of it." "We are arrant knaves, all." The aptitude of his epigrammatic sentiments, whether from accident or design, evidently embarrasses and betrays her into an absolute falsehood, for, when questioned "Where is your father?" she answers, "At home," *knowing* Polonius to be a covert listener to them at that moment; and, by the way, be it remembered of this scene that the *King*, who witnessed it and was a keen observer, remarks, "Love! his affections do not that way tend;" and also of her, when mad, he says, "This is the poison of deep grief—it springs all from her father's death." In short, Ophelia never in her madness alludes to Hamlet, nor does *he* but once subsequently refer to his love for *her*, and then only when chance informed him of her death, and had brought him to her burial, when, in a fit of temporary derangement, he lets the bravery of Laertes' grief "put him into a towering passion," which he afterwards, by way of apology to him, "proclaims was madness."

Permit me to quote you further: "*His love is first trammelled by the conflicting pride of his birth and station operating upon his ambition.*" As regards Hamlet's ambition, in the course of what he stigmatizes to the courtiers as "their trade with him," he certainly pretends to them his cause of madness is "I lack advancement," but this he says *after* he has discovered the necessity of having an eye of them, and a determination to "trust them" only as he would "adders that have

fangs," for, in his *first* interview on their arrival, and before he inquires whether they have not been "sent for," he welcomes his old school-fellows with "Excellent good friends," and unreservedly scouts their notions of his being ambitious, because he esteems Denmark a prison, and, when they suggest, "It is too narrow for your mind," adds "O God! I could be bounded in a nutshell, and count myself a King of infinite space, but that I have had bad dreams;" in fact, had he not had "bad dreams" concerning his father's fate, I doubt if disappointed *ambition* had ever caused him to express regret, much less urged him to any active measures about his deferred succession to the throne of Denmark. You continue—"and, although he has made many tenders of his affection to Ophelia, and hath importuned her with love in honorable fashion, yet he has made no proposal of marriage to her—he has promised her nothing but love."

To the consummation of his love by marriage, his queen mother refers, when scattering flowers during Ophelia's obsequies :

"I hoped thou should'st have been my Hamlet's wife.

I thought thy bride-bed to have decked, sweet maid,

And not have strewed thy grave."

The inference is, that the only reason for a truce to his love pursuit, was its interference with a paramount consideration, the performance of his *vow* to his father's unrevenged and perturbed *spirit*; but you say, "*Cautioned both by her brother and her father, she*

meets the advances of Hamlet with repulsion."

Her brother's caution arose, not from a suspicion that Hamlet's ambitious pride of "birth and station" would hinder their *marriage*, but that the state on which it depended might not confirm his choice, and adds,

"Then weigh what loss your honor may sustain,
If, with too credent ear you list his songs,
Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open
To his unmaster'd opportunity."

Her father's command, as he afterwards confesses, sprung from his fear that "Hamlet did but trifle, and meant to wreck thee;" therefore his "love in honorable fashion, and countenanced with all the holy vows of Heaven," Polonius calls "Springes to catch woodcocks," and charges her, "Do not believe his vows," to which she replies, "I shall obey my lord," and so she does, making it evident that both their loves were subservient to *filial duty*. But the nicest search cannot detect a line indicating that his heart contained a scrupulous thought that Ophelia was beneath his *station*, nor that the repulsion of his letters, or denial of his access, or attempted return of his gifts, was a source of any serious disappointment to him, or, as you think, of "*acute feeling under the insupportable pressure of despised love*," inasmuch as he never subsequently refers to either circumstance. You also say, "*Instead of attributing his repulsion to its true cause, he thinks she spurns his tenderness. In his enumeration of the sufferings which stimulate to suicide, he names the pangs of despised love.*" "The pangs of des-

pised love," in my humble opinion, have no more immediate reference to his own case than "the laws delay the insolence of office and the spurns" and other vexations to which all "flesh is heir;" and one fact that particularly weakens his self-application of this line, is, that the folio edition of 1623 (now received as the best authenticated) reads not "*despised*," but "disprized love" a distinction, to my thinking, not without a difference, though corrupters of the text since have not even deigned an excuse for their license; for, as love begets love and hate *his* kind, so love that finds itself *despised* instead of returned by its object soon flies the human breast and its *void supplied* by rank *hatred*; but the pangs of disprized love are those of one whose spirit sinks and writhes under the pride-stung consciousness that the being towards whom their own heart yearns *disprizes* their strong affection. It is this species of love, which, unvalued or entertained with indifference, cannot be diverted or superseded, or, as if *despised*, find a relief in *hatred*, but, brooding over its own subtile mortification, produces that poignant melancholy, which, rankling in a proud soul, may stimulate to suicide.

A marked characteristic from the outset in Hamlet, is, self-dissatisfaction.

"The time is out of joint, O cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set it right."

He is a creature of impulse—he cannot take the life of the Regicide when in his power; his heart revolts

at so *cold-blooded* a deed, though just; he puts up his sword and tries to find an excuse to himself in the refined notion that it would be "hire and salary, not revenge," to kill his uncle "whilst praying and purging his soul," who took his father's unprepared, "with all his crimes broad blown." Without excitement, his nature is prone to meditation, and all his philosophical reasoning upon his wrongs and their villainous causer—the player whose whole function readily yielded to his conceits—the equanimity of Horatio, in whose nature the "blood and judgment" are so enviably "commingled." All contrasts serve but to paralyze his own energies and almost blunt his very purpose, instead of arousing him to indignant action. Thus "conscience makes a coward" of Hamlet, who possesses the *moral principle* of a hero, but is deficient in *physical nerve* requisite to avenge *coolly and resolutely* his father's murder—an attainment he seems to despair of, after discovering his fatal mistake in killing Polonius—and it is *after that event* that the tumult created in his sensitive soul reaches its climax, and the mind, which, though hitherto predisposed, has exhibited but "*counterfeit phrensy*," breaks forth at intervals of *subsequent excitement*, into paroxysms of *decided madness*.

But the only excuse I can offer to you for permitting my love of the subject to render me so *diffuse* is, that I, too, from boyhood, have been "enthusiastic" in relation to this character, and have habituated myself for years to ponder over its points as a miser

would pore over his gold, collecting the earliest editions of this play; and searching the accumulated annotations of its numerous critics, many of whom, in attempting to explain, have often only mystified the meaning of a *clear original* text by alterations, omissions and substitutions, and shown themselves "ignorant as vain," and as wide of the author's design and *as vexatious* to every *true* lover of the bard as must be some of the Actors of our time, who exhibit to audiences seemingly "capable of nothing but inexplicable dumb show and noise,"

a sort of conventional *stage beau-ideal* of Hamlet, *overflowing* with *bustle*, *starts* and *rant*, and *entirely destitute* of that *meditative* and *philosophic repose*, which *Shakespeare* has made the leading *feature* of the *character*.

Hoping at no distant day to have the pleasure of a "large discourse" with you *in person* about Hamlet, and that your useful life, with continued health of body and vigor of mind, may be prolonged many years, I remain, Hon. Sir, your humble servant ever,

JAMES K. HACKETT.

OLD PASSPORT SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT seems to have been particularly vigilant in regard to the movements of the people of the realm, to a comparatively late period. The idea of liberty of the subject was a strange kind of freedom up to about 1700, compared with British freedom at this period.

Very few Englishmen traveled in old times. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir William Evers was severely punished for presuming to make a private jaunt to Scotland. In the beginning of the 18th century, even the nobility appear to have been restrained from journeying from the kingdom without legal permission. The Duke of Shrewsbury could not go abroad in 1700 till he first had

leave of King William. The Duke of Marlborough's application for a passport, in 1712, was opposed by several members of the Cabinet. The fee for a passport was then six pounds, at the Foreign Office.

So it was quite costly, amounting to a prohibition of travel, for those of limited means, while the rich and opulent were compelled to pay dearly for the privilege of seeing how the world looked outside of Albion.

Of all inventions for circumscribing knowledge and hedging in pedantic ignorance, the passport contrivance has been most effectual on the continent of Europe. Passports are the instruments of excessively weak, jealous, and liberty-grudging governments.

THE genealogies of the House of Austria, of the Dukes of Arcot, and

of some other princes, have been (it is said) traced back as far as the deluge.

THE KIPP FAMILY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND AND
NEW JERSEY.

Compiled by Rev. E. T. Corwin, Millstone, N. J.

THE De Kype Family was settled for a long time near Alençon, Bretagne, France. Ruloff was a Romanist, and in the triumph of the Protestants under Conde, in 1562, his chateau was taken and burned. In 1569, Ruloff with his son Henri re-entered France, and fell in battle on the banks of La Charante, near Jarnac, March 13th. His son, Jean Baptiste, a priest, secured his burial in a neighboring church, where an altar tomb was erected to his memory, both of which were destroyed in the French Revolution. The inscription mentioned him as Ruloff de Kype, Ecuyer (entitled to coat armor), and was surmounted by his Arms, with two Crests; one a game cock, the other a demi-griffin, holding a cross.

The arms were pictured in the stained glass window of the Dutch Church in New York city built in 1640. They were also carved in stone over the door of the Kip's Bay House, which was erected in 1655. The motto was "*Vestigia nulla retrorsum.*"

This worthy and distinguished member of the De Kype Family had three sons: Henri, who entered the army of an Italian prince, where he spent his life, and died unmarried. Jean Baptiste was a Roman Priest, and Ruloff settled at Amsterdam, Holland, and became a Protestant. He was born in 1544 and died in 1596, and left one

son, Hendrick, born 1576. He married Margaret de Marneil. After the failure of the effort to find a Northeastern route to Asia, the Company of which he was a member employed Hendrick Hudson in 1609, who, in the "*Half Moon*," discovered Hudson River. He left Amsterdam with his family and came to New Netherlands in 1635 (being then fifty-nine years of age), in order to survey the field for himself, and in 1642 received a tract of land on the north side of Bridge Street. He returned soon after to Holland with the view of making arrangements for still further explorations, when he was cut short in his efforts, by death. His three sons, Henry, James and Isaac, remaining in this country, had great enterprise; for they secured large tracts of land, and held prominent stations in the Government of the Colony down to the time of its conquest by the English in 1664. In 1647-49 Governor Stuyvesant re-modeled the Government, and selected nine of the most competent men from the people to co-operate with him and his counsel, in the administration of the Government. Hendrick Kipp, the eldest of three sons, was among those selected for the purpose. Jacobus (James), another son, was Secretary to the Council of New Netherlands, and obtained a grant of land on the Island of Manhattan, which was afterwards

called Kip's Bay, and at whose family mansion Washington, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, made for a time, his headquarters.

His daughter Rachel married Lucas Kierstede, July 18th, 1683, the latter being a grandson of Anneke Webber, whose four children (by her husband, Ruloff Jansen) married into the Kipp, Kiersted, Teller and El-mendorf families. The descendants of Anneke by her second husband, Rev. Mr. Bogardus, are again claiming the property now held by Trinity Church, on a title which the former claim to be spurious.

Hendrick, who was born in Holland in 1628, married Anna De Silles, February 29, 1660, the daughter of Nicholas De Silles, the first counselor of Governor Stuyvesant, and who was a man of large attainments in literature and science, and was commissioned by the West India Company, as first Counselor of the Colonial Government.

In 1690 he removed with his family to Hackensack, New Jersey. They had three children, Nicholas, Cornelia and Catherine. Nicholas, the eldest, was born 1660, and married Antje Breyardt (Bryant), daughter of Cornelius Breyardt (Bryant) and Margaret Simese (Simonson) of Hackensack, N. J. They had five children, one of whom, Cornelius, who was born December, 1699, bought six hundred acres of land in Preakness, New Jersey, in 1723. Cornelius married Eve Berdan, and their son Nicholas was born September 15, 1726, and married Leah Mandeville, February 14, 1757, and died December

3, 1808. They had nine children, viz: Eva, Henry, Cornelius, Nicholas, Annie, Catherine, Elizabeth, Mary and Leah. Cornelius was born 1762, and married Christina Demarest in 1783. His cousin Betsy, daughter of Hon. Richard Van Vechten of Raritan, N. J., married Rev. John Frelinghuysen, brother of Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of N. J. Cornelius died in 1840, leaving five children, viz: Leah, John, Margaret, Rachel and Nicholas. Margaret was born 1795, and married Garret I. Hopper of New Jersey, who was a blood relative of the celebrated patriot by that name, and at whose family mansion, known as the "*Hopper House*," near Ramapo, N. J. General Washington made his headquarters from September 2d, until September 18th, 1780. This is the house wherein those letters of Washington, beginning with "Head-Quarters, Bergen County, New Jersey," were written.

Garret and his wife, Margaret, shortly after their marriage, removed to New York city, where, after a long residence, they died, following each other in the years 1865 and 1866, highly respected and deeply regretted. Two children survive them—John C. Hopper of New York City, and Christina Kipp of New Jersey.

(See Lossing's "Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," Vol. I., fol. 782; Holgate's "American Genealogies," page 109; Corwin's "Genealogy," folios 49, 50, 256, 257, 258, 279, 280; "Historical Notes of the Kipp Family," by Bishop Kipp of California, printed in Albany in 1871; Murphy's "Anthropology of New Amsterdam"; Dyckinck's "Cyclopædia of American Literature," Vol. II., page 551.)

JOHN C. HOPPER.

No person in the country, perhaps, has had a more varied and valuable experience, at home and abroad, than the above-named gentleman; or is better informed on commercial and financial affairs, as well as the revenue laws of this country, and those of other nations.

He possesses the courageous traits of his maternal Dutch ancestry, with the strict regard for justice which has characterized their descendants, and in whose character is happily blended the philanthropic traits of the Hopper family.

He rendered signal service in the commencement of the late Rebellion, which was promptly recognized by the Navy Department, at Washington, D. C. After his return from South America, where, for several years, he pursued a successful commercial career, he embarked for a pleasure voyage—destination Pensacola, Florida—in the latter part of 1860. Two-thirds of the cargo belonged to the United States, and was intended for the Pensacola Navy Yard.

In the prosecution of the voyage he was wrecked on the coast of Bermuda, and, from his intimate knowledge of marine insurance, and commercial affairs, not only was enabled to assist the captain in saving the cargo, but, at its sale, succeeded in getting a profit on its original cost, notwithstanding its damaged condition. It had been the purpose of Cap-

tain Alfred B. Davis (now in command of the U. S. revenue steamer Lincoln, on the Pacific coast), to charter a vessel at St. George's, Bermuda, and ship the cargo belonging to the Government, to its destination. But, fortunately, Mr. Hopper signalled a vessel off the Islands, took a boat and boarded her several miles at sea. He seems to have had an intuitive perception of something wrong at the Pensacola Navy Yard, and his impressions proved to be well founded, for, on consulting a file of the *New York Times*, on board of said vessel, he discovered that Commodore Armstrong had surrendered the Yard to the Southern Confederates. The circumstance, therefore, of boarding the vessel, prevented the cargo (consisting of everything requisite in the supply of a Navy Yard), from being shipped to its destination.

The Navy Department informed Mr. Hopper and Captain Davis, that it would have felt like paying them a bonus, even if they had lost the cargo, rather than it should have fallen into the hands of the Southern Confederates.

It is needless to add that, had it been shipped to its destination (an occurrence so happily prevented), the Confederates would have been so strengthened in war material, that results, impossible to estimate, would have ensued, disastrous to the Union cause.

Mr. Hopper, shortly after his return

from Bermuda, in January, 1861 (his wife, Eliza Jane Fowler, a member of the old Aymar family of New York, having been deceased some six years), was united in marriage, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, to Miss Sarah Lanman Sheffield, of New Haven, Conn., a lady of rare literary attainments and worth, and related to the families of Chief Justice Chase, deceased; Senator Lanman, deceased; ex-Senator Foster; the Trumbulls, Huntingtons, and other distinguished families.

He held a position in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury by invitation of Mr. Chase, where he signed many millions of Government obligations, and where he was engaged for over five years.

We had an "expounder and defender of the Constitution;" Mr. Hopper may be called the expounder of

the revenue and tariff laws, and the defender of the New York merchants and importers. His efforts in this direction, as manager and correspondent of the National Revenue Reform Association, have already been of very great value to the country, and the first fruits may be seen in the order just issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, which virtually puts a stop to the arbitrary seizures of books and property of our merchants and importers. The effect of these seizures had already been to cast doubt upon the integrity and honesty of gentlemen of the highest character.

He is now engaged in the completion of the "Practical Revision of the Revenue and Tariff Laws," a work of great labor, to be laid before Congress in December next.

BREAST PLATE OF AARON.

A BELIEF is entertained that the sacred vessels of the first temple reared by Solomon, are still in existence. When Titus Vespasian entered the burning temple (which had been set on fire by his infuriated soldiers), instead of finding a magnificent collection of golden vessels, supposed to be in use for conducting the sacred ceremonies of worship, a golden candlestick with seven branches was the solitary treasure. That was unquestionably carried to Rome, and displayed in the grand ovation decreed by the Senate, on the return of the Conqueror.

On a triumphal arch (erected to commemorate a great historical event, the subjugation of the Jewish nation and the destruction of Jerusalem), still to be seen in Rome, is a representation of that same candlestick and the probable shape and size of it, artistically engraven on stone. Pictorial representations of it, as seen in biblical works, are copies of it. Probably the massive seven-branch relic of the first temple was melted and coined.

Certain it is, the "Ark of the Covenant" was not in the "Holy of Holies" when Titus rushed into the sacred apartment, for the express purpose of

rescuing from destruction the treasures, which, by universal report, were deposited there. During a protracted siege, there was ample time for concealing in the bowels of Mount Moriah, whatever was most precious in the estimation of the priestly power of the house.

Three temples had been erected on the same spot. That built by Herod, was very much larger than Solomon's. It was an ambition of that subtle fox, to excel and out-dazzle the first and second temples in magnitude, wealth, and architectural grandeur.

Although it had been forty-six years in building, it had not been completely finished in the time of our Saviour.

What became of the "ark," the glory of the first temple? Its form, contents, and the enormous amount of gold used in the service of religion, chronicled in the old testament, have been lost for ages. These vessels, returned from Babylon, lodged in the second temple, mysteriously disappeared. Certainly they were never in the third and last one.

We fully believe they are all safe, even to the Tables of the Law, which Moses brought down from the Mount. At some remote period in the future, when civilization and Christian enterprise lay their hands on the ruins of Palestine, these memorials of Divine intercourse with His ancient people, may all be reproduced, to astonish the world, and bear witness to events narrated in sacred history.

But we must not occupy pages required for other subjects, and, there-

fore, pass from the consideration of a topic in regard to the antiquities of Syria, abounding in archæological interest. Jerusalem, and not the land east of Jordan, is yet to yield the largest harvest for explorers.

Excavations are now being carried on in Palestine, and explorations are conducted on a large scale, and with scientific intelligence, calculated to unfold wonders in regard to the early state of the Land of Promise, before the twelve tribes subjugated the Canaanites, and established themselves on the ruins of a bold, warlike people, who struggled manfully for the protection of their pleasant homes, their green fields, and flocks ranging over a thousand hills.

Let us examine the character of the "breast-plate of twelve jewels," worn by the High Priest on solemn occasions, in presence of a worshipping multitude, of the children of Israel.

Each one of the stones had *engraved* upon it the *name* of a tribe. Josephus says, they were conspicuous for their size, beauty and incomparable value; the first in the series being a diamond. That seen by him, however, could have been only a copy of the original, and made by the artist to conform to a traditional appearance of that worn by the first High Priest, Aaron. It was eight inches square; the stones were in four rows, three stones in each. They are represented to have been cut in the form of long ovals.

As time makes no change in the form or appearance of such gems—if they are still existing—not having been mechanically crushed to powder,

they are as bright to-day, and as sparkling in the sun's rays, as when the great law-giver placed the badge of God's approval on his brother's breast.

When Jerusalem was captured, the first time, those twelve jewels must have been coveted as the richest prize in the archives of the nation. In a catalogue of articles returned to the Holy City by order of Cyrus, the breast-plate is not mentioned. It was unquestionably retained, hence the one worn by the High Priest, to which Josephus refers, must have been fabricated as a substitute, for he expressly states, that its miraculous property had become extinct, in consequence of the impiety of the nation, two hundred years before the age in which he was writing.

Now it is thought by some erudite ecclesiastical commentators, particularly by the Rev. Mr. King, a learned investigator of Jewish antiquities, that the second breast-plate was carried to Rome, among spoils from the temple, but no mention made of it, as of the candlestick, as it could be more conveniently concealed for individual purposes. Some entertain a theory that most of the treasures were conveyed by Geuseric (after his sack of Rome) to Carthage; or, they may have been lost on the voyage, by the loss of the vessel that bore them. Others still believe they were not carried in that direction, but were

finally conveyed to Constantinople, and deposited by Justinian in the Sacristy of Santa Sophia. If such were their destiny, there is a well grounded hope, that in revolutions which await a downfall of Moham-medanism, an event certain to occur, these concealed abysses, in which riches, the private property of a long line of Sultans, have been stowed away, and lost sight of at the bottom, may yet be exhumed and identified.

In the meanwhile, where are the original stones of the breast-plate of Aaron? Hidden in a deep tunnel in the base of the mountain, on which three temples have been reared.

When intercourse with the Orient is freer than now, and those ignorant, demi-civilized fanatics, who are perpetually vociferating *God is great, and Mahomet is his Prophet* give way, as they must, to the resistless march of civilization, explorations will be conducted in safety, guided by correct interpretations of ancient writers. When the memorials of old Empires are brought to light, under better auspices than at present, and investigations are conducted by men qualified to decide upon questions of intense interest, in regard to the ancient history of Asia and Africa, the *original* breast-plate of the High Priest, may be gazed upon with admiration, as it was in the lifetime of the brother of Moses.

THE MOST EVENTFUL PERIOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

TOWNSEND'S NATIONAL RECORD

CONCERNING THE GREAT CIVIL WAR AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

CONSIDERING the recent events that attracted the attention of the world towards American affairs—the extraordinary conflict that thus particularly affected the political, military and social condition of our National Union, and, incidentally, the rights and interests of mankind generally—we may well revive recollections of the *patriotic* movements in this Commercial Metropolis, while the rebel guns were yet thundering against Fort Sumter—when our Citizens first assembled to provide means for sustaining a National Government, then bankrupt, and threatened with destruction—and when one of the speakers in our Chamber of Commerce, James Gallatin (himself the son of a statesman prominent in establishing American Freedom), enthusiastically invoked his countrymen to *arouse* to the full importance of the crisis—saying that “History will make record of our proceedings, and that record will be consulted by future generations for encouragement, for instruction, and for warning through all time.”

And right well also may we remember the last words of the gallant Winthrop, one of the earliest martyrs of the battle-field, when his patriotic spirit breathed a hope that “some competent person would keep a careful record of events, for we were making History with lightning speed.”

But neither Gallatin, nor Winthrop, nor any other of the most sanguine men of that time, could then have formed any adequate idea of the long duration, the vast proportions, and immense consequences of the war thus forced upon us, for National self-preservation.

Even now—after having witnessed in this last Decade more varied events and mightier results than flowed from any former century, it is difficult for any one to conceive that any private citizen could have been found bold enough to undertake the task, and enthusiastic and brave enough to persevere amid extraordinary difficulties in forming a “Record” far surpassing anything which the above mentioned speakers could have imagined.

And yet, it is in the power of any intelligent citizen, by inspecting Townsend's great work in the “Society Library Building” in University Place, New York, to witness a most faithful and impartial “Record” of every event and person

prominent enough for notice of any kind, *on either side*, during the convulsions of that prolific period, A “Record” which is a library in itself, creditable to the nation as well as to its author—a work so remarkable, that no one who has not actually examined it can have any adequate idea, except from concurrent statements of well-known Citizens, and Public Journals, and prominent Societies, extracts from which we prefer to submit to our readers rather than attempt to describe, what is so vividly portrayed by so many others, in whose judgment the whole community have perfect confidence. Differing as they may on political questions, it will be seen by the quotations we have impartially made, that all the writers and speakers concur cordially, in bearing testimony to the character of “Townsend's Record, and Encyclopædia of the Great Rebellion, and its Consequences.”

After glancing at the Historical Collection which may be there seen—or even after reading the many concurrent testimonials herewith presented, the reader will doubtless cordially applaud and concur in the patriotic and generous feeling with which several prominent gentlemen are combining to *promote the public interests* by helping Mr. Townsend in *completing* the great NATIONAL WORK, to which he has devoted nearly thirteen years of life and many thousands of dollars. The gentlemen to whom we allude are Governor Dix, Chief Justice Chase, John Jacob Astor, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Frederick De Peyster, Samuel L. Mitchell, Theodore Roosevelt, Adrian Iselin, Edward Cooper, John Taylor Johnston, George B. McClellan, Wilson G. Hunt, Mayor Havemeyer, Frank E. Howe, S. L. M. Barlow, Cyrus W. Field, Professor Morse, George Opdyke, John P. Townsend, William F. Cary, S. B. Chittenden, Benjamin H. Hutton, Jeremiah Curtis and Peter Townsend, who have each contributed \$100 towards making up a sum of at least \$10,000 to promote the completion of this extraordinary undertaking—those gentlemen expressing, in the subscription paper, their “appreciation of the great service rendered to the cause of History by Mr. Thomas S. Townsend, of this city, in his self-assumed labors, for the benefit of this, and succeeding generations, and as an evidence that his

fellow-citizens are not ungrateful towards those who originate and carry out enterprises *resulting in great public good*—to enable him to *complete* the remaining portion of the work upon which he has been so long and laboriously engaged." Gov. Dix says, in one of his letters, that *historically*, the "value of this work is inestimable;" and it may be incidentally remarked that the *pecuniary* value, estimated by men who know the peculiar value attached to such a Historical Treasury, by the managers of Great Libraries through the world, is variously set down at between \$80,000 and \$100,000. And in connection with the *completion* of the work, it may be added, that very much of the most important matter connected with the war and its consequences, is even now (1873) appearing in the daily prints, in controversies between men who were prominent on both sides, *Confederate* as well as *National*, during the whole of the Civil Strife—as, for instance, between Jefferson Davis and ex-Senator Foote, and also between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Wade Hampton concerning the burning of the city of Columbia, &c.—and proper regard for the truth of history, for "justice to all sides," renders it desirable that all such matter shall be fully included in the "*National Record*."

The names of Contributors for this patriotic purpose—a purpose in which the Nation at large is interested, far beyond Mr. Townsend individually—are inscribed as fast as received, on MEMORIAL TABLETS, besides being acknowledged through the newspapers—so that the American People, may know what citizens have aided in the completion of this great RECORD OF THEIR COUNTRY'S ANNALS: And the veneration with which society remembers the prominent men who anywise aided the patriotic cause during our Revolutionary Era, clearly indicates that these "Memorial Tablets" will acquire increasing respect as time rolls by, in the estimation of the public, as well as of the families and descendants of the Contributors, to whose patriotic spirit these Mementoes,—more permanent than marble,—will form enduring monuments.

Among the well-known gentlemen who have, through a dozen of years, watched the progress of this enterprise with the liveliest interest, the Rev. S. IRENEUS PRIME may be early mentioned, as his knowledge (like that of the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Gov. Dix, and a few others), "began with the beginning;" and his remarks about the characteristics of the work, may serve as an appropriate introduction to the quotations made from the opinions expressed by many others. Dr. Prime made the following statement in one of his recent editorials in the *New York Observer*:

"Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, in 1860, when the first mutterings of the coming storm were heard, Mr. Thomas S. Townsend, (son of the late John R. Townsend, of this city,) conceived the idea of collecting, and arranging in a form for ready reference, the chronicle of current events as it was given in the daily papers, as well as the comments and addresses made, when the particulars were fresh in

the minds of the writers and speakers of the day. With a clear perception of the merits of the metropolitan press, he considered that he should find in the pages of the New York journals, either in an original or extracted form, *everything that was worth preserving*; for everything really of consequence, that appears in the papers of other cities, some way, or some time, finds its way into the papers of New York city. Therefore, after careful consideration and examination of the ground, the author decided that between the objections of a too limited range, as not being exhaustive, and of a size too great to be really serviceable, the golden mean would be nearest found in confining the work to the Metropolitan Press." * *

This Historical Record and Encyclopædia, begun in 1860 (when Secession had openly commenced), contains nearly everything concerning the great national conflict—not merely down to the end of battle-fields, but to the close of the equally important strife connected with the re-organization of the National Union, by the re-admission of the Seceded States in 1870. And in this connection it is essential to remember, that much very valuable information concerning men and things on all sides during the war, North as well as South, has been attainable only since the close of the war, as it has been elicited by discussions in Congress, in Legislatures, in the public journals, in Historical Societies, and in the controversies of persons engaged on both sides, since the close of armed strife. "In short," says Dr. Prime, in the *Observer* editorial, "Townsend's Record contains nearly everything relating directly or indirectly to the great conflict, that has appeared in the *New York Herald*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Daily News*, *Evening Post*, *Express*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Soldier's Friend*, *Harpers* and *Frank Leslie's* papers—and also includes such important publications as the '*Roll of Honor*,' giving the name and station of every individual who fell in the national service; the '*Volunteer Army Register*,' giving the name and station of every one of the hundreds of thousands of men engaged at any time in that service; with the '*Sanitary Memoirs*,' indicating the vast and excellent operations of the National Sanitary Commission, and of all who actively co-operated in its good and great work. 'No party bias has been allowed to interfere with the thorough compilation of the descriptive narratives, comments and reviews of correspondents, journalists, and public men of every political creed'—whether of the North or South."

The Work occupies about one hundred immense folio volumes—forming a library in itself, and embracing as much matter, printed and written, as could be placed in about a thousand volumes of ordinary octavo size. As the arrangement is in four columns on each page, a curious statistician "calculated" that "if the columns were arranged in a continuous line, they would measure nearly a hundred miles."

"The preparation of these volumes of the *Record*," says the *Observer*, "has been, however, the least laborious portion of the work—only one-

tenth of the time of the compiler having been occupied upon it—while nine-tenths have been devoted to the *Encyclopædia*," which is an analysis of, and guide to, the contents of this immense collection.

"To study the history of any particular subject by means of the *Record* alone, would be impossible," says Dr. Prime, in the *Observer*—"therefore, in order to make this great mass of information available, the compiler decided that *the mercantile principle of keeping accounts was the true one*—to regard his *Record* in the light of a merchant's day book, then to journalize the contents of the *Record*, and from the journals to redistribute the entries to their appropriate departments in what a merchant would term his ledger, but which the compiler calls his *Encyclopædia*. Each fact in a report, or a letter, or in an editorial, has been separately entered in the *Journal*. This portion of the work requires a journal of six hundred pages, to comprise an epitome of each of the hundred volumes of the *Record*; or about fifty thousand pages of writing to journalize the full number of volumes of the *Record*. These journals or waste-books are removed, when their entries are systematically transferred to the various departments in the *Encyclopædia*."

But "we now come to the most important part of this work," says Dr. Prime, in the *Observer*. "The *Encyclopædia* is not an index but a compilation, a compendium of the *Record*, a statement of each subject; so that the manifold and intricate episodés of the war—its origin, progress and results, can be developed instantaneously, and in all their relations, whether the subject relates to military matters, or finance, foreign relations, State fidelity, or individual patriotism, by word or act. Every General, Regiment, State, and Battle, has its department; where will be found a Chronological *Record*; also the Blockade, Privateering, the Army (Federal and Rebel), the Navy—all are related with impartial completeness, and will be found to satisfy all inquiry instantaneously; and it might be called the 'Doomsday Book' of our Nation's History for the last decade."

This *Encyclopædia*, when duly completed, will comprise about *twenty-five* Volumes, each of twelve hundred pages of manuscript, equal in size to the largest bank ledger—all elegantly bound and lettered. And the "key to the whole work (*Record*, *Encyclopædia*, &c.), is comprised in one volume which gives ready reference to the various statements in the whole collection."

* * * "It is a wonderful work," Dr. Prime wrote on another occasion, "and the rich, the patriotic, and the benevolent, should combine to preserve it for this Country and this City." The *Observer* adding, at another time, that "it is the greatest literary curiosity, and most remarkable compilation of the age"—"a wonder of literary and mechanical labor, which deserves to be preserved as a great treasure-house of history, accessible for future ages."

"It has become a habit to say, that the War of the Rebellion is forgotten, because men's minds

are occupied with new incidents and events," said the *New York Evening Post* in one of its recent issues (August, 1873). "This is not, and ought not to be true; for, though we have ceased to talk of the war as a subject of immediate and pressing interest, yet, *as the most valuable and the most trying experience in the history of the nation*, it can never be lost sight of. It was the commencement of a new era, of which we are as yet only on the threshold: its influence on the character and the prosperity of the people, we are as yet still beginning to feel, and the results of that influence we cannot yet even calculate. It was an education to half a million of young men, whose first stern lessons in the duties of life were learned in the camp, and the battle-field, and the convictions which took them there; and in one-half the States of the Union, it utterly subverted the social systems and relations by which millions were governed, and left the people to learn and live by a new civilization." * * * "The war came, and with it the new time. It proclaimed 'liberty throughout the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof;' and the party of Slavery perished when Slavery was abolished." * * * "It does not in the least matter whether this great fact of history is acknowledged or discerned; the great fact, nevertheless, remains and asserts itself. We cannot turn the wheels of time backward, or restore an order of things which is passed away and done with. To the new order, events are adjusting and will adjust themselves, whether men and 'organs' say yea or nay." * * *

In a former issue, the same journal (the *Evening Post*) said—"The Rebellion has caused the production of more books than any other event in the history of the world. The amount of paper and print that has been consumed in the issue of the different volumes and pamphlets upon the military, social, and political aspects of our civil strife, is immense, and copies have been sown broadcast throughout the land; but, when the time shall have arrived for the production of an impartial and dispassionate history of the war, it is *not to these works* that the historian will be likely to look for his facts, but rather to the narrative of occurrences as they appeared in the columns of the daily press. To arrange and classify, ready for use, the material he will there find, would be so great a labor that it would alone be enough to deter many from entering upon the task. *This work, however, has happily been done by Mr. Townsend during the progress of events*, in a manner so complete and methodical, that all who in future years, either to satisfy personal curiosity or in the performance of literary labors, desire information *upon any matters* closely connected with or incidental to the Rebellion, will be enabled to find it *as easily as they would search for a word in the dictionary or a name in the directory*. But few persons are aware of this fact; and we therefore give below some account of a work which is at once comprehensive, impartial and unique."

After a lucid explanation of the varied contents of the Collection, the *Evening Post* concludes

by saying that "it is important that this work should be placed where it will be secure against fire, and open to public inspection. Should it be destroyed, it would be impossible to replace it."

* * * "It may be doubted if any great historical period has ever before been so profusely, and we may say exhaustively, illustrated, as our great Civil War in Mr. Townsend's truly magnificent books. Mr. Townsend can never be adequately rewarded for his self-sacrificing zeal and perseverance, but he should not be permitted to lose the work and money that he has employed in this compilation for the public benefit."

A special Committee of the "New York Historical Society," consisting of Messrs. Charles P. Daly, Charles P. Kirkland, William Adams, James W. Beekman, and E. Boudinot Servoss—after thorough examination of the Townsend Collection, reported that "there has been formed from this RECORD, in a compact form, a perfect ENCYCLOPEDIA, enabling any one to make an *immediate reference to any subject* appertaining to persons, places or things, from the incipient steps taken in the Rebellion, down to the present moment. (About one-tenth of the time of the Compiler has been occupied on the RECORD, and nine-tenths on the ENCYCLOPEDIA.) This work, judging not only from our examination, and the scholarly acquirements of the author, but fitly-spoken words of commendation from the Union League Club, the historians Motley and Bancroft, Dr. Cogswell, the Press, and by societies kindred to this, is certainly unique, not only on account of its gigantic proportions, but its singular *impartiality*—Mr. Townsend having abstained from showing any political preferences, while engaged in the compilation of the descriptive narratives, comments and reviews of correspondents, journalists, and public men of every creed and status. This voluminous RECORD plainly portrays the vastness of the Rebellion. Mr. Townsend, at the commencement of his labors, was induced to believe in a long-continued battle for the Union and the integrity of the Federal Compact, but at the same time he little anticipated the extent to which this ponderous work would reach; yet, cheered by the sympathy and well-wishes of friends, he has, with a spirit of commendable determination, labored constantly from its inception, and, if we can judge by the past, will close the work faithfully, should his life and health be spared. We are at a loss to place an estimate as to the intrinsic value of this work, which it is but fair to presume *can never be duplicated*, but must remain *distinctive and unique in its character*—a thesaurus of facts, which the future historian will collate and combine into permanent and philosophic testimony." * * * In approving the Report, from which extracts are here given, the New York Historical Society, after eulogistic remarks from various distinguished members, expressed the prevalent opinion by passing the emphatic resolution elsewhere quoted.

Ex-Governor Edwin D. Morgan, well known as chief magistrate of the State of New York in a trying crisis, was one of the earliest approvers

of the plan adopted for impartially preserving all records of the late "times that tried men's souls." Opinions elsewhere expressed show the satisfaction with which Gen. Dix, and the Rev. Henry W. Bellows (President of the National Sanitary Commission) regarded the project and its prosecution; but the opinions expressed in a communication signed jointly by them, and ex-Gov. Morgan, contain some views which should not be overlooked in estimating the characteristics of the enterprise.

"Having been familiar with the nature and objects of Mr. Thomas S. Townsend's great work," say these gentlemen, "we take pleasure in making public our appreciation of it, and especially in calling the attention of authors, and publishers of works of a historical or statistical character relating to the subject, to the importance of sending to Mr. T., for insertion, duplicate copies, in sheets or otherwise, of all such publications. By insertion in Mr. T.'s work, (which is like a Grand Repository, and incapable of publication or reproduction,) the results of their labors are preserved and tabulated, in connection with all which his industry has gathered together; and when completed, there will be afforded, for the future reference of all authors, what we consider will be the *only complete statistical and documentary record* of the Rebellion, its origin and consequences; and which must eventually be of prime necessity in the preparation of any clear and complete history of the War," &c. (Signed—E. D. Morgan, John A. Dix, and Henry W. Bellows.)

The Hon. George Opdyke, who was one of the earliest in the Chamber of Commerce to urge an energetic support of the National Government in 1861, and who was also Mayor of New York City during a most eventful period of the late troubles, says, in writing to a friend, "I have carefully examined Mr. Townsend's work; and, having contributed to aid in its completion, can earnestly recommend your co-operation. It is well worthy of the encouragement of our citizens."

And John P. Townsend, Esq., another Contributor, in a letter on the subject, urging a friend to unite in promoting the object, says—"I have freely contributed, and you may hereafter rejoice in having done likewise."

The Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, writing to Mr. Stanton when Secretary of War, said—"Mr. Thos. S. Townsend has collected all possible information relating to the Rebellion. It is digested and indexed in about too large volumes. It seems to me invaluable."

The Rev. Dr. Wm. F. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, New York, writing to the Hon. Gideon Welles, when Secretary of the Navy, speaks of "The vast and comprehensive work upon which he [Mr. Townsend] has been so patiently engaged for many years. * * * It will be regarded as an invaluable acquisition by those who know its value, and by all who may have occasion to consult it."

In the same practical spirit, a quotation may

be made from a letter indicating the manner in which the undertaking was viewed by gentlemen prominent in the National Sanitary Commission—the President of that body, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, after his return from California just before the close of the war, congratulating Mr. T. upon being “still at work upon your [his] magnificent undertaking”—President Bellows adding—“I had the pleasure of *exploiting* your ‘labor of love’ upon the Pacific coast, in several public addresses, in which I illustrated the vastness of the war BY THE GRANDEUR OF ITS RECORD as prepared by your hands.” On a later occasion, Dr. Bellows said—“I have always felt a deep interest in your work, and been willing to co-operate with others in securing a public purchaser.”

As a further specimen of the many inquiries and references concerning matters involved in the history of men and events during the late Northern troubles, some of these inquiries coming from Congressmen and others engaged in public affairs—it may be mentioned that, after long and unavailing efforts to obtain certain facts and documents, General N. P. Banks, in 1870, wrote from the Capitol to Mr. Townsend in New York, to obtain (if possible) a copy of “a letter of Jefferson Davis which was said to have been written in May, 1862, on the subject of the possible evacuation of Richmond by the Confederate troops at that time”—and also about the dates of European movements concerning “the recognition of the Confederate States as belligerents.” In acknowledging the receipt from Mr. Townsend of the information he wanted, General Banks wrote that he had “never before been able to find any person who had seen” the Davis letter. “I am very glad that you have been able to find so clear a trace of it, for I began to think, so little was it known, that I might have been mistaken myself in regard to its contents,” adding, that this Davis letter is “one of the most important publications of the war,” and that “the preservation of such matters is a good evidence of the value of your Collection.”

A solitary example may illustrate the manifold ways in which the TOWNSEND RECORDS are referred to concerning the interests and feelings of those who were privates in the ranks, as well as by prominent officers like Gen. Banks and others. In a recent letter, Mr. R. R. Knapp says to Mr. Townsend—“I have to thank you for the valuable information received through your ENCYCLOPÆDIA, regarding B. Beach Kennedy, formerly of Company E, in the Sixth U. S. Cavalry. He is suffering from a wound received in 1862, and is refused a pension because he is unable to prove that he was wounded at Slatersville. I myself, a member of his company, was away on detached duty at the time, and can only testify to my knowledge and belief—others of the command are scattered, no one knows where. The officer in command of the company at the time is out of the service, and all letters fail to reach him. And, but for your valuable information—even to day and date, this man, who well deserves the pension of his government, might die for the

need of it. Again I thank you, and trust you may receive the just reward for your untiring efforts to preserve for the country such a minute and clear history of the War of the Rebellion.”

And in this connection—speaking of practical utility and importance—the opinions of no gentleman in any country are worthier of more earnest consideration than those uttered, after long and continued careful examination of the subject, by Dr. Cogswell, the organizer and first Superintendent of the Astor Library, who had better opportunity than, probably, any other person ever enjoyed, in examining all the prominent Libraries of Europe as well as of America. My examination of your collection of original documents relating to the ruthless war, * * * impressed me with a high idea of its value.” “*Its plan is excellent, and its execution, as far as I could judge from the time I was able to give to it, faithful and thorough.* It appeared to include every official paper, both civil and military, that has appeared on either side during the Rebellion; and also all those relating to the dissensions with foreign nations on questions that have arisen in connection with it. As a chronological and synchronous record of the events, it is more minute, and more authentic than could be found in any other way; and as documentary material for the historian of those events, it is absolutely indispensable. Its voluminousness might render it inconvenient in use, but for its perfectly systematic arrangement, which, with its minute and complete index, OBVIATE ALL OBJECTIONS on that score, and RENDER THE WORK as easy to be consulted as if it were comprised in a single volume. The manifest labor, time and cost, which must have been bestowed upon this great work,” says Dr. Cogswell, in conclusion, “warrant the inference that it will not be duplicated; and hence it is to be hoped it will BELONG TO THE NATION, and be deposited where it will be most convenient of access. * * * With many thanks to you for the opportunity afforded me of inspecting this rich and truly wonderful record of the Monster Rebellion, I am truly and respectfully yours, (signed) Jos. G. COGSWELL.”

Mr. Henry O’Rielly (the projector and constructor of the first Telegraph Range that connected the different sections of the Union, and the editor of the first daily newspaper (in 1826) published between Albany and the Pacific Ocean),—who presented to the New York Historical Society the most valuable Collection of historical materials ever given to any institution, concerning American Progress, since the foundation of the Republic,—says, in a letter to Mr. Townsend:—“In manner and matter, your ‘Historical Record and Encyclopædia of the Great Civil War’ is without parallel. It is quite as remarkable in its way, as the extraordinary contest which it depicts. Never before were the annals of any Country recorded with such fullness and impartiality—the statements and opinions of all parties concerned in the conflict, on all sides, rebel as well as loyal, being included, in addition to its multitudinous statements concerning military operations, and all persons named publicly in connection with them,

and to the popular action in conventions and public meetings, as well as to Legislative and Executive action in the General and State Governments. * * * The manner in which so many prominent men of *all parties* have commended your work, and asked Legislative approval thereof by making it a part of the Public Archives, is the very highest testimonial to the success with which you have preserved everything requisite to satisfy impartial inquirers now, and in future ages—in this and every other State of the American Union. The generous tribute of such men, concerning your great work, is such as was never before given by *men of all parties*, in reference to Historical Events of extraordinary character. * *

* The work should be secured for permanent preservation and *ready reference*, where it would be most convenient for examination by the multitudes that will be always thronging from all parts of the Union to visit the Empire State and its Commercial Metropolis—as *there is hardly a family or locality in the land for which there may not be found some records* concerning the share which their respective relatives and regions took in the great contest that so long convulsed the nation—a contest the most extraordinary in the annals of civilization, as it involved peculiar interests and principles never before distinctly submitted to the action of National and State authorities, and the arbitrament of arms. * * * Besides all this, your great work marks an epoch in the *form of Public Records*—the novelty of its plan, its admirable arrangement for *ready reference* by all inquirers, evincing a degree of genius as well as of patient, sagacious and persevering labor, that should secure for you a degree of public appreciation, and of pecuniary recompense, commensurate with the unique and important service you have rendered to the Truth of History, and to the Annals of your Country. * * * You have literally made an important mark on History—furnishing an example worthy of being emulated in the preservation of annals of *all great Cities, States and Nations*."

Alluding to such commendations of "the merits of Mr. Townsend's voluminous and invaluable Record of the Rebellion, as collected by him from every source of contemporary information" (to quote its own language), the *New York World* said that "no such mass of material for the future historian has been gathered by any one of whom we know or have heard." * * * It is "the richest store of current history that was ever collected,"—including "a pretty complete history of every loyal and rebel regiment—lists of political prisoners, army and navy officers (regular and volunteer), vessels on the blockade, vessels captured, foreign (as well as American) editorials, extracts of national poems, accounts of battles and skirmishes, and thousands of other matters." "The Encyclopædia affords an index to the whole work, which is one of the most complete ever conceived and executed, as the history of any war."

In a letter to Gen. Garfield of Ohio, the President of the Sanitary Commission (Dr.

Bellows) further said, "I have watched for years its progress—consulted its authorities—and know the conscientious thoroughness and method of the work. * * * I do not believe that another man, competent to this task, could have been found in the country—who would have given up so many years of his life exclusively to the undertaking. His peculiar *persistence* has carried it forward through extraordinary difficulties; and his character, his pride and his interests guarantee its completion. * * * I make bold to say that it [such work] will never be done again, and that Mr. Townsend's peculiar *personality* is the main reason why it is done now, and can alone account for the existence of the RECORD. * * * It seems to be almost a providential felicity that such a curious and unique RECORD exists."

And in a letter to Mr. Townsend, the same gentleman (Dr. Bellows) says—"I have so often expressed my sense of its *public importance and value*, that whatever weight belongs to my opinion is already in the scale. Thirty years hence, when perhaps the History of the War will begin to be *filly* written, the indispensable importance of your Encyclopædia will be universally acknowledged. It will then be worth its weight in gold. Now, it requires rare skill and experience in weighing the value of such materials to estimate its importance. * * * I hold it to be quite providential that you should have had the foresight, the disposition, the ability, and the patience to undertake and carry so far forward this unique undertaking; and I am profoundly anxious not only that you should be enabled to complete it, but that it should pass at once into the possession of your native city."

The Hon. John Jay, American Minister in Austria, writing to ex-Governor Morgan, says—"I am asked to express to you my opinion of Mr. Townsend's 'Historical Record and Encyclopædia of the Great Rebellion, &c.' * * * It seems to me quite superfluous to add my testimony about the value of this work, to that of such admirable judges as Dr. Cogswell, Gen. Dix, and Mr. Bancroft, but, as I am thus requested, I beg leave to say, that I had the opportunity of examining a large portion of the RECORD when the volumes were deposited for a while in the rooms of the Union League Club, in New York; and that I entirely concurred in the resolutions adopted by that body, to the effect that, in their judgment, it was a work of National importance and should be the Nation's property."

"With everybody else who has seen it," says Mr. Swinton, author of well known sketches of the Civil War, and formerly attached to the *New York Daily Times*—"I think the work of incalculable value to history, and to the country; and it is mortifying to think that it should not quickly be taken hold of by those who are possessed of the power or the means. I wish that I had either."

"Those at all conversant with the labor of historical research among old manuscripts and worm-eaten books, often bearing only remotely on the subject on which information is desired,"

says the New York *Herald*, in one of its latest commendatory allusions to this work, "will comprehend how important Mr. Townsend's 'Record' will prove to future generations of writers, in enabling them to cull whatever information they may desire on any important point of the civil struggle, *with the facility that a banker consults his accounts*. It has been a labor of love with the author, for otherwise he could never have toiled on for years, as he has done, without any encouragement except the knowledge of the benefit he was conferring on mankind. Such a work as this will lengthen the lives of the great men of the future, by rendering unnecessary the immense waste of time which the want of ready and reliable information has hitherto imposed on historical writers. Some gentlemen recognizing the importance of this record, have agreed to subscribe towards a fund of \$10,000 to enable Mr. Townsend to complete the work he has been so many years engaged upon, and we hope that the list will soon be completely filled. It is in the interest of History, that great guide of humanity, that the labors so long and perseveringly carried on should be brought to a successful termination. Some fears have been expressed that this work would find its way to the British Museum, owing to the want of interest manifested in it by the public, and even by the learned Societies of America: but we cannot believe that there is such lack of patriotism in our public bodies. The materials for American history, which we have here gathered together, are peculiarly the property of the *American* people, and on no account should this useful National Record be allowed to pass into the possession of foreigners."

"Every event of the struggle, however minute, has been placed by Mr. Townsend in one of several scores of huge elephant-sized volumes, and these are accompanied by careful indexes and analyses, so that, *at a glance*, any feature of any campaign may be brought to light," says the New York *Mercury*. "Incredible labor has been brought to bear upon this enterprise; and the system upon which it was prepared, was so philosophic, and comprehensive, that the best critics in the land have expressed their admiration. We instance Mr. Townsend's 'Encyclopædia of the Great Rebellion' as one of the many enterprises calculated to make the story of the war imperishable. * * * Such achievements should be National property—all honor to the patient, patriotic man who undertakes to record them!"

"Now when we turn to our own Revolution, or to those of England and France, we may say, that no Country can present such a Historical Record as that which Mr. Townsend has given us from the daily press of this Country," says the New York *Daily Express*. "De Tocqueville found in the British Museum upwards of 12,000 French pamphlets, relating to the French Revolution, but we say, that neither the British Museum, nor the Bibliothèque Imperial of Paris, can ever possess such a history or record of events, as this admirably-arranged work of Mr. Townsend. * * * It will of itself be a guide and index to

the events of the war; and will enable the future historian to bring up the panorama of the great contest, with all its striking and varying events and incidents. Mr. Townsend has given his sole and exclusive exertions towards the accomplishment of his object, and has placed the Country under lasting obligations to him."

The New York *World* illustrates its general commendation by specific references to the leading features of the enterprise under consideration, and its remarks were widely copied by European journals. The *World* said—"There has not been a topic discussed, nor has an occurrence transpired of the slightest National moment, since the secession of South Carolina, whereof Mr. Townsend has not secured, not only what in his judgment he might consider an *impartial* account, but *almost every* account, which may have been published at the time, in the city press. That part of the Record devoted to military and naval operations is of special interest. In it a history of *every* regiment in the Union army, and of many in that of the *Confederates*, is fully and impartially given; when and where they were raised, how officered, in what battles engaged, what losses they have suffered, and what amount of glory, or the reverse, achieved. The navy, and every known ship and mariner belonging to it, meets with the same amount of minute and honorable mention. Officers, and men of both branches of the public service, who have notably distinguished themselves have their names and deeds inscribed on Mr. Townsend's 'Roll of Honor,' and those who have been guilty of brutal or dishonorable acts, will find themselves handed down to an equal, though less enviable immortality. Every list of killed, wounded, and prisoners; of invalids in hospitals, and of those who have perished from disease, has been collated, analyzed, and as far as possible been systematized, so that the fate of each individual can be ascertained at a glance. Political prisoners have not been forgotten, neither have the privateers, nor the blockaders, nor in short, anything that can afford one particle of information, to whoever, now, or hereafter, may seek to learn the story of our sad and sanguinary civil war."

The New York *Evening Post* declared, that "No work has been compiled, which will convey to posterity a more truthful and perfect history of the late conflict." And the editors, themselves well known in the field of historical research, emphatically said, on another occasion, that "It is a work of *peculiar* interest, in that it is the first attempt ever made to collect and arrange for the convenient use of future historians the record of great events as given from day to day, during their occurrence, in the newspaper press."

The New York *World* is not less emphatic in its commendation,—the editor saying that "This work is the most exhaustive collection, from which history is made, that has ever been gathered together for the use of any Macaulay, Motley, Prescott, or Froude. No historian ever yet had so copious a store of material to draw upon. It contains, in one hundred admirably arranged

volumes, the greater part of those details which other explorers, in similar fields of research, have spent a great part of their lifetime in extracting from official pigeon-holes, and ferreting out of the dust of obscurity."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says, that Mr. Townsend's work "is a monument of persevering industry, and of literary labor, and it should never be allowed to leave the Country."

The New York *Times* said, that "The work is nothing less than the compilation of all the information contained in the New York daily and principal weekly papers, from 1860 to 1870. This compilation is declared by trustworthy parties, to have been made with care and accuracy; if so, its value is simply incalculable."

While the foregoing extracts furnish brief indications of the value attached, by the New York Journals, to the Townsend National Record, the sentiment of prominent Journals in other cities, as far as their editors have familiarized themselves with the contents, are equally emphatic—as, for instance, in Boston and Washington—a few quotations from whose commentaries must suffice.

The Boston *Post*, when mentioning the importance of historical records of such an eventful period, said—"There is one gentleman in the United States, Mr. Thomas S. Townsend, of New York, who had the foresight, when the war of the rebellion commenced, to arrange a systematical plan for making a Record of its successive events."

And the Boston *Evening Transcript* added—"It is a wonderful work, and of great interest to all." Other Boston journals expressed similar sentiments.

The Washington *Chronicle* refers, pointedly, to the peculiar value of Townsend's Record, as an *appendage* of the National Government at the Capitol. "Those only who are identified with Journalism, can understand the extraordinary usefulness of such a collection," says the editor of the *Chronicle*—adding that "There is not an hour, during a session of Congress, when some fact, to confirm history or refute misrepresentation, is not found necessary; and the difficulty of obtaining a place, to which immediate and reliable reference can be had, is constantly felt. Mr. Townsend has supplied this important desideratum."

In Europe, as in this country, a sense of the utility of this "unique American enterprise" is spreading among inquirers anxious to learn particulars of the great crisis through which our National Government has passed. The *Northern Whig of Belfast, Ireland*, quoting from an English paper, says—"The most singular and interesting Record of the war has been compiled by Mr. Thomas S. Townsend, of New York," and "The value of such a compilation, to a future historian, is inestimable."

Such foreign expressions acquire interest from the fact that European opinion, in historical circles, is turning towards the expediency of securing the Work for some one of the Libraries, like that of the British Museum, as the best possible mode of

acquiring something like an adequate knowledge of the extraordinary political, military and social condition of the United States, before and after, as well as during the convulsions which threatened the disruption of the Great Republic.

The New York Historical Society, after thorough examination, by one of its Committees and other members, "Resolved, that the New York Historical Society acknowledges the services rendered to the Cause of History by Mr. Thomas S. Townsend, of this city, in the foresight, skill, and perseverance, displayed in the preparation of the Historical Record and Encyclopædia of the Great Rebellion."

And the Union League Club of New York, after remarks from various members, passed resolutions declaring that "The great work of Mr. Thomas S. Townsend, entitled by him 'Townsend's Historical Record and Encyclopædia of the Great Rebellion,' is contained in about One Hundred Volumes, and has cost him many years of labor, and a large pecuniary expenditure. It will, in the opinion of this Club, be invaluable, if not indispensable, to the future Historian of the sublime struggle through which our Country has just passed."

At a late meeting of citizens, in the Rooms of the College of Heraldry in the "Society Library Building," in New York, of which the Rev. S. Irenæus Prime was Chairman, and at which Governor Dix, and several other public men were present, specially held to "examine the Townsend System of Analyzing, Classifying and Indexing, as exemplified in a hundred folio volumes of the Historical Record and Encyclopædia," a resolution was adopted, declaring that "that work should become the property of the people of the State, whose history is so largely embodied in it, if not of the National Government." And one of the peculiar characteristics of the work was particularly approved by further resolutions, which declare that "It is highly important in all Governmental organizations, whether National, State or Municipal; and in all large business corporations, like the great Railroad Companies, for instance,—that the records of all transactions shall be so clearly analyzed and indexed as to enable all inquirers, including particularly the public journalists, to ascertain quickly, any needful facts, concerning the operations of governmental and corporate officers, and the nature, progress, and expense of all movements in which they are engaged: And, therefore, that the new system of recording and analyzing current events, exemplified by Thomas S. Townsend, in his 'Historical Record and Encyclopædia,' concerning movements and men, in civil and military affairs through the Union, during the last eventful Decade, would, if generally adopted or emulated, form an important epoch in the mode of making and preserving Governmental and Corporate Records, as well as all other historical records, by enabling the public to watch carefully, the operations which so largely affect the integrity, and the financial condition of the community."

The late Chief Justice Chase (whose last letter,

written from Washington when he was leaving for New York, where he died, related to this Historical Record) recently expressed his high appreciation of the practical value of this work in furnishing details on important features of the public service. The voluminous "abstract of matters connected with the Treasury, during my administration, contained in your valuable compilation, is admirably prepared," said the Chief Justice in a letter to Mr. Townsend, "and I hope the work itself will find an appreciation which it so justly merits." And, on another occasion after fully examining the volumes of Mr. Townsend's collection, the Chief Justice wrote—"I can add nothing in commendation of your work to what has been already said by others. I can only repeat what I have already said to you, that it ought to be either in the Library of Congress, or in that of the State of New York."

The present Governor of the State of New York, Gen. John A. Dix, whose attention was early attracted towards the Townsend Record, says—"I have watched it in its progress with great interest, and a high appreciation of its great value. Fifty years from this time it will, undoubtedly, have a value which cannot be estimated—as, indeed, it has now." * * * Adding, "I regard it of the very greatest importance that this work should be preserved in some Public Library." And "I shall be happy to use any personal influence I may possess, to secure this valuable Work for the State, or to aid other gentlemen, if they think it more desirable, to procure an appropriation from Congress to make the purchase, or to raise the necessary funds by subscription."

The United States Sanitary Commission had ample opportunity for examining and referring to this National Record and Encyclopedia; and the President of that most estimable organization, the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, says—"It contains alone the full materials for a history of the Rebellion. Close every other library or avenue of information, and set the philosophical Motley down with this work about him, and he would have every thing he needed, to give the world the full proportions of our Civil War."

The present Lieutenant Governor of New York, General John C. Robinson, after thorough examination of the characteristics of the work, said—"I sincerely hope it may become the property of the State. It affords material for the future historian, which can nowhere else be found, and as its value is inestimable, it ought to become the property of the State or Nation."

The Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, whose official position, in connection with inquiries constantly occurring about the National Capitol, gives peculiar weight to his language, wrote to Mr. Townsend that "It is well that some one had the industry, foresight and intelligence, to undertake and execute the work you prescribed for yourself, and you will receive abundant thanks, as well as (I hope) adequate remuneration."

The Hon. S. S. Cox, M. C. from New York—judging of the value of such an impartial and

comprehensive record of the multitudinous events of the last decade, says—"I am satisfied beyond all doubt of the inestimable importance of Mr. Townsend's work."

The Adjutant-General of the U. S. Army, Gen. E. D. Townsend, writes, that "The work Mr. Townsend has so carefully prepared, certainly merits the commendation bestowed upon it by Gen. Dix."

And the Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, General M. C. Meigs, who served with such perfect satisfaction through all the storms of the late decade, says—"It will be impossible to duplicate Mr. Townsend's work, and it must remain the most complete and minute journal of the events of the Great Struggle." In the words of the distinguished publisher, Putnam, "It is not only unique, but must remain so."

Few men have had better opportunities than Col. Frank E. Howe for *knowing practically* the value of such a RECORD as Mr. Townsend has prepared. Col. H., now and for several years the Special Agent of the Treasury Department in New York, was appointed Agent by several States to superintend the wants and comforts of their respective regiments when passing through this State on their way to or from the seat of war—his successful exertions, gratuitously rendered, being highly appreciated by the "rank and file" as well as by the officers from those States, as well as by his fellow-citizens in New York. His testimony is therefore specially valuable. At the late meeting of citizens for examining the Townsend Collection in the Society Library Building, (elsewhere mentioned,) he is reported in the printed proceedings as having "spoken of the peculiar and varied opportunities he had had of knowing the character of the work almost from its commencement, as various official duties during the last ten years had led him often to seek information from the Townsend Record, which information was always readily obtained, as almost every important fact may be ascertained respecting every regiment and vessel employed for or against the National Government, during the Rebellion. He considers the Townsend System very desirable for application in the records of all Governmental or Corporation transactions."

On the same occasion, Mr. George W. Clarke, a member of the Legislature, said, among other things, that he not only thought that this New System was worthy of adoption in State and Municipal affairs, but that Townsend's great National Record, now under examination, which thus first exemplifies the value of that system, should become the property of the people of the State whose history is so largely embodied in it, if not of the National Government; and a resolution which he framed to this effect was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. D. Warner, among his remarks, added to the suggestion of Mr. C. by saying that Townsend's Record concerns *not alone* our own State, but *all the States*—supplying a mass of well-digested information concerning *all sections of the*

Union, that cannot possibly be obtained now in any other place; concluding by remarking, however, that the work is eminently National in every respect—embracing records concerning all the States, *perfectly impartial as well as thorough* concerning all matters of political doctrine and sectional interests or feelings.

Senator Banks, of Albany, lately referred to the important interests which the State of New York has in common with all the other States of the Union (though to a greater extent, owing to its preponderance of population, &c.), and presented a memorial on the subject from many well-known citizens, in which the memorialists express their sense of the "great historical and statistical value of Townsend's RECORD, especially to the State of New York," and express hearty concurrence in the printed testimonials annexed, concerning its "value and importance." The paper referred to by Senator Banks was signed by Wm. C. Bryant, John A. Dix, E. C. Benedict, Jackson S. Schultz, J. Watts De Peyster, Charles K. Graham, S. Irenæus Prime, Henry W. Bellows, Charles P. Kirkland, E. D. Morgan, Charles P. Daly, Erastus Brooks, and other citizens.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONOTYPE.

DEAR SIR: Among the sufferers by the late "panic," Mr. Henry Clews is entitled to *special* sympathy. The May number of your Journal contained a very complimentary article regarding him, and he is entitled *to-day* to all the praise. Any man who cannot obtain his own money from the banks must, of course, be unable to meet demands upon him, when coming *unexpectedly* from every quarter of the compass.

Mr. Clews will not only receive the sympathy and aid of his numerous friends in the high circles where he has been accustomed to move, but the "widows and fatherless" will "rise and call him blessed," on account of his princely donation to the "Poor Children's Excursion Fund" in the past summer. He has *always* been equally liberal and generous; and from his natural kindness of heart has scarcely ever been able to say "no," when applied to for aid in enterprises that promised prosperity for *this Country*.

Such an exhibition of *character*, it is hoped, will in the future, be duly appreciated when the firm of H. Clews & Co. rises from its temporary embarrassment and goes on again, with renewed energies, in further and new fields of usefulness.

This "panic" suggests a remedy. Let our Legislature, at the next assembling, pass a *general* law, which shall authorize *all* banks, bankers, or trust companies, *who pay interest on deposits*, to be entitled to the *same* privileges as the savings banks. There is no reason why this should not be done, and there is no likelihood that any institution or banker will take *unworthy* advantage of such law, any more than the savings banks do; but that all would pursue their business legitimately, and with *safety*, as they would thus be *secured* from failure caused by a "panic," or "run," as it is called. J. M. B.

NEW YORK, Sept., 1873.

TRENTON, September 22d, 1873.

EDITOR OF THE CHRONOTYPE.

I read in No. 6, page 191 of your Magazine, an extract from "Townsend's National Record," the following: "The first deserter from the Union Army, was John or George Clark, of Company K, 3d Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, which was at the time of the battle of Big Bethel."

I desire to state that the Rolls of this office show there was no John Clark or George Clark in Company K, 3d Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, nor indeed does the name occur at all in any company of that organization. There is no deserter by the name of Clark in the 3d Regiment of Militia of the State. One of these regiments was at Trenton, the other at Alexandria, Va., at the time of the battle of Big Bethel. New Jersey had no regiments in that fight.

Our State is justly proud of having sent the first full brigade to the front, but does not desire the doubtful honor of having furnished the first deserter.

I am, yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM S. STRYKER,

Adj't-Gen. of N. J.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25th, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONOTYPE.

The Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, in his letter of September 22d, complains that in the last number of THE CHRONOTYPE, I had erroneously awarded to the State of New Jersey the "doubtful honor" of furnishing, during the late war, the first deserter from the Union Army.

In reply, it only remains for me to give the authority upon which my statement was based.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS. S. TOWNSEND.

The Correspondent of the *New York Herald*, in his letter from Fortress Monroe, October 14, 1861, published in that paper of the 20th of same month, says—"John or George Clark, of New Jersey, turned traitor, and deserted from the Federal ranks, and informed the Rebels of the attack to be made on Big Bethel, whereby they gained so great an advantage over us. He was clothed by the citizens and allowed the liberty of Richmond. In a short time afterwards he made sketches of the fortifications around the Rebel Capital, and attempted to escape, but was caught, and is now in military confinement."

In corroboration of the above statement, Captain James Gillette, of the 71st Regiment, N. Y. S. M., who was one of the Prison Secretaries at Richmond, furnished the *New York Herald*, in January, 1862, with a list of those who deserted their flag, and were prisoners with him at Richmond. The list may be found in the *New York Herald*, of January 6th, 1862, and the first name on that list is "Wm. Clark, Co. K, 3d Regiment, N. J. V."

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An American Memorial of Persons and Events.



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Genealogical Registry,

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York.

Founded 1860.

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"Precious is the Memorial of the Just."—*Evelyn.*

"And the Lord said unto Moses, Write this for a Memorial in a Book."—*Ex. xvii., 14.*

Vol. I.

APRIL, 1874.

No. 8.

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HISTORY OF THE WASHINGTON FAMILY.

BY H. H. CLEMENTS.

FROM a perusal of the earliest records of English history, it appears that some social or political necessity disposed men in the early times in England, to veil their family alliances under a verbal disguise. The chartularies of the monasteries, and other religious houses called Priors' cells, &c., however, enable the student to obtain an understanding of the relationship existing between persons of different names having the same family affinity. It is thus with the Washingtons. When these patronyms are recognized, and the Plantagenets of the house of Anjou, and the Welsh Princes, and the Dukes of Brittany and Richmond de-

clare their relationship, a vast field of new history is opened, and we behold the bearings of the subject displayed in a proper light. A correct interpretation of the varying nomenclature, often complex and difficult, is calculated to unfold interesting matter to the historical explorer, or the student in public affairs, and furnish a foundation for a better understanding of the history of this family. It is a creditable effort to place this knowledge before the rising generation, and have it made palpable in our future organizations, party or religious. It entails a perpetuation of the work they accomplished. A family whose

history begins with the foundation of Institutions before the Norman Conquest, has real significance, and is important in all the aspects in which it may be viewed, whether in the wilderness of the New World or in the courts and camps of European monarchs. Blended with a nation's birth and life, their memories and deeds must be continued while mind acts upon any object of human contemplation.

The whole of the early history of England must be made available in compiling the records of a family that covers so vast a field as the Washingtons. Since this is the first attempt to connect the family with events transpiring before the Norman Conquest, the facts should be gathered and collated with all possible exactness and care. Walston was one of the earliest cognomens of this family. This is confirmed by Drake, in his History of the County of York (page 389), where he says: "*Prior to the conquest, Walsington, Walston, Ouston, Oulsington and Weston, were all varieties of the patronym. The ancient home of the race in the County was called *Alba Firma*, or White Farm. This was the ancient name of the whole territory, derived from the Albinni, signifying white. The Romans called it *Ebur*, literally, ivory; *i. e.*, bright, shining. Afterward Ebor. The names Walston, and Odo, interpret some of the events that occurred here very early. Odo was Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury in 934, and Walston, Archbishop of York in 941. In 940 an Irish chief named Andaff and his confederate, Olans, a Dane, invaded Mercia, where-*

upon Odo and Walston made a treaty with King Edward (Saxon King of Mercia) for defence. The invaders were defeated and repulsed.

William de Albemarle, surnamed Le Grosse (large), was a grandson of Odo. Both were Earls of Holderness and Albemarle, in Yorkshire. Here the old name of *Albaland*, or Whitefield, prevails. William became famous in arms, and fought the battle of the Standard in 1138. He left a daughter Cicely, who was the wife of Weston, Eston, or Ashton, or Washington, whose grandson, John de Ashton, claimed the Earldom of Albemarle, 6. Edw. I., 1279. (See Dugdale, vol. 1, page 62.) They were Lords of Ravenser, Lancaster.

The name of Odo originally was *D'aux*, or of waters, and Bayaux, or bay water; had many variations. In conformity therewith, Sir William de Weston is called William *atte Water*. Britto, and Briociencis, and Briosas, refer to the same family. The Brayosa of Washington, Sussex, afterward *D'evereux*, or bay waters, were the first Earls of Hereford, a County taken from Gloucester, as Richmond was from York.

With the reign of Henry II., the first of the Plantagenets, the affairs of the Continent vastly increased English rule. In the right of his father this monarch possessed Touraine and Anjou; in the right of his mother he possessed Maine and Normandy; and in right of his wife Guienne, Poictou and Xaintogne, Auvergne, Perigord, Angournois and Linsousin; and he subsequently became really (as he was al-

ready nominally) possessed of the sovereignty of Brittany. Henry thus possessed two-thirds of France, and that part of the greatest fertility and value. The Kings of France were not kings in reality; they had a nominal rather than a kingly authority. There were six great *ecclesiastical* peerages, besides the six lay peerages—Bergundy, Normandy, Guienne, Flanders, Toulouse and Champagne—which, though nominally subject to France, were in reality an independent sovereignty. In 1157, just as Henry had completed his prudent regulations for preventing future disturbances in his French realms, he was called over to England by the turbulent conduct of the Welsh, who had ventured to make incursions into his territory, but they were beaten back before his arrival. In 1158 the war ended by submission of the Welsh, when Geoffrey, the brother of Henry, gave up his pretensions to Anjou and Maine with the consent of the inhabitants, who had driven out the real Prince. Geoffrey died soon after he had assumed his new dignity, and Henry now claimed to succeed as heir to the command and possessions which Geoffrey had himself owned. Henry's claim was disputed by Conan, Earl of Brittany, father of Alan de Richmond and Brittany, who asserted that Nantes properly belonged to him, which he said had been separated from his dominions by rebellion. Henry marched into Brittany, and Conan, anxious to secure the powerful support of Henry, gave his only daughter and heiress to Henry's son Geoffrey. Conan died a few years after this be-

trothal, and Henry immediately took possession of Brittany in right of his son and daughter-in-law. Galfridus was first Duke. (See *Macruder's Treasury of History*, pp. 210, 211, 212.)

The *Alba terra* (white land), where the Washingtons had their home, originally included those counties where the family were seated, Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmoreland and Lancaster. With the history of these localities the race was allied.

The estate of the Washington family having been called the *White Farm* in the County of York, the name is memorialized, on the change of their residence, to *Whitfield*. The Sussex branch preserve a representation of this through Ralph de Weiston, or white town, afterward Weston. This Ralph, in the time of Henry II., 1154–1189, removed with his brother, Wm. Braose, to Surrey, and owned Clarendon (not Claudon). He was the ancestor of the Dukes of Portland.

Ralph de Weiston, of Clarendon, Surrey, 1160. William de Brayose, of Surrey, 26 Henry II., 1173.

Ralph de Washington.

Adam Washington, of Surrey.

Weston was inherited by the Claremont family and held by Sir Richard, together with Clareston or Clauston. William Braose was a holder in fee of part of Claudon. William At Water also, and the families of Weston and Atwater, mingle in blood and kinship. Oswaldus, or St. Oswald, 19th Bishop of York, was uncle of Odo de Bradwell.

An Odo was sheriff of Yorkshire in the time of the Conqueror. Odo was

also chamberlain of the Earl of Richmond, after the Conquest, and a landowner in Landthorne, County York. His name is on a charter of Henry I., 1100, witnessed by Robert Brus, or Bruce, Radulphus, son of Ribald, Conan, the chaplain, Alan Pincerna and Adam de Bruce. There was another Odo de Ballistrarius (Banastre), of Bugthorp, County York, a little later.

In the year 1160, Alet, son of Bodin, held the manor of Bradwell, in Essex, which he rented of William de Doun, a manor that King Henry I., about the year 1100, gave Bodin's father for certain service. (See Testa de Neville, page 288.)

Odo de Bradwell, born about 1030, the father referred to. He held the manor antecedently, and left it to his son Bodin. (See Testa de Neville.)

"Bodo, or Bodin," says Camden, "in the ancient language of the Gauls (as Pliny informs us), signifies 'the deep.' Bodin Comagus, derived from the river Poe." Bodun was the ancient name of Gloucestershire. In Baixeux we have a term expressive of the same meaning; a place of valleys and springs of water.

In the latter part of the 11th century we find among the benefactors of St. Mary's, York, Askettele de Ferneaux (or Fern Waters), Odo, the chamberlain, Ackeris, Ribald, and Stephen, Earl of Richmond. Radulphus (doubtless of Reyne Hall) is called a son of Ribald. Odo Dapiser left heirs, and one of his descent was Brian *Aquarius*, or waters. Brian had a son Conan.

Rumbergh Priory—a cell of York, was founded by Alan, Count of Brit-

tany. This place was held later by Robert Down, or Downes, a person associated with Down Hall, Juxta Bradwell, Essex, the seat of the Bradwell family. At Doomsday Survey, 1068, Down Hall belonged to Eudo Dapiser.

Whittaker, in his History of Richmondshire, has no pedigree of the Washington family, and only a brief reference to the name, as having a territorial origin. Prior to the Conquest a family residing on the river Wass, in Yorkshire, seated at Wharleton, bore both cognomens, Wharleton and Washington, the names of the territory and the river adjoining. This is made significant by the same author in an allusion to *Washiton* (Juxta Ravensworth, page 128), and he confirms it still further in another statement: "In the tower of the church in the parish of Wharleton, are the Arms of the Washington family—an old family of considerable note in this Parish, from whence it may be inferred that one of them built the tower." (See Burton's Hist. York, 148, 149.)

Wharleton was in the parish of Alan, County of York. The name of Washington is *anterior* to the Conquest. Washington Irving says that "The village of Wassengtone is mentioned in a Saxon charter by King Edward in 973, of Thorneby Abbey." (Collectanea Typographia, vol. 4, p. 55.) The records of this Abbey refer to the manor of *Washbourn* and Wharton, hence the name Wassengtone by Irving.

It is certain that within this diocese was the manor of Washbourn, valued, at the dissolution of the monasteries,

temps, Henry VIII., at £11, 3s. 11d., and Wharton also went as an endowment of the church. William De Thorneby (Wassington) is mentioned, temps, Henry I., 1100.

William de Wharleton held eleven bovates of land in manor of Wharleton, in Wastyete and Newsum, in York, north of river Humber, for capital services. (See Testa de Neville, page 403.) This is said to be land which William, Count of Boulogne, gave to Walter, his uncle. Temps, Stephen, 1135 to 1154.

The Northumberland family mingled in stirring scenes. This was a border county, and a theatre of perpetual strife. Here a castle was erected and a parish founded. It was not, properly speaking, a county at that period, only a territory north of the river Humber.

William de Bradwell (son of Alet, son of Bodin, the monk), born about 1130, was contemporary with Robert Wharleton, or de Wyssington, and Walter de Wharleton, or de Wyssington, in the County of York, who held land north of the Humber, in the same County, afterward called Richmondshire. They were called De Wharleton. "William de Wharleton held 11 bovates of land in Wharleton, in Wastyate and Newsam, for capital service." (Testa de Neville, p. 406.) Newsam was owned by Bodin. (See Whittaker, p. 124.)

William, Count of Boulogne, brother to Henry II., gave this land to Walter, uncle of William Wharleton in the time of Stephen, 1135-1154.

Wharleton, in Durham, was owned

by the Millburns, also the Ashton, or Washington family.

Langley or Heighley (from Waterfall) was in the North Riding, in the Parish of Lancaster, Co. Durham (portion of York). In the charter of the Bishops we read: *Dedimus etiam idem Willo quoddam nostrum vocatur Walsstrothore juxta le Riding*. Temps Henry I., 1100. Witnessed by Walter de Wyssington. (See Surtees, p. 333.)

The Longleys, were barons of Ravensworth under the name of Lumley or Lomley. Stranton formed a part of the ancient Hartness under Bruce. (See Surtees, p. 121.) These Lords of Ravensworth, Durham, bore the identical arms of the Weston family. On a chief gu three leopards' faces.

To return to the County of York, Newsam, the manor previously mentioned. In 1291 Sir Alan Washington possessed this estate, held in 1154 under the name of Wharleton. His son Alan claimed lands there under the name of Washington, and did not succeed in the acquisition. Afterwards he appears in Hertfordshire as Walsingham.

There were two Bradwells in Essex. One *juxta mare* near Tillingham, distinguished from Bradwell near Coggeshall. Hugh de Montfort granted Bradwell near Tillingham to Thomas Bardolph. There is no doubt that one lordship was the parent of the other. This latter was the ancient *Othono*, or *Odon*, of Saxon times, and held and owned by Turchill, Earl of Mercia and Warwick. It was granted to the monastery of St. Wallerey at the Conquest.

The accession of the Bardolph family to Bradwell, Essex, is thus recorded in *Calundarium*: William (Rufus) father of our Lord King Henry I., 1087, gave Bradwell in Essex to Thomas Bardolph, for service of one Knight's fee, who gave three parts of the manor as a marriage dower to his son.

Beartholph, identical with Bardolph, was King of Mercia in the 9th century, and the ancestor of the Bardolphs, one of whom was the Saxon founder of St. Bardolph's church. (See Gough's *Camden*.)

Odo de Bradwell is the first name definitely placing the Bardolph or Washington family in localities where they are continued in later generations.

Odo de Bradwell, of Essex, born about 1030, nephew of Oswaldus, 19th Bishop of York, about 980, left it to his son, Bodin or Dodin, 1060. The son of Bodin was Alet, whose advent was 1100.

Bradwell, Essex, was the lesser member of Down Hall, of which the latter was the capital Message. It was an offspring of Downholme, York, whose lord was Odo. Bodin is first mentioned in the charters in this connection.

The cognomens of Dodon, Bodin or Down, connected with Bradwell, all have one meaning. They refer to a meadow or lea. Verdoun and Weedon have precisely the same significance. Verdoun refers also to green tufts, a word specifying *Planta genista*, or broom Plant, worn as a badge by the Plantagenets. Harwedon, or

Harrowden, the estate of the Lords Vaux, is literally harr (long), ver (green), down (lea). Langley has the same derivative.

Henry VI. was crowned November, 1429. In this unhappy reign the first blood flowed between the houses of York and Lancaster, and the contest endured for the next ensuing thirty years. It ceased at length, after immolating at the shrines of the conflicting factions four score princes of the blood royal, at least with almost the whole body of the ancient nobility of England. The words, York and Lancaster, revive in the mind, not a mere picture of war, on the contrary, a large territory constituting a kingdom, and embracing a field of wide political action, and a pristine grandeur of achievement. York County seemed a land of destiny, echoing on every side with the solution of fearful problems. What was the assured advantage accruing from so many changes? What were the promptings of so many sad events? Why should one portion of a people become so vividly alive to a need of defense from another portion? It could only have been a strong faith, that in the issues involved, was a remedy for all social wrongs, bad laws and abuses. The test of war was a final solution of the political problem.

The Kings of England, from the fall of the Plantagenets, accompanied their efforts of rule with peculiar characteristics. The people could not do anything *for* them, nor *with* them, nor *without* them. Their regal

services were necessary, but not valuable; they would not employ the aid of others to give them higher importance, always opposing this duty whenever the influence was to be superseded by subsidiary eminence. They brooked no control by others, and would exercise none exceptionally themselves.

These painful conditions brought together precarious contrasts and very unhappy attendants of force. Cruel disasters to families, the best in the realm, struggling to make prominent position respectable, and official duty moral, sapped away the vital elements of exalted life. The great Councillors of the nation were warned of those fatal issues, attendant upon rectitude of conduct. The first Tudor dishonored and dismissed the Councillor, Sir Thomas More, whom his successor sent to the block. This corresponded with the act that destroyed the young Earl of Warwick, the last of the Plantagenets. Henry VII. acted up to the dictates of the popular will in superseding Richard III., though the constitution and laws were violated. After the death of Gloucester, the Princess Elizabeth was the real heir to the throne, but she was set aside by a compulsory marriage with Henry. Her rights were invaded and the woman's inheritance ignored. It is manifest that the leading families—Saxon, Norman and ancient British—were compacted into close alliances at this period. Such arrangements were made as best secured the objects aimed at, *i. e.*, the tranquillity of the

country and a harmony of conflicting interests.

Among the historical movements that swayed the issues of this early time, we trace some glimpses of meanings that serve as a guide toward the correct interpretations of these issues. The Bardolf family of Bradwell, Essex, afterward of Norfolk, descended from Odo de Bradwell, were directly opposite in interest and policy from the Bardulf family, descended from Eudo, Duke of Brittany, ancestor of the Earls of Richmond, England, and Brittany, France. This is clearly proved by the political actions of Thomas Bardolf, of the Bradwell family, who, taking the York side (white rose) in the wars of the roses, with Percy, the Earl of Northumberland, was attainted and ruined by Henry IV., the usurper of the throne in 1399.

Many of the family adhered to the ancient cognomen, Wharleton, as testified to in the Monasticon. In volume 2d, page 621, occurs this entry:

“Roger, filius Robert de Wharleton, held Wharleton of King John in Capite, 1200. He was afterward in Northumberland, 1234, and afterward of Ockbrook, Derbyshire, an estate carried to the Bardolf family.”

It is evident that one branch of the Washington family was originally allied to the York faction, and the other to the Lancastrian interest.

From the time of the wars of the roses until their removal to America, a period of about five centuries, these antecedents of the Washingtons bore sway. They had weight also in our

colonial acts and regulations. They formed the confederative system. They united the colonies and gave national independence to the Government. They illustrate the idea that men may die, but principles must survive. Washington was not a lawyer or politician. He was simply the arm of strength, which supported legislative enactments. The embodiment in force of those thoughts in council, which had strength enough for success, if they did not solve for all time the problems of government.

The *history* of the Washington family is of great

importance and value to this country, and possesses deep interest to the people, for the reason that they were coeval with and even anterior to William the Conqueror and the settlement of the Normans in England. They were connected historically with England during a period of over six centuries, and at length, in the hands of Providence, became the founders of *real* liberty in this country, in the person of George Washington, to whom the nations of the earth pay homage, and call him the "Father of his country."

We have received from Mr. James Phillippe of London, one of the most distinguished genealogists of England, some very valuable and important tables of the English pedigree and branches of the Washington Family. These charts will enable us to make a complete history of the Family, as they are full and *authentic*, having been copied from the original Common Pleas Rolls. —ED.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A COPY of the London *Athenæum*, of April 26, has been recently sent us, in which the following hypercritical remarks occur :

"THE CHRONOTYPE (American College of Heraldry, New York) illustrates not less strongly than oddly an irrepressible craving of humanity. Even in the most pretentiously republican Republic, heraldry, or the science of hereditary distinctions, is warmly cherished by a certain class ; and we see no reason why it should not be so, the long enduring heraldry of the Swiss being sufficient to prove that there is nothing incongruous between heraldry and a republic. One of the more noticeable parts of the number of the serial which is before us is a history of the Dahlgren family, that of a distinguished American commander, the inventor of a well-known piece of ordnance. It shows a total misconception of the nature and first principles of heraldry. Thus Admiral Dahlgren 'devised for his personal use the arms here represented,' the same being a very queer shield. He actually granted coat-armour to himself—*i. e.*, of his own proper will—and, with noble independence, bestowed distinctions on himself, which, if not honorable, were naught ! And all the while he claimed descent from a good Swedish family, with an escutcheon said to be of the 'fifteenth century.' We cannot commend THE CHRONOTYPE to heralds, or to any one who knows the chief from the base of a shield."

We crave humble permission of that "most pretentiously" aristocratic autocrat to remark that it possibly is not the intention of THE CHRONOTYPE to engraft the exact science and uses of heraldry, as it obtains in England, on our republican institutions. We rather desire such recognition from posterity as an intense Americanism may lawfully assert and use, even though in so doing we disassociate ourselves from the family traditions of that effete past, subservience to which we have happily outgrown.

The late Admiral Dahlgren, who was the embodiment of patriotic devotion to his country, designed the device which he used in preference to the recorded arms of his ancestors in Sweden, for *the express purpose* of indicating that any claims he might hope to possess of acknowledgment from succeeding generations, as well as his own fortunes and those of his immediate descendants, were to be indissolubly and *alone connected* with his beloved country.

He did not attempt to base his "arms" upon a knowledge "of the nature and first principles of heraldry" ; still less to grant "coat-armour to himself," or to bestow any "distinction on himself." He desired to do that which the *Athenæum*, in its narrow adherence to form, precedent and strictly hereditary transmission, seems unable to comprehend—*i. e.*, to express clearly that his life and its honorable achievements had been given to the Republic. M. V. D.





Engr by A.H. Ritchie

Prof. H. Field

THE FAMILY OF FIELD.

THE derivation of the family name of Field is self-evident. The substantive from which it is taken, was generally spelt Feld, until about the middle of the 16th century, and after that date Feild, Feeld or Field, all these sometimes terminating with the letter e. The present mode of spelling this word has been general for more than two centuries. The family name has changed with the noun, with the exception that some branches adhere to the old spelling of Feild or Feilde.

There are various reasons for supposing that the Fields, or at least some families of the name, are descended from the de la Felds. The prefix "de la" was dropped by many families in England during the 14th century, in consequence of the wars with France having made it unpopular, and I have not met with the name of Feld, *alone*, earlier than this period, or in the year 1392.

In those localities where the de la Felds were most numerous between the 11th and 15th centuries, as for instance the counties of Lancaster, Herts, Gloucester, and Hereford, we find the Felds or Fields seated between the 15th and 16th centuries, or a little earlier. Sometimes the two names are met with in the identical spot, but at different periods.

The estates of Robert de la Felde, one of the lords of Hardwicke, county of Gloucester, in 1316, are said to have descended to the Fields and remained

with them for many generations. The place is still called "Field Court."

The estate of Thomas Feld of Paganhill, in the parish of Stroude, county of Gloucester, descended through his nephew to the late John *de la Field* Phelps of Dursley, whose middle name shows that he claimed descent from the de la Felds.

The arms of the de la Felds or Delafields of Audley, county of Hereford (sable, three garbs argent), are the same as the most ancient borne by any branch of the Fields, viz.: that of Yorkshire, except that the latter bear a chevron which was often used in Heraldry as "a difference," *i. e.*, to distinguish different branches of the same family.

The Arms of the Fields of the West Riding of Yorkshire, "sable, a chevron between three garbs argent," were confirmed to a member of this family, John Feld or Field, the astronomer of Ardsley (a village between Wakefield and Bradford) on the 4th of September, 1558, and at the same time the following crest was granted to him as a recognition of his services to the cause of science: "a dexter arm issuing out of clouds proper fessways, habited gules, holding in the hand, also proper, a sphere, or." The Arms are of the simple character of the most ancient ones, and were doubtless used by the family before grants originated. The garb or wheatsheaf is one of those plays on the name so frequently met with in heraldry, it being the chief

production of the fields, and therefore the best emblem of a family of that name. These Arms are found with the sole difference that the chevron is "or" on a roll in the Heralds' College of London, which is one of a collection made in 1580, and styled at that date "an ancient roll." The officials of the college attributed it to the reign of Edward I. They are called the arms of — Feld.

The progenitor of the English de la Felds was Hubertus de la Feld, who is said to have come over with the Conqueror, and whose ancestors, the Counts of that name, had been seated at the Chateau de la Feld, near Colmar in Alsatia, for centuries before, and so early as the darkest period which followed the fall of the Roman Empire. Here, one of them entertained in the 11th century, Pope Leo IX. and his Court, on his way to consecrate the Cathedral at Strasburgh. This edifice received many benefactions at their hands, and several of them are interred here in the chantries they founded.

So early as the 3d of William the Conqueror, 1068, Hubertus de la Feld held lands in the County of Lancaster, probably granted to him for military services. In the 12th of Henry I. John de la Feld appears as the owner of lands in the same county.

The first appearance of the Fields, without the prefix de la, in this neighborhood, is in that part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, which borders

upon Lancashire; and I am inclined to think from the fact of their progress being from west to east, and for other reasons, that they came from the latter county.

The earliest authentic record is in the year 1480, when letters for the administration of the estate of "William Feld, of Bradford," were granted to his widow, Katherine, on the 21st of April. As we find the family seated at Horton, in Bradford, a few years later, it is probable that this was the residence of William Feld, and that the description "of Bradford" refers to the parish rather than to the town. The registers of Bradford church only go back to 1596, and the wills of that period fail to afford sufficient evidence to trace the connection between the above William Feld and John Feld, or Feilde, of Horton, about two miles southwest of the town of Bradford. As this John had a grandson of the same name living in 1550, we may suppose that he was born about the year 1500, and that he was a grandson of the above William Feld. John Feilde is named in the will of his son Thomas, of Shipley, dated January 4, 1572-3. In 1577, he and Thomas Swaine were appointed jurors for Horton, in what is called "Barnard's Surrey," and we infer from their holding this office that they were the two persons of most consideration in the township. He left a son William besides the Thomas mentioned above.

BENJAMIN HAZARD FIELD.

ONE important study of the biographer is the inquiry, how men are related to circumstances, and what bearing those circumstances have upon the lives of individuals. The power of advantageous position, one that enables a man to become the founder of his race, and the beginner of its prosperity, has reached a very high development in our time. Merit and enterprise exalt the social creed, and the good that emulation bestows upon society, makes name and reputation.

A proud edifice will cause many pictorial effects to grow up around it; so, amid the finest scenes of this Western World, the architecture of men's fortunes changes the aspect of things and increases the happiness of existence.

In America we cannot always combine the different elements of family affairs. First, there occurs the question, what are the historical antecedents? We must seize upon something that serves to illustrate them in the Old World, and to effect this all the records and archives of history must be examined.

We cannot attain readily to sufficient knowledge of these historical relations to bring them into union and co-operation. When a family possesses the requisites for combining these, they can determine upon and ratify their alliances. Two things to be depended upon when needed, have been legislation and religion. Ability and

strength were necessary to make these convertible. The crowning triumphs are merit and estimation. Some one says that "ancient gentility is like a diamond, it required centuries of crystallization to give it lustre and coherence."

There are times when an individual member of a family will give consideration and importance to all others of the name. In character, in social qualification, in that secret mechanism moved by others with difficulty, they succeed by a law of their natures that permits no obstacles, however strongly grouped around them, to stand in opposition to their triumphs.

This will apply to some of the members of the family of Field. Benjamin Hazard Field is one of the few Americans who cling affectionately to the old ancestral tree, and take a pride in the lives and deeds of those who have gone before. It is a fault with the Americans of the present day to live wholly and absolutely in and for themselves, and pay no regard whatever to their progenitors; hence they know comparatively little about their ancestors, except possibly a grandfather whom they may have seen in their younger days.

In other nations we hear a great deal about the pride of ancestry, and the nobility date back their family connections generation after generation; and some of the French nobility who have been driven from home and country, have little else to live upon

but the glory of their ancestors. America is yet a young country, and many Americans seem not to care to go any farther back than the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock.

The progenitor of the Field family, in this country, was Robert Field (son of William Field, of Great Horton, Yorkshire), who settled in Yorktown, Westchester County, New York, in 1630, where with an easy facility of change he preserved the memory of his native country in the name of the town where he settled. Here was a peaceful region, and a home was established about forty miles from New York City, amidst calm rural scenes, where faithful nature never failed her store. This has been the home of the family, the homestead, since that date. Mr. Field's father and grandfather, and previous ancestors, from the time of their arrival in this country, were all born there.

Benjamin Hazard Field, the son of Hazard Field, Esq., of Yorktown, was born at Yorktown, May 2d, 1814. That record of martyr years, called school-boy history, was narrowed by home education. Deeper studies, through which vibrate the chord of capacity, united to the discipline of practised tasks, were obtained at the Academy of North Salem under the Rev. Hiram Jelliff, an Episcopalian, principal. Here was the future man matured to become a component part in the machinery that sustains commerce and finance. It is apparent that these interests were urged on with great ability and spirit, bringing their fruits.

Benjamin entered the office of his uncle, Hickson W. Field, then one of the kings of commerce in New York. The clerk became a partner and the firm was continued from March, 1832, until 1838. Skill enough was obtained by this time to make personal ventures sure, and the subject of our sketch became a principal, continuing the business alone, until the experiment which his uncle tried was repeated with his own son. In 1865 changes were suggested, and the designations which came before the business world were Cortlandt De P. Field & Co., the elder partner representing the substantial "Co.," which interpreted, means, we suppose, an argosy in every port, and a ship on every sea.

One more gradation upward into the banking business was achieved, where the house now stands, fixed on the firm foundation of high prosperity.

Mr. Field was married in the city of New York, the 19th of June, 1838, to Catharine M. Van Cortlandt De Peyster, daughter of Frederic De Peyster, by whom he has had two children, both of whom are now living, viz.: Cortlandt De Peyster Field and Florence Van Cortlandt Field.

Mrs. Field has the blood of the most distinguished families in America in her veins. The De Peysters, Livingstons, Beeckmans, Van Cortlandts and Van Rensselaers (among whose branches the intermarriages would puzzle a genealogist) were all more or less connected with her ancestors.

Mr. Field was a director in the old Fulton Bank, and when the new bank was formed, he was again elected a

director, a position he now holds. Has been a trustee for a number of years of the New York Dispensary, the oldest in the city, is also an active member of the New York Historical Society, and has been the treasurer for twelve or fifteen years. It was chiefly through his exertions that the fire-proof building was erected, and freed from debt. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and first Vice-President of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Has been President of the Home for Incurables, of West Farms, since its organization. Was one of the Vice-Presidents of the St. Nicholas Society for fourteen years, and then President. Is Director in the "Bank for Savings," the oldest and soundest in the city.

The honorable merchant's sphere of duties has been extended to a trusteeship of Greenwood Cemetery, and to the American Museum of National History. He is also one of the incorporators of the "Sheltering Arms," and is trustee of the Institution. In his native town he has erected a school-house, and also spent about \$20,000 in educating children in the neighborhood, and at his own place.

All this was not enough to satisfy

his regard for the public welfare. He has been a Director of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for twenty years. This Institution has about 550 pupils, and is the only one in the State. When the Society Library Building was erected in University Place, Mr. Field was one of the Trustees; also one of the Building Committee.

Such is the record of what this gentleman has achieved in the bright summer of his days, now ripening into good fruits in the autumn. He is not fond of attracting notice by ostentatious display, but we deem it proper to give his memorial prominence and permanence in our pages. He has addressed himself to duties that are made available in the Christian's work of benevolence, and the motive and impulse are honored by all men.

In social life Mr. Field is careful in his friendships, has a natural reserve, though he does not permit his intimacies to crust over by coldness. Hearty love of children and friends is a delicious enjoyment to reckon upon, and may these blessings be long continued to him, and may his valued life and health be preserved to the community which he has so much adorned.

THE FAMILIES OF THE REGICIDES.

BY H. H. CLEMENTS.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 188.)

RICHARD WHALLEY, of Kirketon, County Nottingham, 1585, left two sons, Sir Thomas Whalley and Wil-

liam. Their father, Richard, was nearly related to the Duke of Sommersett. Richard, son of Sir Thomas, succeeded

his grandfather, and was Knight of the Shire, and "one of the most splendid sheriffs of the County," says Thornton. His second wife was the daughter of Sir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchinbrook, consequently she was kinswoman of the Lord Protector Cromwell.

Richard had two brothers, Doctors in Divinity, Walter, of Pembroke Hall, and Thomas, of Trinity, Cambridge, a brother John, and Edward, the "Regicide." Also Henry, the Advocate. Col. John married a daughter of Herbert Springet, created a baronet.

They connected with the Bozon family, or rather Broughton, Leicestershire. This name is convertible with Bowes or Bowson, and they descend from Robert de Clifton, called Bossu. *Clawson*, convertible with Clemence, held the manor at the dissolution, and the estate passed to the Rutland family, of Belvoir. Broughton originally was attached to Napton; also Nether-Broughton, Nottingham.

In 1647 King Charles was at Hampton Court, in the *custody* of Col. Whalley. He escaped on the 11th of November, in the night, and retired to the Isle of Wight.

The annexed letter, written to Whalley, does not certainly portray the Colonel as that remorseless tiger thirsting for prey which he and others of his party are represented to have been. The King acknowledged that his custodian strove to afford him relief.

The "resolution" referred to is clearly the contemplated escape. A ray of truth gathers around the supposition "that he was kept a close

prisoner as a means of preserving his life," for Lord Fairfax wrote to Speaker Lenthell that Col. Hammond had communicated to him (Fairfax) "that he could not be accountable for holding the King prisoner in the Isle of Wight."

Fairfax sent Sir Wm. Constable, Lieut.-Col. Salmon and Lieut.-Col. Goffe to assist Hammond, 30th Dec., 1647. There was a demand on all sides for the punishment of the King, who, on quitting Hampton Court, sent a conciliatory letter to the Parliament, expressing peaceable measures, the precursor of that treaty which he made with the Lord Protector, the emphatic negative of which was detected in the saddle-pocket of a certain trooper. This insincerity led to the King's trial and condemnation.

Here is the letter referred to :

"11TH NOV., 1647.

"COL. WHALLEY :

"I have been so civilly used by you and Mayor *Huntington** that I cannot but, by this parting farewell, acknowledge it under my hand. I also desire the continuance of your courtesy, by your protection of my household stuff and movables of all sorts, which I leave behind me in the house, that they may be neither spoiled nor embezzled. Only there are two pictures here that are not mine that I desire you to restore, to wit: my wife's picture here in blue, sitting in a chair, you must send to Mrs. Kirke; my eldest daughter's picture, by Belham, to the Countess of Anglesey; and my

* Hutchinson.

Lady Stanhope's to Carew Raleigh. There is a print that I almost forgot. It is the original of my eldest daughter. It hangs in the chamber, over the board next to the chimney, which you must send to Lady D'Obeney. So being confident that you wish my preservation and restoration,

"I am your friend,

"CHARLES REX.

"I assure you that it was not the letter you showed me to-day that made me take this resolution, nor any advertisement of that kind, but I confess I am loth to be made a close prisoner, under the pretence of securing my life."

(*Journal House of Commons*, 1647.)

In 1636 Mr. Owen Rowe was granted a house lot in Boston, with two hundred acres at Mount Wallaston, "as he shall become an inhabitant amongst us." In a letter dated 18th February of this year, addressed to Governor Winthrop, he said "his heart was with the people here; he had given up his business, and so soon as he could gather in his debts and settle his affairs he intended to immigrate." He was an early member of the Massachusetts company, and an early benefactor of the colony.

Owen Rowe derived his lineage from the same source as that of Sir Thomas Rowe. The family had great social distinction in Kent. Sir Henry Rowe resided at Hackney, London, where Col. Owen was buried, 27th December, 1661, he having died in the Tower during imprisonment. The seat in Kent was called "Rowe's Place."

The seal of Owen, opposite his name on the death warrant of the King, is stamped with the family arms: Gules, quartre foil impaling More.

Col. Owen Rowe married daughter of Roland Wilson, and widow of Dr. Tobias Crisp, D. D.

Sir Giles Heron, son of Sir William, was attainted with his father-in-law, Sir Thomas More. Sir Giles married Cecilia More.

The Manor of Higham, seat of Sir Giles, was alienated to Sir Thomas Rowe, Lord Mayor. The More family that intermarried with the Rowes correspond to Francis, grandson of Sir Thomas, as the first settler in Berkshire, was named Francis. Besils-Lee, Berks, a manor house owned by the Mores, contained a family picture of Sir Thomas, Lord Chancellor, says Lysson. The family of More was seated at Great Croxwell, Berks, where Anne married Robert Rowe. It has been denied that there was any connection with the Chancellor's family.

John Penn was another member of this congregation of avengers, concerning whom we possess but slight knowledge. There exists very good evidence that he was of the same stock as that of the illustrious Sir William, proprietor of Pennsylvania. John's connection with the Hampdens determines this presumption. David Penn, his grandfather, having married a daughter of William Hampden, of Kimble, Bucks, John, son of David, had issue, John, who married and had William, of Nether Warton Oxon.

Richard More possessed the manors

of Boreton and Moreton, 1587. Richard had Thomas, his son and heir, 1595, leaving two daughters. The eldest of them married Giles Poulton, and she carried the manor to the Poulton family.

William Penn, of Penn, married a daughter of Ferdinando Poulton. This family of More removed to Hampshire, where Nicholas married a D'Hautrey, connected with the Chancellor More's family. (*Wilks' Buckinghamshire*, pages 21 and 60.

John Penn, the signer of the Declaration of American Independence, was probably in this line of descent. He was the son of Moses, of the County of Caroline, of Virginia. He put to unquestionable proof the same principles pursued by these his progenitors in the Old World. The family of John 1st were seated at Terville, Bucks, at a certain period.

Possibly James Penn, of Boston, shuddering at the half-conscious revelation of hapless years yet to come, traversed the Western main before the work of destruction began. He too may have been of the same race as David. He was connected with the Townsends, these latter with the Beddingfields, collateral with the family of the Lord Chancellor More's kindred the Allingtons.

Admiral Penn, attainted to Wansted Hall, Essex, owned at the period of the Reformation by the Herons. He was a grandfather of William Penn, who married a Rastal. This Rastal fam-

ily points to the celebrated Judge, William Rastal, connected with the Mores, and who married Winfred Clements.

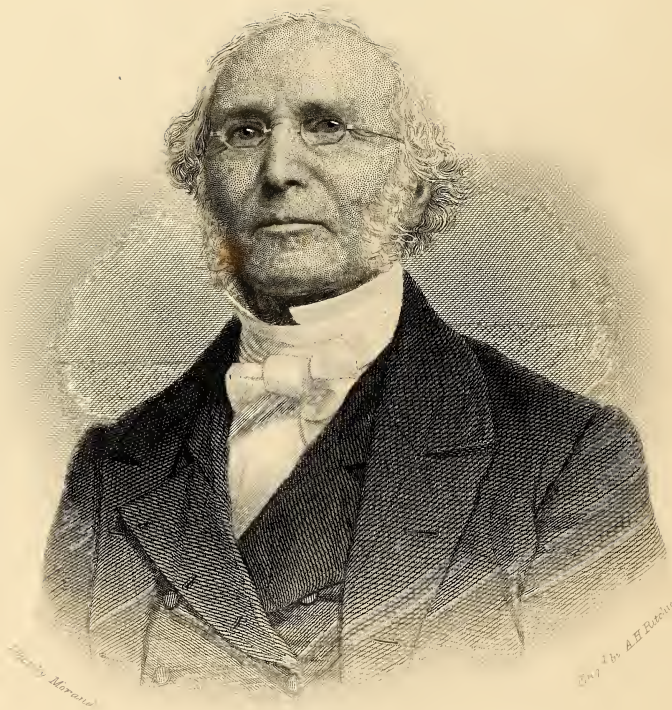
The motto of all these families might have been, "Loyal to the king when right, still loyal to the right."

A notable man and one of worth was William Markham, whom Sir William Penn calls his cousin. He was commissioned first, as Secretary of State, then Deputy Governor, and finally Governor of Pennsylvania, for the Lord Proprietor. He arrived here in 1681, and came out with Penn. He left a numerous issue, and one of his grandsons (the youngest) was Asa Markham, of the Army of the Revolution, 1775. He was born in Pennsylvania about 1740. He left a son, Asa Markham, who married, November 16th, 1816, Mary Townsend, at Tyrringham, Mass., daughter of the Rev. Jonathan Townsend, first Congregational minister of Needham, where he died in the 65th year of his age, and in the 45th of his ministry, in 1762.

Samuel Townsend, his son, was born in Needham, May 15th, 1729, and died in Tyrringham, September 11, 1822, aged 94. In June, 1757, he married Miss Ruth Talman, daughter of Mr. Timothy Talman, of Stoughton, by whom he had eight children, Sarah, Rufus, Jonathan, William, Lemuel, Eliah, Samuel and Esther. Mrs. Ruth died June 14th, 1804.

William Markham, County of Lincoln, married daughter of Tyrringham, County Bucks.





Gardner Spring

REV. GARDINER SPRING AND THE BRICK CHURCH.

THE First Presbyterian Church, as it was called, was put up in Wall street, north side, between Nassau and Broadway, in 1719. In 1765 Rev. John Rodgers was called as colleague pastor to Rev. Joseph Trent. Up to that time there had been but one place of worship, but the congregation had become so large that a second place was necessary, and a grant was obtained from the corporation of the ground out of town, in the fields, now bounded by Beekman and Nassau streets (where the *Times* building now stands).

There the "Brick Church" was erected, and opened for worship January 1, 1768. It was considered as one with that in Wall street. Curious enough, most of the founders were Irishmen. In 1762, Capt. John Neilson, a native of Ireland, bequeathed by will £250. He was a member of this church for years. Previous to the time of John Rodgers, the introductory prayer and reading of the Scriptures and giving out the first Psalm was read from the clerk's desk instead of the pulpit. Rev. John took the responsibility of ending all that, and performed the whole service in the pulpit from 1765. To build the "Brick Church" in Beekman street, Mr. Rodgers went for several months from door to door in New York city. One morning he called at the door of Mrs. ———, who had recently lost her daughter. She was poor. To his surprise, she handed him a very large

sum—so large, for her, that he hesitated about accepting it. She put an end to his scruples by saying:

"Take it all. I had it laid up for my daughter, as her portion. I am determined that He who has my daughter shall have her portion too."

The principal advisers of Mr. Rodgers were: William Smith, the historian; John Morin Scott, Joseph Hallett, Andrew Elliott, Collector of the Port, and James Jauncy. In 1771, Eliot Smith and Jauncy, of the Presbyterian Church, took sides with the King. When the British got possession Dr. Rodgers left New York, and did not return until December, 1783, after the evacuation. He found Presbyterian affairs about used up. His parsonage house was burned—both houses of worship in a state little short of ruin—his flock scattered, and what remained in the city exhausted in pecuniary resources. It would be many months before the churches in Wall and Beekman streets could be fixed up. During the interval Old Trinity offered to him the use of St. George's and St. Paul's chapels, and the offer was gratefully accepted, and the chapels used until June, 1784. Mr. Trent did not come back after the war. The Legislature of the State, in the first session after the conclusion of the war, passed an act in reference to all religious denominations, allowing them to appoint trustees to take care of the temporalities of their congregations. The First Presbyterian Church

immediately appointed Daniel McCormick, Wm. Neilson, Jos. Hallet, Daniel Phoenix, John McKisson, Eleazer Miller, Samuel Brown, Archibald Currie, and Peter Van Brugh Livingston.

In 1793, the Rev. Samuel Miller became assistant to Dr. Rodgers. In 1796, through the liberality of Henry Rutgers, who gave the land, a third church was erected, corner of Rutgers and Henry streets, both streets named after Henry Rutgers. These churches all separated after some years. In 1810 the Rev. Dr. Spring was elected assistant to Dr. Rodgers, who died in 1811. His last act in 1810, when 83 years old, was to lay the corner-stone of the Irish Presbyterian Church in Spring street, near Varick.

GARDINER SPRING, D. D., LL. D.

Author and clergyman; born at Newburyport, Mass., February 24, 1785. Son of Rev. Samuel. He graduated at Yale College, 1805. Received degree of D. D. at Hamilton College, 1819, and of LL. D. at La Fayette College at Easton, Pa., 1853. He studied law with Judge Daggett, at New Haven; taught school fifteen months in Bermuda; was admitted to the bar in December, 1808, and commenced practice, but was induced soon after to study theology. After studying at Andover, he was licensed toward the end of 1809, and August 10, 1810, was called to the Brick Church in New York city, where he has since remained, unmoved by invitations to preside at Hamilton and Dartmouth Colleges, maintaining, for over half a century, a position as

one of the most popular preachers and esteemed divines of the city. His works include "The Attraction of the Cross," 1845; "The Mercy Seat," 1849; "First Things," 1851; "The Glory of Christ," 1852; "The Power of the Pulpit," 1848; "Short Sermons for the People," "The Obligations of the World to the Bible," 1844; "Miscellanies," including "Essays on the Distinguishing Traits of Christian Character," 1813; "The Church in the Wilderness," "Memoirs of the late Hannah L. Murray," 1849; "Memoirs of Rev. S. J. Mills," 1820; "Fragments from the Study of a Pastor," 1838; "The Bible not of Man," 1847; "Discourses to Seamen," 1847; "Contrast Between Good and Bad Men," 2 vols., 1855; "Brick Church Memorial," 1861; "Pulpit Ministrations," 2 vols., 8vo, 1864; and "Personal Reminiscences," 2 vols., 8vo., 1866. His works are published, 10 vols., 8vo, 1855.—Duyckinck.

"The hoary head is a crown of glory if it be found in the way of righteousness." So are we instructed by the Book of Life, and experience confirms this in our daily dealings with the world. To have lived a life of diligence and virtue, honorable and honored; to rise by the force of intellect from seclusion to the forum of public usefulness, and to the highest pinnacle of distinction attainable in his time, is no less a matter of self-congratulation for an individual in our day than when the illustrious of Sparta and Athens sought, by means of energy, eloquence and heroic achievements, to establish the principles of freedom, and leave

for the generations that should follow, lessons of encouragement to maintain and improve the lessons so founded. It is seldom the good laborious soul who seeks to scatter the seeds of virtue over the face of the whole earth, lives to see the buds burst forth, or watches the fruit through all its stages until it is gathered up as a harvest of indestructible blessings to his race. The sower is too often the victim of his own endeavors, and nature yields prematurely before the exhaustive efforts and ceaseless labor of him who could reap as well as sow. There are a privileged few, however, whom Providence permits to behold, during the sunset of life, the fulfillment of hopes long cherished, to realize the fruits of intelligent labor, and to reap the rewards of honest industry. These often serve the purpose of history, or form, as it were, living connecting links between the past and the present oracles of wisdom and instruction.

DEATHBED SCENE.

Nothing, indeed, could be more beautiful and comforting than the close of his life. His great, and increasing weakness, seemed to involve a degree of mental wandering. But it was all of a delightful tenor, some of it deeply touching, some of it sublime. While yet in the full possession of his faculties he spoke of the solemnity of dying; of going into the immediate presence of a holy God; dwelling on this thought as if his whole soul was penetrated through and through by it. But he soon added: "I have One to appear for me there; my advocate with the

Father, Jesus Christ the righteous." And then for some time, in the most exalted strain of adoration, praised the glories of his Savior, as if he had caught a glimpse of the King in his beauty, and it had loosed his tongue to sing of His love and His faithfulness. During his wandering it was most touching to see how he imagined himself an aged clergyman far from home, longing to get there by Sunday, appealing to all about him to bring him on his way. But was not his wandering the true picture of his soul, weary of absence from the heavenly home, longing to reach it, that he might keep his Sabbath in the upper sanctuary?

On the Saturday before his death I stood at his bed. "Where are my people—where are my people?" he asked me; and one could but think that they were a blessed, beatified host, far from these realms of light and sorrow, and death and sin, yet not utterly removed from consciousness of what was transpiring, and waiting on the other shore him from whose lips they had heard the word of life. He sent messages of love to his people, and besought an interest in their prayers.

"Tell them how I have loved them, and tell them to pray for me." All through his last illness, indeed, it was the burden of his heart, his people and the kingdom of God. Of them he spoke, for them he prayed. All night long, before he passed into his sleep, he was repeating the words, "I am ready—I am ready; come." He had just passed the sixty-third anniversary

of his settlement as pastor of this people, and in the eighty-ninth year of his age was gathered to his fathers as a "shock of corn fully ripe cometh in his season."

His maternal ancestors, for several generations, were ministers of the gospel, Non-conformists and English Puritans. His paternal ancestry has not been traced beyond the year 1634, when John Spring, with his wife Eliza, embarked at Ipswich, England, for New England, with their four children. They settled in Watertown, Mass., near Boston, where his name is on the earliest list of proprietors in 1636. His descendants were successively John Spring, Henry Spring, John Spring of the third generation, Henry Spring, of the fourth, and *John Spring, his grandfather*, who was settled in Uxbridge, Mass., in that part of it which afterward became the town of Northbridge. That he was a man of consequence is evident from the fact that when, in the year 1772, the petition for incorporating Northbridge was presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts, it was headed by "Col. John Spring." He was a justice of the peace, a deacon of the church, and a large landholder on the Blackstone river. He was married in Newton, to Sarah Read, by whom he had five sons and one daughter. Their two eldest sons were consumed by a fire that destroyed his dwelling house during his absence, in the year 1740. His surviving children were: John, the father of the late Adolphus Spring, Esq., of Northbridge; Mary, who married the Rev. Elias Dudley, of Ox-

ford, Mass.; Ephraim, who remained on his farm at Uxbridge, and Samuel, his father. He says:

"My grandfather died March 12, 1794, aged 88 years. My father was accustomed to make him a yearly visit, and always spoke of him with great reverence and love. He was a man of enterprise and wealth, and on his death each of his children inherited a handsome property. He had been the most effective and valuable young man on the farm; and, though both of his parents were professors of religion, so important were his services at home that it was with great reluctance his father consented to his wishes to obtain a liberal education. His mother's importunity, added to his own, prevailed, and at rather an advanced period of life he left the farm with a view to one of the learned professions.

"In the year 1799, at the age of fifteen, I entered Yale College. It was a sad mistake to have entered at so early an age. I was a severe student, and as ambitious as Julius Cæsar. Though a mere boy, and the youngest of my class, I was placed by the side of such young men as Seth Norton, William Robinson, Abel McEwen, John C. Calhoun and Bennet Tyler. I struggled on, but my eyes failed me, and my health was impaired. God so ordered it that this summer of 1801 was a memorable summer in regard to my spiritual interests. It was the last series of Sabbaths in which I sat under my father's preaching. The most impressive discourse which I then heard from his lips was from the words, "God so loved the world that

He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." I recollect that discourse now, after the interval of more than half a century; nor shall I ever forget the glowing views it presented of the *wonderful love of God*.

"In May, 1810, I left Andover with a view of visiting the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, then holding its sessions in Philadelphia. On my way I spent a Sabbath at New Haven, preached to my old friends, was received by them with great cordiality, and offered a call from the church of which I was a member, lately vacated by the removal of Mr. Stewart to Andover, but which I discouraged them from prosecuting. I passed through New York, and in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Romayn, occupied the pulpit in Cedar street, at an evening lecture, where, I have been since informed, a number of persons belonging to the Brick Church, learning something of me from Prof. Stuart, mingled with the audience. The result was that, on my return from Philadelphia, after preaching for a single Sabbath, I received a unanimous call to become their pastor.

"I was ordained as a minister of the Gospel, and installed pastor of the Brick Church on the 8th of August, 1810, by the Presbytery of New York. The service was on a week day morning, and the house filled to overflowing. Few are now among the living who were witnesses of that solemn scene. A little boy was there, who

stood upon a distant seat, supported by a devoted mother, who well remembers the kneeling minister, as the venerable Dr. Rodgers and his co-presbyters laid their hands upon his youthful head. He is still among us, and for years has held the office of ruling elder in the church, alike honored at the bar and in the house of God. By solemn oath I was pledged to my work, and set about it in earnest, though with fear and trembling. I neglected everything for the work of the ministry. I had a strong desire to visit the courts, and listen to the arguments of the eminent jurists of the city; but I had no time for this indulgence. I had none for light reading, none for evening parties, and very little for social visiting, or even extensive reading. Everything was abandoned for my pulpit ministrations. I had warm friends in the Presbytery, in New England, in New Jersey and in the eastern section of Long Island, and more than all, I had good courage. Three of the eight sermons I had prepared before I left Andover I had preached in New York already, and the remaining number was kept good for several years. Under God it was this laborious and unintermitted effort that saved me from shipwreck. Through His marvelous loving kindness, and amid many proofs of His sustaining hand, I have remained the pastor of the Brick Church to the present time; and it is wonderful to look back upon the varied work and scenes of so prolonged a ministry."

MONODY ON THE DEATH OF DR. SPRING.

BY H. H. CLEMENTS.

'Tis the same night that watched the infant world,

When Heaven first blessed the earth with falling dew ;

'Tis the same sky whose silver wings unfurl'd
The beauty of creation first to view.

'Tis the same star that had its birth and home
Before the earth contained a single grave,
And Time commenced his circuit from yon dome

To bring us every blessing life can crave.

'Tis the same flight of never ceasing hours
That trod the welcome paths of peace and rest
On the green slopes of Eden, 'mid those bowers,
When they with heavenly innocence were blest.

'Tis the same cloud that dropp'd o'er Jacob's tent
The friendly message of the pensive dew ;

'Tis the same wind that the wild waters rent,
And at the words of "Peace, be still!" withdrew.

'Tis the same watchful angel, Asraëfel,
That the fair haunts of life with woe invades
To take from earth a form that lately fell
Into the conquering grave's unending shades

'Tis the same tale of waning life and time,
The endless burning lamp slowly expired,
To glow with brighter, purer ray sublime,
When the frail socket here of light hath tired.

'Tis the same branch of a fair tree that withers,
Fruit and blossom both, at length must fall,
And He who to His garner slowly gathers
The great and wisest, surely taketh all.

Where late earth's weary cares and ripening years
Blent with the furrows of that noble brow,
New resurrective bloom instead appears,
Immortal in its youth and beauty now.

So shall *thy* name upon our frontlets stand,
A solace for our grief-distilling tears,
Still glowing brighter, and as years expand,
Receding memory every act endears.

His life to wide resource of action grew,
Rounded to noblest purpose—let it stand
Before the soul clothed in its loveliest hue,
The warp and woof of some bright angel's hand.

THE PATROONS OF NEW YORK.

BY H. H. CLEMENTS.

IN 1621 the Dutch West India Company was incorporated, having been projected in 1604 by William Usselinx, of Antwerp. All those companies organized for colonization were composed of powerful elements. The sway this company held, and the perfect system observed in the application of that power, opened unbounded prospect for colonization. When the Netherlands were united, this company formed a union with the States General of Holland, and both organizations held their sessions together at the Government Chambers in Amsterdam, Holland.

The grant to Rensselaerwyck, 1630, runs in this wise :

"We, Director and Council of New Netherland, residing on Manhattan Island, under the jurisdiction of their High Mightinesses the Lords, the States General of the United Netherlands, and the Incorporated West India Company, constitute Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the actual possessor of this colonie," etc., etc.

The corporation had articles of agreement drawn between themselves and the Government of Holland for promoting the settlement of New Amsterdam. All members subscribed to

these articles, one of the most important of which was "That all were to be acknowledged Patroons (or, Patentees) of New Netherland who colonized fifty souls over 15 years of age within three years after sending the first instalment of settlers." Such members had preference over all others in the choice of lands intended for settlement. They had also privilege of traffic along the coast.

Such were the conditions of proprietorship in the grants of New York, and the Patroons never assented to any violation of this agreement.

The English West India Company took its employees under protection, and Col. Lewis Morris was one of the favorites. He was at Providence Island as early as 1633, and had received a Captain's Commission.

For some cause, there was a temporary suspension of duty, confirmatory of which occurs this entry in the company's archives:

"BROOK HOUSE, 1633. Edward Williams engages himself as a servant for three years, in place of Lewis Morris, discharged from service."

Just afterward, at a Council of State held at Whitehall, inquiry was made how Col. Morris was to be employed in the company's service.

In 1651 a proclamation was sent out to the effect that they were well satisfied with the ability of Col. Morris. In 1652, during the civil wars, a fleet under Prince Rupert made depredations upon the company's commerce, and Col. Morris volunteered to command a fleet sent to protect the company's ships.

The statement of Mr. Whitmore (see *Heraldic Journal*, page 27, No. 18) that Lewis Morris was a Colonel in the army under Cromwell, is not proved.

Lord Saye and Sele, Lord Brook and others were the incorporators of the English West India Company. Their patent extended over New Providence, Barbadoes and several other Islands. All the transactions are full of interest to people of this region, and many connections with the Continent were first formed at these Islands.

After the Dutch captured the Island of Guiana, in 1664, and at the treaty of Westminster, England received the Colony of New York as an exchange, attendant upon this transfer a large accession of British subjects became proprietors in New Netherlands (New York).

Long before this, however, rival claims to Long Island, between the English and Dutch, were the cause of serious troubles, and the advice of the companies and Governments having been obtained, the Colonies were urged to accommodate the difficulty. Each corporation entered into agreements for mutual accommodation.

King James I., May 13th, 1625, having repealed the Letters Patent for the incorporation of the Virginia Company, he declared that the territories of Virginia, Sommers Island, and New England should be a part of his Government of Virginia. A council was established in England for governing affairs, and another, subordinate to this, in Virginia. Important men were sent out as councillors.

The whole colonies were called Northern and Southern Virginia.

In 1624 the States General at Holland sent many of their ships to Virginia. To colonize for purpose of trade was the great ambition of the inhabitants of Holland. England established her East India Company alone, but the Dutch had strong allies in the Portuguese. They wished to form alliances with the English also. They formed a West India Company, where their ships might have a haven in their long voyages to New Amsterdam, stopping at the West India Islands for food and water. Bold and skillful navigators were, of all the people in the world, of most value to such corporations. The various colonies themselves, after they rose into importance, formed treaties of commerce with one another.

In 1660, Sir Henry Moody, Bart., arrived in New York, Ambassador from Virginia, and appeared before the Directory and Council of New Netherlands to receive their signatures to a treaty of commerce between the two Colonies. This family was from Gardsden, County of Wiltshire, a manor that afterward became, it is said, the home of the Washington family. The Moody and Washington families, of the County of York, were related. (See Thorsby's *His. Leeds*.)

One of the Washingtons had set out on this same path of enterprise. In 1685 "Information was lodged against John Washington, master of the sloop *Two Sisters*, for a violation of the navigation laws." The worthy planter got lost in unaccustomed re-

cesses, and this is all that is known of his commercial adventures.

In 1663 Richard Morris had become a Proprietor in the Colony. He had been a soldier in the service of the Commonwealth, and at the "Restoration" joined his brother Lewis at Barbadoes. Suiting himself to the new exigency, he purchased a tract of land in Westchester, and died in 1672 or '3.

These facts, and the cause of his brother's appearance here, puts the matter of immigration above inference. "1673 A permit is granted Lewis Morris to come to the New Netherlands from Barbadoes."

Perhaps connection with the "Father of his Country," caused them to cast their lot with the General, who, joining with some of his transatlantic cousins, thought the name of a President was as good as that of a king.

Under the Dutch, commerce was the imposing interest, and it was followed with such integrity of purpose as to promote spiritual deadness. There were few schools or academies, and no college was founded till 1754.

Religion and education, tracing their way step by step, entered at last upon their long neglected paths, forming a well-spring in the soul, and they are now commemorated to an extent that illuminates the darkness of those early days.

Here is an evidence of the breaking dawn: "Petition of William Merrett for license to purchase a small piece of land within the North Gate, between the King's Garden and the burying-ground, on which to erect an Episcopal Church." 1695.

THE OLD STREETS OF NEW YORK.

BY H. C. WESTERVELT.

THERE are now nearly five hundred localities on the map of the City of New York, known as streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, or by-ways; many of them retaining their original names, and others whose titles have been blotted out in the course of progress and improvement.

The streets that have been closed, or changed from the original survey, are comparatively few; and as some of these have a history and a local interest, we propose to present a few facts deserving of preservation.

On a map of the city, by James Lyne, in 1728, are Pearl, Broadway, Broad, New, Cliff, Nassau, Cherry and William streets, running north and south; and Marketfield, Beaver, Stone, Bridge, Wall, Ann, Beekman, Frankfort, Maiden Lane, and John street, running east and west; the names of which are still retained. This map also includes Garden, Dock, Mill, King, Queen, Flattenbarrack, Princes, Crown, George, Smith, Windmill Lane, Golden Hill, Vandercliff, Fair, Kip, and other streets, now unknown as such in name.

Princes, Crown, George, and others, were discontinued after the Revolution, and the more acceptable titles of Beaver, Liberty, Spruce, &c., substituted.

The street bearing the oldest name, as such, is Pearl street. Dunlap says, Fort Amsterdam was finished by Wouter von Twiller, the Dutch Governor

of New Amsterdam, in 1640, on the bluff which overhung Pearl street, commanding the East and North Rivers.

"Persons who came over from Holland, to settle in America, for the purpose of trading with the natives for furs, &c., and who could not reside in the fort, built houses under its walls, and formed the first street, which they called Pearl street."

The present Pearl street, so named some years after the Revolution, commences in the vicinity of what was once the old fort, forming a sort of semicircle in the lower part of the city. Its various names were: *Smith's Valley*, *Hoogh straat*, *the Waal*, and the *Water-side* in 1657 (as it was originally the waterline of the East River). Part of it *Dock street* in 1691, and *Great Queen street*, and *Queen street* in 1797, to Chatham street, and *Magazine street*, to Broadway, the latter so called from its passing a small island in Collect Pond, containing the powder-house.

Broad street, about the year 1657, was constructed with dykes. A natural rivulet led from a swamp through the centre, which at first was dug out and made into the ditch. It was used as a canal, navigable for small boats to and from the bay, to the City Hall, Wall street. It was filled up in 1676. It was then known as the *Heese Graft*, or the principal drain, and since that time under its present name.

It was constructed with dykes in

imitation of the custom of Holland, and when newly paved in 1730, the posts were found standing about ten or twelve feet from the houses on each side.

About the year 1795 Broad street extended "from the Exchange to the City Hall. It was originally built on each side of a small creek which passed under the City Hall, its name at once indicates it to be of sufficient breadth, it would be pleasant too, but that it lies rather low."

Tradition asserts that the site of the public well, before Fort Amsterdam, was originally a spring, the surplus waters of which ran into a little brook down the present line of Beaver street, and contributed to form the marshy section surrounding the present Broad street, then called "Blomaert's Valley."

It is certain that the *first* ditch, then called the *old* ditch, was constructed along Beaver street. The old posts were lately found imbedded in this street several feet beneath the soil, and the known topography sustains the tradition.

Judging from this statement, it is not impossible that Beaver street was connected with Broad street by a canal, also used for small boats, especially as the width of the streets is the same, which is a peculiarity not to be met with below the line of Wall street.

In 1677 a part of Beaver street was "Beaver graft;" a part of it Prince street in 1687. Beaver street in 1691, and in 1728, a part of it Sloat lane.

Long after the city had passed from the possession of the Dutch in 1664, it

was notorious for its narrow and crooked by-ways, partaking rather of the character of inhabited lanes and alleys.

Broadway was originally the principal road through the island, called the "Great highway" — afterwards "*De Heese straat*," in 1656, the "*Heese-weg*," in 1664, and the "*Broad Wagon-way*," in 1670. In 1665 "*De Heese straat*," contained twenty-one buildings, and in 1677, sixty-five buildings.

In 1728 it extended no further north than "Windmill lane," on the west side, or to the vicinity of Liberty street, about half a mile in length. North of Liberty street was the "King's farm," where Broadway subsided into a rope-walk, near what is now Murray street, opposite the Park. On the east side of Broadway, opposite the Astor House, commenced the "High road to Boston," which continued through the present Park row and Chatham street northerly.

Up to 1840, Broadway was noted for its elegant private residences extending from the Battery to Fourteenth street, or about three miles. The same locality is now entirely changed into substantial warehouses. For a short distance beyond the Park, and for about thirty years after the Revolution, Broadway was known as "Great George street."

An account of the City, written at the close of the last century, describes this famous street when it extended no higher than Murray street, or about one mile from the Battery. It says:

"Broadway is the most agreeable and pleasant part of the city; it ex-

tends due north from that point which is formed by the junction of the Hudson and East Rivers, occupying the height of land between them, and rising gradually as it advances northward; it is seventy feet wide, and is ornamented with some handsome buildings. On the south end is an elegant brick edifice for the accommodation of the Governor, besides a handsome Episcopal Church."

"This street terminates at the north end in a triangular area, fronting the Bridewell and Alms-house, commanding an agreeable view of the bay and narrows."

Valentine says, that "in the times of the Dutch, Broadway extended to Wall street, and thence to the Park, taking nearly a century to build it up. It then extended to Duane or Barley street, about the time of the Revolutionary war. Thence about the beginning of the present century to Canal street. Its next stride was to Astor Place, thence to the Tulip Tree, above Union square, and thence according to the general plan established in 1807."

Broadway now forms an unbroken line from the Battery to Grace Church, a distance of nearly three miles; and thence north through Union Square, to Fifty-ninth street, at Central Park, or in all about five miles in length, a large portion of which is occupied by massive warehouses and elegant hotels. It has been considered by travelers as the most elaborately built street in the world, and it is ever alive with the busy throng; the lower part of it probably as much so as any of the streets of London.

Bridge street was originally *De Brugh straat*, leading to the bridge, crossing the brook at Broad street. It was called Hall street in 1691, and since 1728 by its present name.

Ferry street, in Beekman's swamp, was so called, as it was opposite the ferry landing leading to Brooklyn.

Marketfield street was first called the "Oblique road," in 1657. *T'marckreelt seegie*, a path from the Broad street inlet, to the market field, at the present Bowling Green, and known in 1791 as Petticoat lane.

Exchange alley, known in earlier times as "the alley that leads to oyster pasty," afterwards called "Pasty alley," and "Tin-pot alley," was seldom used as a thoroughfare in modern times; none of the oldest inhabitants have been known to pass entirely through it.

This alley is opposite what is now Exchange place, and may be remembered as passing on the north side of the former residence of the Douglas family. It extended westerly from Broadway, about three hundred feet to the present Trinity Place, formerly Lombard, and then Lumber street, which was lined with an inferior class of tenement houses, and is an obscure part of the city, seldom the resort of pedestrians.

Broadway, Broad, Bridge, Pearl, Exchange place, and Beaver streets, were not paved until 1700. Most of the sidewalks were then laid with brick, protected with wooden curb on the edge, instead of stone as at present.

Wall Street.—In 1661 it was proposed to replace the *decaying stockade*,

then in use about eight years, with a more substantial defence, and to require each North River yacht, in lieu of wharfage, to make one or two *voyages to Tappan*, for stone, in order to surround the city with a wall in course of time.

In 1664, the city, entirely open along both rivers, was shut on the northern side by a breastwork and palisades, which, though sufficient to keep out the savages, afforded no defence against a military siege.

Wall street—now so famous as the principal mart of the United States, for the sale and exchange of money, stocks and securities, and for its commercial transactions, reaching every quarter of the globe—is a narrow and irregular highway, fifty feet in width, and about half a mile in extent, elaborately built up with numerous banking-houses and offices for Marine, Fire and Life Insurance, Trust and other Companies. It also contains the U. S. Custom House, the Assistant U. S. Treasury, Assay offices, Law offices, the offices of private bankers and brokers, and a number of extensive mercantile establishments. Up to about the year 1825, this street was generally occupied by a mixture of plain and elegant private residences, and now it is without a single dwelling.

A stranger looking in upon this scene of bustle and confusion, during the hours of business, confined to this locality from "ten to three" o'clock, and then again after four o'clock, when business is over, might be led to doubt if he was in the same place.

The thousands of the rougher sex

who have a special monopoly of this thoroughfare appear to be bent on rapid and desperate errands, and during the busy hours mentioned, present a lively and incongruous grouping beyond the skill of photography, the power of the picture art, or of word painting.

This street at one time formed the northern boundary line of the city, and was called "Wall street," from having been walled up "to keep out the savages," and as a defence against a military siege.

In 1663, Fort Amsterdam was found "not large enough to contain all the inhabitants, and it was ordered that the city should be enclosed, from the East to the North River, by a ditch and palisades with a breastwork.

In 1664, the scouting parties of the red men prowled, unopposed, about the very precincts of Fort Amsterdam. For the protection of the few cattle which remained to the decimated population, "a good solid fence was ordered to be erected, from the great Bouwery across to the plantation of Emanuel," nearly on the site of the present Wall street. All persons who wished their cattle pastured in security, were warned to appear with proper tools and assist in erecting the fence; those who failed to give their aid were to be excluded from the privileges of the enclosed meadow.

The Rev. Dr. Abeel says, that when he saw it, "The wall, or palisades, from the North River, near Trinity Church, extended along Wall street to the East River, with blockhouses, from *near the air-furnaces to the ship-*

yards, at the edge of what was called the meadow on the west side. When the city had grown beyond the wall, houses began to be erected over a marsh on the East River side, from the half-moon (a little fort at the termination of the palisades), to the site of the present Fulton Market." This structure had two gates, one called the water-gate, at the junction of Wall and Pearl streets, and the other the land-gate, on Broadway.

Before the demolition of the wall, the street was commonly known in 1657 as the *cingel*, which in olden times was a street cognomen in the Dutch cities in the Fatherland, surrounded by walls. It signified the ramparts, and Wall street was known by that designation for many years.

The range of the "Bulls and Bears," at that remote period was confined to a safe boundary, a "better feeling" having existed then, than at any time since, and transactions were no doubt limited to the following quotations: "Pork, firm; flour, lower; gin, quiet; wampum closing at small prices, and few buyers."

The following were some of the resident "operators" in that unsophisticated period: Dirck, the wool spinner, a shanty; Jan Van Langendyck, a tap-room; Greitze, the chimney-sweep; Barent Egbertson, Pieter Jansen, occupants of shanties; Jan Sidet and Dirck Van Cliff, small buildings, and Jacob Jansen Moesman, who kept a general store.

It was more recently occupied by the residences of many of the leading citizens.

In 1786, in addition to the streets named, we find on the map, High, Low, Brewers, Smith's Vly, &c. The latter was a marsh, bounded on the west by the high ground of Golden bergh, or Golden hill, extending from Beekman street in a half circle below John street near to the corner of Maiden Lane and Gold street. Fly (from Vly) Market was at the foot of Maiden Lane.

Golden hill was a place of public resort, called Vandercliff's orchard, and was situated along the East River, in the vicinity of Gold, John and Cliff streets. This tavern was frequented as a suburban house of entertainment. Gold street is named after Golden hill, a part of which was Vandercliff street, and a part Rutger's hill, and all known as Gold street in 1791.

Anthony Rutger's brêwery stood on a part of Rutger's hill, where Messrs. Wolfe, Bishop & Co. more recently sold hardware, viz.: the corner of Gold street and Maiden Lane. Maiden Lane, or "*T'maadge Paatje*," in Dutch, or "the maiden's path," was commenced on high ground, or at the Broadway, and continued easterly through the Vly and Countess slip, so called after the Countess Bellamont. Tradition says that this street—Maiden Lane—was a path, through which the Dutch maidens drove the cows, and along which the Dutch originally built their houses, the reason for its being so crooked.

Cliff street, lying in the Vandercliff orchard, was laid out about 1700, and perhaps it was named after Dirck Vandercliff, who occupied "a small building" in Wall street in 1664. Part of

Cliff street in 1755, was called Skinner street.

John street—formerly a lane leading to the residence of Mrs. Van Clyff from the high road, Pearl street, was ordered to be left open in 1692, and now extends from Broadway to the East River, originally extended from Broadway to William street, and from thence to Pearl street. In 1755 it was called Golden hill. It was first called after John Harpending, who emigrated to New Amsterdam in 1660.

John was one of the members of the shoemakers' association, and carried on his trade in Broadway, near Maiden Lane, and if wild in his youth, he became in maturer years one of the pillars of the church, and lived to a venerable age. He died in 1723, leaving a handsome property in real estate, a part of which he bequeathed to the Reformed Dutch Church.

The Harpending coat of arms, which seems to be scarcely anything more than an illuminated sign, supporting what may pass for a sieve, or a wheat sheaf, is suspended over the pulpit in the North Dutch Church, still standing on a part of this property, it having been removed from the old South Church in Garden street.

The origin of the coat of arms is uncertain, whether it was of the worthy John Harpending, cordwainer, or of his more remote and chivalrous ancestors who sold flour, or were otherwise engaged in the wind-mill interest.

Gerardus Beekman was one of Governor Hunter's counsel in 1710, and an extensive owner of city property. Dunlap says: "Beekman's orchard

occupied what is now the space between John and Beekman streets (formerly known as Chapel street, after the building of St. George's chapel), and to the north and east of the chapel is the locality now known as Beekman's swamp, or cripple's bush." Beekman street was first laid out and regulated in 1750.

Mill street, was originally a crooked lane, a cart way, built on a small stream, which emptied in the *great water* in Broad street. It was part of the *slyck straugh*, or dirty lane of New Amsterdam. It was closed after the great fire of 1835. Whitehall street was named by the Dutch in 1656, Winckel straat, or Shop street. It was first paved in 1658. At the foot of this street, in 1695, was the Whitehall battery of 15 guns, from which the name was taken.

A part of Stone street was called Brouwer street, and in 1658 it was represented as almost impassable, when it was first paved with cobble stones—hence its name. There were no sidewalks until several subsequent generations, and the waters ran off along the centre of the street. Mill street, nearly contiguous, might have been a fitting continuation of Stone street, as described—as it was no more than a "dirty lane." Part of Stone street in 1674, was until lately High street. Duke street was a subsequent continuation from Broad street to Hanover square.

Warren street was originally in "King's farm," held by Trinity Church, and called after Sir Peter Warren, a British captain of the naval station.

Vesey and Barclay streets were so

called after two of the early rectors of Trinity Church; Franklin was Sugar-loaf street in 1797, and a part of it afterwards Provost street, from one of the Episcopal bishops of the American Church.

Cherry street was named after the cherry orchard planted by Govert Loockermans, one of the earlier Dutch settlers. It was on a slope of a hill forming part of the present Chatham street, leading towards a swamp, now covered by Roosevelt and James streets—(*Dunlap's New York*). Valentine, however, says, it was called after the cherry orchard of Thomas Delarale, near Franklin square, and was originally a road along the shore of the river. Part of it was known as Garden street in 1797. Both localities as described are in the vicinity of Cherry street.

William was formerly "Horse and Cart street." The Rev. George Whitfield preached in a sail-loft, in the upper story of a low wooden building, standing in this street, near John. Its peaked roof marked its early origin, although frequently altered and modernized. Opposite this house was a tavern, with the sign of a "horse and cart." A part of William street was also called Smith street, from Hanover square to Golden hill, or John street, thence north to Frankfort street, where it took the name of King George street, to Queen, now Pearl street. Valentine says it was originally called "Burger Joris path," in 1657 (a title he also gives to Old Slip); and in a part of the same year, as Glass Makers' street.

Nassau street was known as "the street that runs by the pye woman's, to the commons of the citty." It was laid out in 1700; part of it was Kip street.

Cortlandt street was ceded by the Van Cortlandts to the city, and was originally known as "the street leading from the Oswego market to the river side."

Coenties slip, in 1673, was called from Coenradt Ten Eyck, Coenties being the familiar equivalent for Coenradt.—*Dunlap*.

A part of Exchange place, from Broadway to Broad street, was a part of Vlattenbarch hill, originally a lane from Broadway to a bark-mill at the corner of Broad street and Exchange place, and the name is supposed to be derived from the bark-mill. "The canal, or sewer, in Broad street, was formerly a creek leading from the Custom House to the bay, that is, to the foot of the hill, called by the Dutch Verlettenberg, and afterwards by the English, Flattenbarrack hill, *Berg* meaning hill, and *Verletten*, to stop. Thus the hill was called the stopping hill, or the termination of tide-water, and here was the ferry-house." About the year 1827 this was one of the few places where the boys resorted in winter for coasting down hill. Valentine says, "a part of this street was called in Dutch, *T'schaape waytre*, or sheep pasture, in 1657, afterwards Trugen street, or *Garden street*. In 1691, a part of it was Church street (after the Dutch church), and a part Flattenbarrack, in 1797 it was all known as *Garden street*," and so named from

several cultivated gardens along its borders.

Park Row and Chatham Street.—These streets, conjuncting with the lower part of Broadway and the Bowery, formed the original highway leading from the city into the interior, and known as the "High road to Boston."

The block bounded by Park row, Beekman, Nassau and Ann streets, was in earlier times known as Governor Dongan's garden, subsequently the Vineyard. In 1762 it was sold by the Dongan family to Thomas White, who divided it into building lots soon after.

The lot, corner of Ann street, 40x81, was sold by Mr. White for £328, in 1773, to Andrew Hopper, and the following year the street, "beginning at the house of Andrew Hopper, nearly opposite St. Paul's church, and leading to the fresh water," was by ordinance named Chatham street, in compliment to Lord Chatham.

In 1796, the three lots and building for the theatre of Messrs. Hallam, Hodginson & Co., the ground occupied by the late Park Theatre, were valued at £1,000.

Willett and Sheriff streets are complimentary names for Marinus Willett, formerly sheriff, and mayor in 1807. He was the owner of a farm in that section, and his residence was on Willett street, up to the time of his recent decease.

There are not a great many of the old inhabitants left, who now own farms, or bouweries, as they were call-

ed in the times of the Dutch, on New York Island. In 1660 permission was given to establish a hamlet, or village, near the bouwerie of Governor Stuyvesant, and the Bowery road was a means of access to this village and farm. It was known as "*Bowery lane*" in 1760, and if a *lane* then, it is now the widest thoroughfare in the city. In earlier times the Bowery road was the principal drive to the suburbs, various roads diverging from it to points and places of resort.

We have not space to notice all the prominent features that have characterized the earlier streets of this city, yet there is one in connection with the Bowery that ought not to be lost; we allude to that ultra Dutch institution, the last of the "wind mills;" but whether a grist-mill, a saw-mill, or a powder-mill, we cannot attempt to explain.

"When the streets were laid out, apparently some deference was made to this edifice. It stood on a part of the Bayard estate, on the easterly side of Elizabeth street, next parallel with the Bowery. The principal entrance was from the old Bowery road; and when the street was more closely built upon in that vicinity, a space embracing the width of several lots was left for the right of way from the Bowery to the wind-mill. This structure stood midway between the present Canal and Hester streets, and was standing for some years after the Revolutionary war, the last relic of that kind in the vicinity of the city."

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.

MR. LESTER'S LIFE OF CHAS. SUMNER.

THAT so ample a volume, on so broad a theme, should appear so soon after the death of its subject, would at first suggest the idea that it could hardly be anything more than a hurried compilation of his speeches; and in the hands of almost any other man it would have been. But Mr. Lester was long and familiarly acquainted with the great statesman; had written much about him and the part he took in the mighty conflict which ended in the downfall of slavery, all of which was ready for putting before the public as soon as the occasion offered. The author was, therefore, able to produce an historic work which will be at once accepted as a mature record, that for some considerable time to come will not be likely to be superseded, while, as an eloquent and graphic delineation of the illustrious Senator's career, and the progress of the nation during the period of its greatest trial, it will hold a permanent place in American literature.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FORT MCHENRY, Md., Oct. 6th, 1873.

Editor of the "Chronotype":

DEAR SIR: In the last copy of the CHRONOTYPE, page 200, in the article concerning the Washington Genealogy, I noticed your remark that "a tombstone *might* have been erroneously inscribed." It calls to my mind a fact that may interest your readers in this same connection.

Somewhere near Freehold, Monmouth Co., New Jersey, is the "Red Brick" Reformed Dutch Church. In front of it are the tombstones of a worthy Dominie, Benjamin Du Bois, and his wife, Phebe Denin, both of New Jersey. On the good Dominie's tomb is a record that "for fifty-two years he was pastor of this church," etc.

This gentleman was my great grandfather, on the distaff side, and I know that he was pastor of this same church for *sixty-three* instead of fifty-two years.

This spring, when visiting for the first time "the graves of some of my ancestors," this fact was brought to my attention by my host, the Rev. G. C. Schenck, of Marlboro', Monmouth Co., N. J., who said that he had often tried to induce some of the Dominie's descendants to make the proper correction, but it had not been done.

I suppose it is not necessary for a stranger to apologize for such as this, but I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

A. D. SCHENCK,
1st Lieut. 2d U. S. Art'y.

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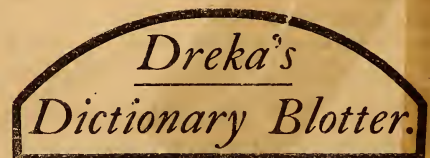
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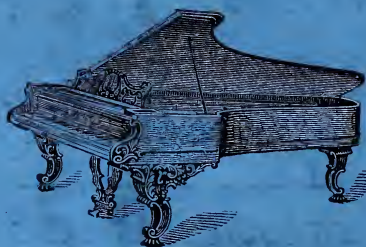
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